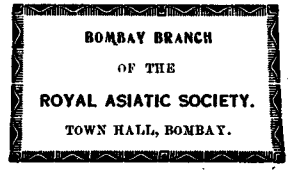
00133718



Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

(*Established* 1*st February* 1875.)

133718

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 9th APRIL 1913.

9/9

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1913.

618·13

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING MILLS.
AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
AMRITSAR COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO MILLS.
BENGAL-NAGPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. (SPRING MILLS.)
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CURRIMBHOY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAWN MILLS.
E. D. SASSOON MILL.
EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.
ELPHINSTONE MILL.
EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.
FINLAY MILLS, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GODAVERY VALLEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
JAM SHRI-RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHOWJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADURA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MOFUSSIL COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NICOL MILL.
PARBHANI GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.
PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
PULGAON COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RAI BAHADUR BUNSILAL ABIRCHAND SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
RAO SAHEB REKCHAND MOHTA'S SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHRI GANGAJI COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SRI CHITHAMBARA VINAYAKAR MILLS, CO., LD.,
SOUTHERN MAHARATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SWAN MILLS, LIMITED.
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAM SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS, LIMITED.
VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILL COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Bombay Port Trust—SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust—THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, ESQ.

COMMITTEE FOR 1913.

J. F. BRADBURY, ESQ. (*Chairman*).
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ. (*Deputy Chairman*).
THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
THE HON'BLE SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, KT.
SIR VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY, KT.
THE HON'BLE MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.
A. G. DOVEY, ESQ.
REHIMTULA CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ.
H. R. GREAVES, ESQ.
N. G. HUNT, ESQ.
D. M. INGLIS, ESQ.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR, ESQ. (JUNR.)
C. V. MEHTA, ESQ.
S. A. NATHAN, ESQ.
W. H. OGSTON, ESQ.
N. B. SAKLATWALA, ESQ.
DINSHAW E. WACHA, ESQ.
C. N. WADIA, ESQ.
N. N. WADIA, ESQ.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQ., *Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

John R. Greaves, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithuldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1908.

Manmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

N. N. Wadia, 1911.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1912.

J. F. Bradbury, 1913.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, 1905-1911.

R. E. Gregor-Pearse, appointed 1912.

* Part Year.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

John R. Greaves, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithuldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1908.

Manmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

N. N. Wadia, 1911.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1912.

J. F. Bradbury, 1913.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, 1905-1911.

R. E. Gregor Pearse, appointed 1912.

* Part Year.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Accounts of the Association	48
Annual General Meeting	i
Assessment of Mills	29, 106
Assessors under Factories Act	29, 93
Boiler Inspection Act	30, 117
Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Committee of Association for 1913	12
Chairmen and Secretaries of the Association	111
Cloth, Indian—Production	3
Coal Traffic	38, 147
College of Commerce	12
Commerce and Industry Department	19, 77
Companies Bill	18, 72
Cotton, American—Delays in delivery	39, 148
Cotton Crop—Indian—Outturn	2
Cotton Cultivation—Improvement of	35, 139
Cotton, Exports from Bombay	5
Cotton Goods—Tariff values under Cotton Duties Act	22
Cotton Prices	10
Cotton Stocks	47
Donations	47
Electrical Installations in Mills	34, 136
Exchange Rates	11
Factories Act—Assessors under	29, 93
Factories Act—Rules under	29, 94
Fire Insurance—Sprinkler Discount	33, 133
Fire-proof Doors and Shutters	33, 122
Holidays—Mill	44
Holidays—Public	42, 154
Import Duty on Tallow, etc.	24, 84
Improvement Trust Bill	17, 67
Income Tax on Mills	13, 49
Industrial Conference	47
Members	i
Military Mechanical Transport	45, 169
Mill Industry—Progress of	4
Piece-Goods, Country-made—Shipments	6
Piece-Goods List	24, 83
Postal and Telegraph Departments—Amalgamation of	22, 80
Railway Risk Notes Forms A and B	41, 150
Resin size—Import Duty on	24, 84
Royal Arms and Prince of Wales' Feathers	46, 171
Rules and Regulations of the Association	i

	PAGE
Schools, Special, for Factory Children	36, 140
Silver—Prices in Bombay	11
Smoke Nuisance Commission	37, 145
Sprinkler Discount	33, 133
Statistics...	174
Tallow—Import Duty on	24, 84
Telegraph and Postal Departments—Amalgamation of...	22, 80
Viceroy—Attack on	12
Wages—Official Records of	36, 144
Working hours of Mills	27, 90
Yarn, Country-made—Shipments to China and Japan	7
Yarn, Exports	2
Yarn, Grey and Bleached—Make up of	15, 52
Yarn, Indian—Production	3

Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Wednesday, 9th April 1913, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time) in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Chairman of the Association, presided. There were also present:—The Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt., and Mr. W. H. Ogston (Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.), Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., and the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee (Hindoostan Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld., and the Western India Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld.,) The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia (Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., The Currimbhoy Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld., The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., The Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd., The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Works, Ltd., and the Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd.), Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdas and Mr. D. E. Wacha (The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and The Sholapore Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.), Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. H. V. Powell (The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg., Co., Ltd., and the Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Mr. D. M. Inglis, (The Finlay Mills, Ltd., and The Swan Mills, Ltd.), Mr. J. B. Petit (The Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Framjee Petit Spg. Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Godavery Valley Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd., The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd., and The Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.), Mr. J. K. Parulkar (The Khandeish Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.), Mr. L. McIlwrick (The Gokak Water Power & Mfg. Co., Ltd., and the Southern Mahratta Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.,) Mr. A. G. Dovey (The Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and The Union Mills, Ltd,), Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail Sobani (The Elphinstone Mill). Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary of the Association.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, **Sir Dinshaw M. Petit** in proposing the adoption of the Committee's report, said:—

Gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the regular business of the day I wish once more to voice the Association's horror and contempt at the dastardly attack made last December at Delhi, on the persons of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, as well as its sense of joy and relief at their miraculous escape and the Viceroy's subsequent recovery and re-entry into public life after an anxious and prolonged period alternating between hopes and fears. The insensate expedient of aiming at the acquisition of political rights and aspirations by means of assassination can only enter the heads of men who are in the lowest depths of moral depravity and no honest citizen and a true lover of his country could possibly have at any time any sympathy or connection with such hair-brained outcastes. Indian sentiment of all classes and denominations has by this time fully denounced the deed according to its deserts and has amply convinced the authorities that, although keen and eager for political rights and liberties, the teeming millions of this vast country can never be at one with such cut-throats who, while aspiring to be the friends of India, are really its worst of enemies. Our Committee likewise lost no time on re-assembling after the Christmas holidays to wire to the Private Secretary of H. E. the Viceroy denouncing the act and expressing its joy at the almost miraculous escape of the illustrious personages. Now, gentlemen, it is such acts as these that tend to disorganise and retard the progress of our industries which needs constant constructive work aided by the co-operation and active sympathy of our rulers, and by putting us behind by several years, place us at a great disadvantage with other nations who are already far ahead of us. It

was hoped that the late epoch-making visit of H. M. King Emperor and the remissions and grants extended to us, would be the effectual means of exercising this evil once and for all. The attempt on the lives of H. E. the Viceroy and his illustrious consort as well as several recent activities manifested of late in Bengal are an indication, I am sorry to observe, that the evil is still rampant amongst us. Let us hope that by the efforts of Government, supported by the co-operation of every good and honest citizen, India may soon get rid of this canker.

Condition of Industry.

Coming now to matters more germane to our Association, I am happy to be able to say that the general condition of our industry during the past year has been very satisfactory and that there are indications of the present year also proving a successful one, though perhaps not quite so good as its predecessor. Providence smiled on us with a favourable monsoon; plentiful harvest and consequent improvement in the condition of the ryot have tripped merrily in its train. Both our export and import trade bear signs of this increased prosperity and our only hope is that many such years may be in store for us.

It is gratifying to note that during the year the quantity of yarn produced in India shows an increase of 2·47 per cent. It is further encouraging to note that out of this amount a very large percentage was absorbed by the mills themselves in the production of cloth and only a fourth of the total production has been exported to foreign countries, although this exported quantity in itself shows an increase over the previous year by 57·76 per cent. This is a clear indication that we are gradually becoming more and more self-supporting and less dependent on China and other countries. If still further looms could be erected to make them take up the surplus yarn that still remains on our hands we would be less exposed to such extraneous causes as depression of markets consequent on war, rebellions and internal troubles, to which China is more or less susceptible. That there is ample scope in our own country for the consumption of our own goods can be seen at a glance from the enormous figures in the statement of cotton piece-goods which find their way every year to India from the United Kingdom. If we could divert some part of it towards the consumption of our own manufacture by turning our attention to finer counts we should be taking a great stride towards making us less dependent on China than hitherto. It is almost a truism to assert that some such step is absolutely necessary when we are confronted by the acknowledged facts, of Japan not only ceasing to be our customer but becoming our formidable rival, and China itself in course of time becoming able to look after itself without depending either on us or on Japan for its supply of yarn.

The Excise Duty.

Cloth production is, I am glad to say, steadily on the increase, showing an advance of 11·81 per cent. over the preceding year. Still as I have already remarked, under the head of yarn, we must be up and doing in setting up more looms and feeding our own home markets with our own products. In casting about us to eliminate such causes as counteract the healthy growth of this branch of our industry, our attention is at once arrested by the iniquitous Excise Duty. This duty was clapped on us in 1896 to make up for the deficit in the Budget, but really as a sop to retain the votes of wealthy Manchester, which could not abide by the imposition of an import duty on Manchester piece-goods without seeing us saddled with a countervailing Excise. Gentlemen, I am not going to impose upon you any further arguments to the legion that have been reiterated in years past, for I am afraid I, and for the matter of that anybody else, cannot adduce anything new in support of our complaint.

This fact, however, does not detract a jot from the merit of our contention. The impost was and remains a great wrong and a running sore, and constant attention and probing is needed lest through neglect it might be deemed incurable and permanent. Wholly unjustifiable as this duty was when imposed, its obnoxious character is accentuated in these days of large prosperity Budgets and surplus balances; for in the face of such circumstances the object and

motive which were ostensibly put forward as a plea for its imposition have ceased to exist. Years have rolled by since its incidence, years of large surpluses in the Budgets, several imposts have been remissed either partially or to an appreciable extent, but the excise still continues to clog the wheels of our industry, because, forsooth, it has come to be recognized as an immovable asset of Government, one of the bulwarks of the fiscal arrangements of the Government of India! One would have wished the Government of India not to base the permanence of their fiscal policy on imposts which have been declared unjustifiable by the unanimous voice of the Indian Press, both English and Native, and which act as an unnecessary embargo on an important industry which India has been able to rear after the model of the West! Disappointing as has hitherto been the attitude of the authorities to all our representations for its repeal, I appeal to you not to let the matter drop for a moment, but to go on placing before them the obnoxious character and deterrent consequences of this imposition. I have no doubt that right is bound to prevail in the end, and that Government will one day see its way to lend a more attentive and favourable ear to our cry.

Attitude towards Operatives.

The other thing I would impress upon my brother mill-owners is the adoption of a strong and unbending attitude towards our operatives in times of strikes, organized in support of unjust demands on their part. I have every sympathy with any reasonable or legitimate demands which the operatives may have to prefer and would extend to them a favourable consideration but would set my foot most strongly against such demands as made by them only lately during the Holi holidays, *viz.*, of demanding their wages before due date to enable them to spend them in drinking and other concomitant vices which unfortunately run riot on these days. In the absence, however, of any organized rule in force among us, such as a distinct understanding among ourselves to respect each other's rights by positively refusing to employ a mill-hand, unless he can produce a clean leaving certificate from his former employer, or an assured undertaking, under no circumstances to lure away men belonging to others by the bait of increased wages, it will not be possible to guard adequately the interests of the employer. I would, therefore, urge upon the mill-owners to lose no time in strengthening their position by establishing a spirit of co-operation and confidence among ourselves, and thus set an effectual barrier against recalcitrant mill-hands with a strong penchant to strikes on the slightest of grievances. While upon this I would impress upon those who have assumed the task of looking after the interests and promoting the well-being of mill-hands to inculcate upon them the benefits of education, discipline and sanitation, and to wean them from their proneness to rush into strikes on the flimsiest of pretexts!

It is a matter of congratulation to Bombay to have shortly in our midst a College of Commerce, the first of its kind in India. The Association has showed its active sympathy with the project by giving an annual subscription to its funds. The good accruing from such an institution by turning out specially trained men in the different Departments of Commerce will be incalculable.

I regret the efforts of your Committee towards securing a standardized system of assessment of mills throughout India for the purpose of Income-tax has not met with success. There seems no valid reason why a uniform 5 per cent. depreciation should be allowed in Bengal on buildings as well as machinery, while Bombay has to content itself with only 2½ per cent. on buildings and 5 per cent. on machinery and thereby be placed at a disadvantage as compared with other Presidencies. It is to be hoped that Government will still see its way to reconsider its decision in the matter and remove this glaring anomaly.

I must not omit this occasion to note the Association's grateful aknowledgments to Government for being invited to an expression of their opinion on all matters pertaining to commerce in general and to our industry in particular, prior to any action being taken by them.

Change in Mill Assessment.

The change in the method of assessment of our mills by the Municipality, which is intended to be brought into force from the 1st instant, is another important question on which your Committee has had some correspondence and interviews through its representatives with the Municipal Commissioner. While on this point I will digress a little by animadverting on the "spirit" in which matters pertaining to the mill-owners are being received and considered by some members of Municipal Corporation. There is a tendency, much to be regretted, to belittle and decry all demands or grievances of mill-owners, just as if they represented an insignificant industry, and were a nuisance and curse to boot. It were better for such gentlemen to pause and consider that it is an industry which has contributed in no small degree to make Bombay what it is to-day—the first in India and the second city in the Empire—that it pays no small sums as taxes both to Government as well as the Municipality and that it affords means of subsistence to thousands and tens of thousands of inhabitants of this city, that above all it is the premier industry of the country and as such its voice and grievances whenever put forth are entitled to a fairer and more sympathetic reception than hitherto accorded to it. To return to our point, the Municipality has thought fit to increase the assessment of our mills. While accepting the principle that an increase in assessment was necessary on account of the general rise in the value of all property in the city, our Association as the result of a lengthy correspondence came to an understanding with the Municipal Commissioner by which they understood that the new assessment would be made on a particular basis. We were, however, considerably surprised to find from the actual notices of assessment that quite a different basis, other than the one which we thought had been agreed upon, has been adopted. This will necessitate our once more approaching the Municipality with a view to a settlement, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the good and harmonious relations which have invariably subsisted between us and that body will not be in anyway disturbed, and that a fair understanding will be arrived at agreeable to both the parties concerned. It is also to be hoped that whatever settlement may ultimately be arrived at, it would be operative for a considerable time before we are again disturbed by a question of revision.

A substantial saving in Fire Insurance premia has been ensured by the reduction in the rates secured by our Committee through the Fire Insurance Association, to whom our best thanks are due.

Cotton Cultivation.

The all-important question of cotton cultivation has engaged the serious attention of your Committee, and Government has been approached with several important suggestions, such as the establishment of seed farms after those which worked so successfully in the Central Provinces, the ceding of new land adjoining the irrigation canals under the distinct stipulation of a certain percentage of each allotment being cultivated with American cotton and the expediency of appointing an additional Deputy Director of Agriculture in each Province, one of whom should qualify himself in cotton. There is every reason to hope that Government will accede favourable considerations to these proposals, which would have far-reaching effect on the primitive method of cultivation still in vogue with us and on the outturn of cotton of reliable quality throughout the Presidency.

There is nothing half so disconcerting than to find, in times of abundant crops, the utter inadequacy of our railways to carry the large accumulations from the interior to the big ports. Chock-full station yards with the railways utterly unable to clear the congestion has been the theme of many a complaint for years past, which should, in the interests of the trade of the country, have been carefully looked into and remedied by this time. Shortage of waggons, want of more extensive station yards, more sidings and crossings and the absolute necessity of double lines at least over a considerable portion of the existing mileage, the provision of more feeder lines, all these together make up a formidable list of grievances and require a constant

and substantial allotment year after year for a number of years for their removal. Under the circumstances the absence of any settled policy on the part of Government towards financing railways is not very re-assuring, nor does it augur for these much-to-be-desired improvements ever coming up to anything like the required standard of meeting the ever-increasing trade of our country. It is gratifying, however, to note that such an important Company as the G. I. P. has stirred itself to bring up its line to a complete state of efficiency, and it is to be hoped that by the allotment of steady grants Government will enable the Railway Companies to be prepared beforehand to cope with the inrush of trade which is sure to follow in the wake of the completion of the new Alexandra Docks.

The tightness of the money market has been a subject which is lately absorbing to a great extent the attention of the mercantile community of this city. The war in Europe and the consequent lock-up by the different countries as a measure of precaution is, no doubt, the predisposing cause which is not in our power either to foresee or forestall. Would not, however, Government relieve the situation to some extent by placing their overflowing balances at the disposal of trade? Hoarding of wealth either by individuals or by Government is not conducive to a healthy development of trade, and Government would do well not to adopt the procedure and thus produce an artificial stringency in the money market which is well-nigh within their power to relieve.

Gold Coinage.

Coming to the question of gold coinage, I am of opinion that if a gold coin has to be turned out at our mints, that coin ought to be the sovereign whose claims are preponderately strong. Considered from any point of view, whether of prior acquaintance or as a cementing bond between England and India or as a weighty remembrance of India being part and parcel of the great British Dominions, the sovereign has established a claim and a reputation entirely its own which no other substitute is likely to achieve or emulate. Moreover, it is the only coin which has currency all the world over and India as a part of British Empire should also have the benefit of it. So, whether the carrying out of the proposal involves the question of having either a branch mint at Bombay solely for the coinage of gold under the supervision of the Royal Mint or the entire control of the whole existing mint to be taken over by the Government whichever of these courses is decided upon to ensure the correct standard of the article turned out by us, no consideration of expenditure which, I believe, is not very prohibitive, should interfere in giving us the privilege of turning out this coin of coins.

The best thanks of the Association are due to Government for asking it to nominate a representative to serve on the Special Committee to advise on the Public Holidays question as well as for the careful consideration extended by it to the claims of the various communities to the complete satisfaction of all parties concerned. Personally I am glad to note that my minute of dissent urging the inclusion of the Parsee holiday Zarthost-no-diso has been instrumental in securing to my co-religionists the recognition of a day which they regard with the same religious fervour and reverence as Good Friday is looked upon by the Christians.

In conclusion, I beg to convey my grateful acknowledgments to my colleagues in office for the kind help and ready co-operation afforded to me from time to time in the discharge of my duties. I am also glad to note that in the permanent appointment of Mr. Gregor-Pearse as our Secretary, we have secured the services of a man thoroughly acquainted with the work of the Association, and I have no doubt of his proving a valuable acquisition to us in furthering the interests of our Association. With these words, gentlemen, I commend the report of the Committee for your adoption and confirmation.

Housing of Mill Hands.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in seconding the adoption of the report, said :—

Mr. Chairman.—After a period of unusual gloom, we are now passing through a period of prosperity, and the cotton industry finds itself on a firmer and sounder basis than ever. The

year has witnessed the expansion and growth of the industry, which has, in a large measure, contributed to the development of the city and the increase of its material wealth. I am glad to say that the period of prosperity synchronises with the introduction of practical and beneficial measures tending to promote the welfare of the mill-hands, on whose contentment, capacity and efficiency depends the future condition of the industry. During the year under review we have had the satisfaction of seeing legislative effect being given to the scheme for the accommodation of the poorer classes. The dreadful overcrowding that prevails in the city of Bombay is a source of great social and commercial evil. It has been responsible for the fearful toll of life which plague and other epidemics claim from year to year. I have more than once pointed out that the filthy slums of Bombay in which, in the absence of adequate provision for cheap sanitary dwellings, the bulk of the working classes live, are veritable death traps. They are the perennial haunts of plague and other epidemic diseases which are bred and fostered there, and which are destroying the manhood of the country. The mill-hands, who are the backbone of the industry, clamoured for the construction of sanitary dwellings, but the health of the city has been allowed to suffer owing to inordinate delays in passing the enactment relating to the housing of the poor. I have repeatedly protested against the delay. But at last legislative action has been taken and, as your representative in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor, it is a matter of sincere gratification to me to have had a hand in the final shaping of the measure. Amendments suggested by you were introduced at my instance in the Select Committee. The advantages to the workmen, as well as to the employers, arising from their employees living in a pure atmosphere and in healthy houses near the scene of their labours are obvious. It is highly re-assuring to find that on his landing in Bombay, the very first words of His Excellency Lord Willingdon have been forcibly addressed to this great task of raising a strong and healthy people in our midst, efficient labour being unattainable unless the people lived under healthy conditions. But this question has in India a peculiar bearing on the moral, social and economic conditions of the people, and I hope that, after the inspiring and encouraging words and the spirited appeal of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Mill-owners of Bombay will not be slow to avail themselves of the new legislation, and that they will cordially co-operate with the Improvement Trust in providing better housing for our operatives. It is true that we cannot expect a return in the shape of dividend on the capital employed in the undertaking, but the increased health and efficiency of our operatives is a valuable asset in itself. If we secure an efficient and regular labour supply that in itself will be no mean return.

Education of Factory Children.

Another equally important factor in the industrial problem of the country is the education of the factory children. It must be our aim to increase the resourcefulness of the operatives by a solid foundation of primary education without which it is idle to talk of higher standards of technical skill so necessary to enable us to turn out work of good quality. I must frankly confess that the results of the efforts of the mill-owners as well as the Schools' Committee in the direction of promoting education among the juvenile employees of mills have been disappointing. Now, I think, it is advisable to appoint a small Committee to consider the question in all its bearings and to evolve a useful effect. After a consideration of the recommendation of the Factory Commission on the subject, the Schools Committee of the Bombay Corporation have reported on the advisability of opening a few special schools in the mill districts as an experiment. The education of the mill-hands is making painfully slow progress, but it is something to know that out of 75 mills in Bombay about 17 have made provision for the education of juvenile employees and a few more mills are arranging to make similar provision. We must make sustained vigorous efforts and apply ourselves to the solution of this important matter, and I think the appointment of a Special Committee will expedite the solution of this thorny question.

The provision of parks for the recreation of the mill-hands is another goal to which we must steadily direct our steps; and I am glad to say that on my initiative, the Corporation has

asked the Municipal Commissioner to bear in mind the desirability of providing a suitable park for recreation purposes in the north of the Island while dealing with the improvement of Mahim Ward. The provision of a park will have the effect of diverting the mill-hands from the grog-shops to innocent open air recreations.

Provision of Medical Facilities.

With the establishment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel, medical relief will be brought nearer home to the mill-hands and the programme foreshadowed in my speech, as your Chairman in the year 1907 for the amelioration of the human agency which lies at the base of a sound industrial system, will be almost realized. The land for the hospital has been obtained from Government and conveyed to the Committee, and plans have been already prepared by Mr. Wittet and approved by an expert Committee appointed by Government, and now a reply is awaited from the Corporation on the subject of its contribution to the cost of maintenance of this important institution. It has ever been my ambition to see an up-to-date hospital in the vicinity of the factories and the King Edward Memorial Hospital will, I am sure, prove a blessing to the sick and injured from among our mill-hands.

I quite agree with the remark of our Chairman that while showing every sympathy to them, we must put down with a heavy hand any recalcitrant spirit and tendency for strike on flimsy and imaginary grounds. The Chairman has ably dealt with various problems affecting the industry and I fully endorse his views.

Coming to the issues directly touching our commercial prosperity, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we are greatly handicapped in our trade relations with China and that the home markets should be our main stay. On the one hand we have to reckon against the competition of the Japanese, who have their Government at their back. Coupled with it is the awakening of the Chinaman himself. On the one hand we have to contend against the excise duty on Indian cloth which falls on Indian consumers and the competition of Japanese in our cloth markets, where Japanese cloth is coming in large quantities and affecting our home trade. On the other hand the duty on silver is a handicap on our export trade with China. When the duty was first levied, Sir Sassoon David and Sir Vithaldass Thackersey did their best to resist its imposition, but without any success. In view of the large Budget surplus this year, your Committee asked me to raise afresh the question in the Imperial Council and urge the advisability of removing the present surtax on silver. You will have seen from my speech on the Budget in the Viceregal Council that I have strongly urged our case on the Government of India, although, in view of the expected loss of the opium revenue, and the fact that it was too late for Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson to change his last Budget, I was handicapped in moving a resolution, but I hope to bring this question again before the Council at an early opportunity.

Mr. Gladstone and India.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, supporting the adoption of the report, thanked the Chairman and Committee for the excellent work done during the year, and said he was glad to notice that the figures for which he had asked last year had been included in the report. These figures were especially interesting, in view of what had been said about the Excise duty. They showed that in the year 1896-97, when the Excise duty was levied, 11 lakhs were realized from goods woven in Cotton Mills in India and the amount of Customs duty collected on piece-goods imported from the United Kingdom was 88 lakhs; while last year the sums were 50 lakhs and one crore and 42 lakhs respectively. They could thus see that, in spite of the duty, there had been an enormous increase—from 400 to 450 per cent.

Mr. N. N. Wadia: Dealing with small figures, the percentage is always very much larger.

Mr. J. A. Wadia : In 1906-07 a certain quantity of cloth was produced by us and paid duty on to the amount of 11 lakhs. On imported cloth 88 lakhs were paid, and last year we paid 50 lakhs and on imported cloth a crore and forty-two lakhs were paid.

Mr. J. A. Wadia added that he wanted it to be distinctly understood that he was not in favour of the Excise duty, in spite of those figures. He did not think the duty was justifiable—ever had been justifiable, or ever would be justifiable. Why were the figures small? They should have been larger when the duty was first imposed. What he meant to show was that the duty had not been such a drawback as some people had been trying to make out. Mr. Wadia proceeded to quote from a speech made by Mr. Gladstone, who when a Conservative Government repealed in 1879 the then existing duty on imports into India, said:—"There is not a free-trade Government in this or any country, which has not freely admitted that the state of the revenue is an essential element in the consideration of the application even of the best principles of free-trade. With regard to the remission of import duties, there seems to me to be something distinctively repugnant in the way it has been done in the time of India's distress and difficulty. What an invidious—almost odious—picture of inequality we exhibit to the millions of India? The free-trade doctrines, that we hold so dear, that we apply against the feelings of the Indian people in their utmost rigour and without a grain of mercy, disappear in a moment when it is a question of dealing with those whose interests and opinions we cannot lightly tamper with, namely, the free colonists of the Empire."

If the late Mr. Gladstone, a free trader, objected to the removal of the import duty, then he thought they, as members of an Association, employing their capital in the mill industry, might take it that the duty had done absolutely no harm. Personally, he should like to see the Excise duty remain as at present, as the Indian Government contended that it was helpful, and when more revenue was needed, then the protective duty could be increased. He could not at all join in saying that the Excise duty had pulled them down in any way, and if Mr. N. N. Wadia felt so strongly about the matter, then he should give up his looms and go in for spinning, thereby paying no duty at all. Mr. Wadia concluded by asking that in future reports of the Association comparative figures should be included of the estimated Indian and American cotton crops, as also the progress of the Mill Industry in China, Japan and Lancashire since 1897.

An Appeal to the Association.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, who followed, first of all replied to some of the remarks of Mr. Jamsetji Wadia. He said he did not think the Excise duty was a question of free trade or protection at all. The question was whether in the interests of India this Excise duty was justifiable or unjustifiable, whether it retarded the progress of the industry in India as compared with other countries, or whether the industry progressed better, because of its relation to the progress in other countries. Mr. Jamsetji Wadia contended that because four and a half times as much duty was now paid as in the year the Excise duty was introduced, the loom industry had increased four and a half times, but the number of looms had risen only from 45,000 in 1897 to 85,000 last year. Comparing this progress with the progress made in Lancashire and America, they would see that India had not made progress in proportion to other countries. Mr. N. N. Wadia proceeded to quote figures in support of this contention, and observed that Mr. J. A. Wadia had struck a very crude method of comparing the progress made as regards looms. If he would only study the relative prices of cloth then and to-day, he would find a different reason as to why India was paying so much more duty now than then.

Mr. J. A. Wadia : The same reasoning applies to Lancashire.

Mr. N. N. Wadia replied that India had progressed more in finer goods; they were making a lot of fancy goods which they did not make before.

The Association's Object.

Mr. N. N. Wadia then proceeded to emphasize some of the remarks he made last year. If our Association is to progress and to extend its usefulness to its members, he said, then it is of

the utmost importance that we must not be satisfied with the output of the work it has done in the last few years and the results achieved during that period. We are not a body formed to answer a few letters on behalf of its members to Government and public bodies. Our Association's first object should be to promote the industry by all means possible, to guide the members in their duties towards one another and to take up the great questions of labour and its wages and also to find new markets for our products. If the question is asked "what have we done in the last few years in these matters?" we are bound to acknowledge that as an Association we have done nothing and no beneficial results have been brought about by our corporate actions on these subjects. Last July the new Factory Act came into operation. Did our Association take any corporate action then in regulating the wages of our mill hands? We must acknowledge none. What was the result? Owing to our mutual jealousy of one another we all have to pay to our mill hands the same wages for 12 hours' work that they used to get for 13 hours' work. The result was an all round rise of 10 per cent. in wages which our industry has to pay. We have had a good year and we have borne the increase cheerfully, but shall we be able to do so when bad times again come round? We can only afford this increase in bad times if our labourers progress in skill and give us in 12 hours the same outturn that they used to give in 13 hours. That is a very problematic question, but let us hope that the labour will be more efficient owing to the better conditions of health that will prevail. This instance, which I am citing, only goes to show where we could have all taken a joint and corporate action in this matter.

Then again, I drew the attention of the members last year and specially of our Committee to the want of a system regulating the use of quality numbers we had on cloth. We are making a farce of the use of these quality numbers by the method at present in force. A mill starts a new design of cloth, puts it on the market under a certain number. In a week or a fortnight another mill not only copies the design, perhaps reducing the quality of cloth by making it up of lighter weight, but puts on the same number.

Then again a common complaint made against us is that we are continually copying quality numbers of English cloth. I asked you, is this fair and honest trading? Can we under such circumstances command any respect for our Association? Can we not eliminate the personal element and put aside petty jealousies and arrive at a fair settlement of this question? Can not our Committee take up this matter and arrive at a common basis of mutual good-will and respect for each other and thus promote one of the first objects of the existence of our Association?

To carry out such changes it is most necessary that our Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the Committee for the time being should form a working Committee with a working Chairman and Deputy Chairman. In the report I see mention is made of the election of Mr. J. F. Bradbury to the Chairmanship and Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas as Deputy Chairman. Members of our Association have thus shown their recognition of their abilities by electing them to these responsible posts, but when they accepted office they accepted, no doubt, with the condition implied and imposed by such confidence, namely, that they should be working Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association for the year and as such would look after the interests of the Association and of its members. I understand Mr. Bradbury has already proceeded to England by last mail and will be absent for six months or more. Mr. Narotam Morarji is proceeding on the 19th instant. Mr. Bradbury has already asked for leave from your Committee, who have sanctioned the same. Who will be present then to look after the interests of our Association, as the two principal men selected by the members are to be absent for more than half of the year? In no other body like the Chamber of Commerce will the Chairman or Deputy Chairman accept the office if he intends to be away. Will not this make us a laughing stock? Without taking into consideration the loss of prestige, I think we will not be carrying out the first object of our Association, namely, to further the interests of the industry and members of this Association engaged in it. Our Association, and especially our Committee, should be a living corporate body and we must all strive to make it so to the best

BOMBAY

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

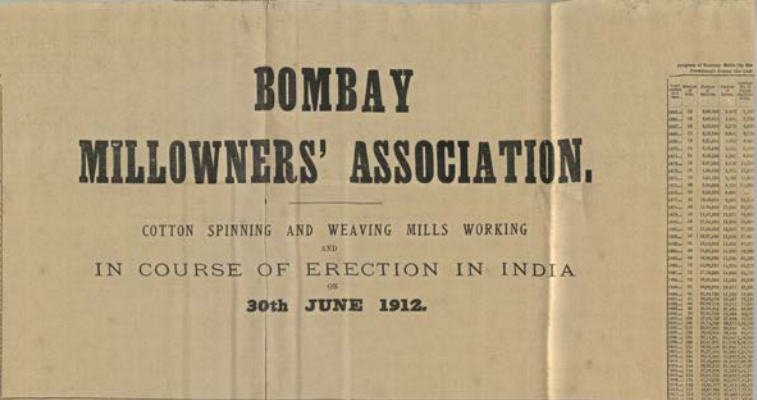
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

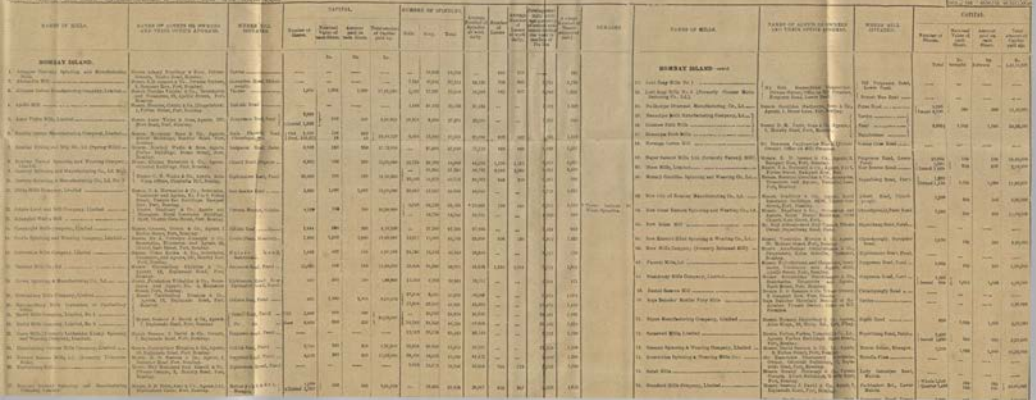
AND

IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA

ON

30th JUNE 1912.





COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN JAPAN.

On the 1st *January* 1912.

NAMES OF MILLS	Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES.						Twist.	Yarn.	WORKING TIME.		AVERAGE COUNT OF YARN.		APPROXIMATE QUANTITY PER MONTH.								NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DAILY.		AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.	
			Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Weaving Spindles.									Yarn Produced for Sale.											
						Ring.	Mule.	Total.			Days per Month.	Hours per Day.	Ring.	Mule.	Ring.	Waste.	Total.	Average per Day of Actual Work.		Cotton Consumed.	Cotton Fly.	Waste Yarn.	Coal Consumed.	Actual Power Used.			
																		Ring.	Mule.							
	Yen.	Yen.									Days.	H. M.			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	H. P.		Sen.
1 Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Mill	2,000,000	1,944,000	77,408	—	77,408	76,256	—	76,256	21,600	733	25-5	24:00	20-4	—	1,389,231	—	1,389,231	6-57	—	1,125,195	59,048	18,450	1,203,027	2,561	502	3,139	31-35
2 Hirose " " "	870,000	465,250	11,280	—	11,280	10,750	—	10,750	—	—	26-0	23:00	20-0	—	176,241	—	176,241	6-58	—	153,559	14,213	1,450	169,447	364	125	427	40-35
3 Fuji Gun " " "	16,000,000	10,000,000	104,744	2,240	106,984	97,600	17,600	115,200	24,728	621	25-5	23:00	21-1	34-6	2,056,125	19,005	2,075,130	6-53	5-33	2,031,000	201,750	28,425	2,261,175	3,714	1,200	7,500	33-00
4 Fukushima " " "	1,200,000	1,200,000	40,400	—	40,400	40,208	—	40,208	—	—	25-5	23:00	16-8	—	2,146,275	—	2,146,275	7-12	—	2,032,500	203,175	10,132	2,125,807	3,215	972	3,342	45-30
5 Osaki Works "	60,000	60,000	4,032	—	4,032	4,077	—	4,077	—	—	25-5	24:00	26-0	—	164,895	—	164,895	7-21	—	174,466	19,345	1,750	195,561	175	83	309	32-00
6 Settsu Cotton Spinning Mill	700,000	437,500	11,280	—	11,280	9,920	—	9,920	—	—	25-5	24:00	17-6	—	391,998	—	391,998	6-79	—	359,041	37,582	3,021	379,644	594	153	721	40-00
7 Kanegafuchi " " "	15,937,500	11,937,500	272,000	—	272,000	248,816	—	248,816	57,840	1,623	24-0	22:00	21-2	—	6,201,516	—	6,201,516	7-00	—	5,670,510	1,248,750	52,500	6,971,760	10,000	4,000	14,400	33-20
8 Hirose " " "	1,800,000	1,575,000	36,040	—	36,040	33,280	—	33,280	—	320	25-5	23:00	20-0	—	1,561,474	—	1,561,474	6-80	—	1,466,994	299,250	14,252	1,780,496	3,150	900	1,980	40-00
9 Osaki Gosei Weaving Mill	500,000	400,000	5,912	—	5,912	4,560	—	4,560	—	352	25-5	24:00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,000	2,625	750	623,625	300	60	312	37-00
10 Osaki Gosei Cotton Spinning Mill	400,000	400,000	4,912	—	4,912	4,560	—	4,560	—	352	25-5	24:00	20-0	—	191,466	—	191,466	7-00	—	120,000	2,625	750	623,625	300	60	312	37-00
11 Kanebuchi Cotton Spinning Mill	600,000	600,000	23,904	—	23,904	23,321	—	23,321	—	—	25-0	23:00	17-6	—	1,264,168	—	1,264,168	7-21	—	1,211,892	102,375	6,300	1,320,571	1,200	400	2,000	40-40
12 Kanegawa " " "	250,000	250,000	10,032	—	10,032	9,984	—	9,984	—	—	25-5	24:00	16-8	—	527,856	—	527,856	7-00	—	504,375	36,375	1,125	541,875	500	150	600	40-00
13 Eiji " " "	1,000,000	1,000,000	16,128	—	16,128	14,800	—	14,800	—	—	26-0	24:00	20-0	—	1,000,430	—	1,000,430	6-68	—	975,675	52,500	1,700	1,029,875	420	170	720	30-00
14 Eiji " " "	10,000,000	6,937,475	279,272	—	279,272	250,000	—	250,000	54,672	1,622	25-5	23:00	20-0	—	6,000,404	—	6,000,404	7-00	—	5,670,000	315,000	30,000	6,015,000	7,000	2,000	10,000	40-47
15 Naigai Wata " "	750,000	750,000	23,152	—	23,152	22,625	—	22,625	5,232	188	25-5	24:00	16-7	—	552,715	—	552,715	7-14	—	525,256	24,750	2,021	1,052,421	452	197	722	41-50
16 Nikka Cotton Spinning Mill	2,750,000	2,750,000	106,016	2,240	108,256	71,472	—	71,472	—	—	25-5	23:00	21-1	—	455,254	—	455,254	6-18	—	348,750	56,250	9,750	1,124,250	2,252	225	1,350	45-40
17 Kiku-Sui " "	3,500,000	3,762,784	73,672	—	73,672	53,760	3,864	57,624	—	—	25-5	24:00	21-0	1 9-0	313,227	124,200	437,427	6-03	1-59	403,162	53,062	2,250	1,080,947	492	134	561	34-00
18 Hiroshima " "	600,000	600,000	23,904	—	23,904	23,321	—	23,321	—	—	25-0	23:00	17-6	—	1,264,168	—	1,264,168	7-21	—	1,211,892	102,375	6,300	1,320,571	1,200	400	2,000	40-40
19 Osaka " "	2,000,000	1,968,200	104,472	—	104,472	102,000	—	102,000	1,716	1,212	25-5	23:00	17-1	—	5,054,000	—	5,054,000	7-00	—	4,896,000	367,375	14,400	5,277,775	5,000	700	4,000	42-54
20 Osaka Cotton Weaving Mill	700,000	700,000	5,904	—	5,904	5,904	—	5,904	4,800	400	25-5	24:00	20-0	—	69,000	—	69,000	6-56	—	44,000	6,000	47	72,175	70	30	210	33-30
21 Osaka Gobdi Cotton Spinning Mill	2,400,000	2,400,000	122,720	—	122,720	113,247	—	113,247	23,016	600	25-5	23:00	19-5	—	3,043,200	—	3,043,200	7-00	—	2,803,156	273,656	26,125	3,047,806	4,499	1,312	4,130	46-47
22 Odoi Kinshi " "	450,000	450,000	20,480	—	20,480	19,464	—	19,464	5,208	—	25-0	24:00	21-1	—	502,275	—	502,275	6-56	—	465,450	54,956	4,500	1,478,000	720	370	925	34-50
23 Sakai " "	600,000	600,000	23,904	—	23,904	23,321	—	23,321	5,208	376	25-5	24:00	17-6	—	1,264,168	—	1,264,168	7-21	—	1,211,892	102,375	6,300	1,320,571	1,200	400	2,000	40-40
24 Suzuki " "	200,000	200,000	10,720	—	10,720	8,800	—	8,800	—	—	25-5	23:00	20-0	—	176,025	—	176,025	6-58	—	160,125	24,400	2,250	1,045,675	225	75	445	30-72
25 Settsu " "	1,750,000	1,750,000	105,312	—	105,312	100,224	—	100,224	—	—	25-5	23:00	19-5	—	4,139,561	—	4,139,561	7-11	—	3,938,916	448,470	37,410	14,387,490	5,100	1,913	7,650	50-43
26 Shikisima Cotton Spinning Mill	70,000	70,000	4,912	—	4,912	4,912	—	4,912	—	—	25-5	17:17	30-0	—	71,000	—	71,000	6-46	—	80,381	10,250	1,200	314,400	100	34	135	40-00
27 Shimada " "	17,500	17,500	1,376	—	1,376	1,376	—	1,376	—	—	25-0	23:00	20-0	—	15,000	—	15,000	6-37	—	13,041	1,320	288	42,120	15	10	40	40-00
28 Shimanouchi " "	50,000	50,000	4,104	—	4,104	3,456	—	3,456	—	—	25-5	23:00	20-0	—	135,000	—	135,000	7-00	—	117,000	11,250	1,200	314,400	100	34	135	40-00
29 Takaoka " "	300,000	300,000	10,032	—	10,032	8,008	—	8,008	—	—	25-5	23:00	15-5	—	276,150	—	276,150	7-15	—	252,210	36,375	2,250	642,525	420	141	420	40-00
30 Tsuruga Weaving Mill	1,000,000	950,000	14,000	—	14,000	13,130	—	13,130	2,736	218	25-5	23:00	15-3	—	362,062	—	362,062	7-15	—	342,241	37,500	250	342,741	420	141	420	30-00
31 Tokio Cotton-Spinning Mill	4,000,000	3,543,000	197,120	720	197,840	87,328	—	87,328	34,570	994	24-0	23:45	20-0	—	716,741	—	716,741	6-45	—	604,725	71,931	10,451	1,042,253	2,275	594	2,231	42-17
32 Oji " "	5,000,000	4,500,000	97,552	—	97,552	43,736	—	43,736	5,000	324	25-0	23:00	19-7	—	1,234,345	—	1,234,345	7-00	—	1,202,883	119,812	16,198	2,778,473	3,000	1,000	3,000	40-47
33 Wakamatsu " "	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,720	—	6,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34 Tokio Cotton Weaving Mill	1,000,000	1,000,000	20,752	—	20,752	19,241	—	19,241	—	696	25-5	23:15	49-3	—	159,583	—	159,583	6-15	—	148,700	23,510	4,041	3,003,200	100	70	434	50-00

of our ability. Then only we will be able to command respect from Government, public bodies and the public at large, but also from our own members, and thus justify our existence as an Association.

Labour Problems.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, who also supported the adoption of the report, referring to the Chairman's remarks regarding strikes, thought the Millowners themselves were somewhat to blame because they did not co-operate as they should to refuse the excessive demands of the operatives. He admitted that there was a shortage of operatives, but said the problem must be faced. He thought employers must insist upon the production of discharge certificates, and must fix a wage scale. He did not agree with the statements which had been made, regarding wages being asked for during the Holi Festival. He joined with the Chairman in his expression of the opinion that gold coinage should be universal and that the coin which should be universally used was the sovereign. He supported Mr. J. A. Wadia in his application for the figures he had mentioned, and suggested that the figures relating to Germany should also be published, pointing out that Germany was becoming a serious competitor in India. The Excise Duty he did not think interfered with the industry at all.

The report was then adopted.

On the motion of **Mr. Jamsedji A. Wadia,** seconded by **Mr. Jehangir B. Petit,** it was resolved that the following contributions be made from the funds of the Association :—Rs. 1,500 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Rs. 1,000 to the Government College of Commerce, Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund, Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund, and Rs. 250 to the Funds of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

It was proposed by the **Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji,** seconded by **Mr. Haji Yusuff Sobani,** and resolved " that Mr. **Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee,** F. C. R. A., be re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1913 on the remuneration hitherto paid to him. "

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period 1st January to 31st December 1912.

INTRODUCTION.

It is satisfactory to record the marked prosperity which has attended the cotton industry during the year under review. Twelve months ago prospects for an active and remunerative trade were beginning to look hopeful after the depression which had prevailed during the preceding season, and thanks to the abundant harvests, these prospects were happily realised to the fullest extent at the close of the year. There was a general improvement in the condition of the ryot, while the foreign trade, both in imports and exports, showed another considerable advance. Though prices were dear all the year through there was a fair margin of profit between the raw staple and the manufactured goods which was steadily maintained to the advantage of spinning and weaving mills alike.

American middlings which in December 1911 were quoted as low as 4·92*d.* per lb. in Liverpool rose in the following March to 6·07 and reached the maximum of 7·11*d.* in July. Thereafter there was an immaterial fluctuation which averaged 7·06*d.* up to the end of the year. The reflex influence of these fluctuations, of course, was to be fully seen in the local market. Bengals which stood in March at Rs. 258 per candy rose to Rs. 286 in December, while Oomras, etc., mounted to Rs. 319 from Rs. 271. The approximate consumption of the raw material in the local Mills was estimated at 1,077,616 bales. It may be observed in passing that during the official year which ended on 31st March 1912, the imports of cotton other than Asiatic, chiefly American, came to 4·64 lakh cwts., equivalent to 132,744 Indian bales of 392 lbs. each, while in the 10 months ending January last the quantity imported is recorded at 4·98 lakh cwts. or 142,508 bales of 392 lbs. each. It remains to be seen whether the imports in the immediate future are likely to be maintained. Meanwhile the description grown in Southern India known as Cambodia seems to be

coming into favour, while the variety cultivated by local irrigation in Sind called Sind-American, was known to be poor in quantity and quality.

Yarn production in Mills in India during the year ended 31st March 1912 was 62·50 crore lbs. against 60·99 crore lbs. in 1911. For the nine months of the current official year the outturn recorded is 51·85 crore lbs. The total quantity of Indian yarn exported in 1911-12 was 15·14 crore lbs. of which the quantity exported to China was 12·93 crore lbs. The quantity exported for the 10 months ending January 1913 is 16·97 crore lbs. of which China's share is 15·10 crore lbs. The increase during the 10 months is fully 5·08 crore lbs. or nearly 50 per cent. which is satisfactory, and is undoubtedly owing to the prevailing quietude in China contrasted with the upheaval last year. According to the latest annual trade review the outturn per spindle per month was 7·9 lbs. in 1911-12 against 9·1 lbs. in 1908-09. This diminution, equivalent to 13 per cent., is not unintelligible when it is borne in mind that during the same period a larger quantity of yarn above 20s has been produced. The increase comes to 13·9 per cent., say, 17·18 crore lbs. against 15·08 crore lbs.

The outturn of cloth, it is satisfactory to record, is growing steadily apace. It was 26·66 crore pounds in 1911-12 against 22·88 crore pounds in 1909-10. The increase equals 16 per cent. The quantity turned out in the nine months ending December 1912 is 22·44 crore pounds. The quantity of Indian made cloth exported during the 10 months ending 31st January 1912 was 6·68 crore yards, while during the corresponding period ending 31st January 1913 7·35 crore yards were exported, showing an increase of 67 lakh yards, equivalent to 10 per cent.

The new Factory Act came into operation on 1st July last, but it is yet premature to say what its effect has been on the outturn and on the health of the operatives.

YARN EXPORTS.

According to the Official Trade Returns the Exports to all Foreign Countries at the close of the year ending 31st March 1912 were shorter by 3·19 crore lbs. say, 15·15 against 18·34 crore the previous year. The decline is equivalent to 17·41 per cent. During the nine months of the current official year there was an increase of 41·20 per cent. say, 149,538,525 lbs. as against 105,900,542 lbs. in 1911.

COTTON CROP (Season 1912-1913).

The **total area** in all the territories reported on is now computed at **21,911,000 acres** which marked a net increase of **2,96,000 acres** or **1·4 per cent.** on the **21,615,000 acres** (revised figure) at this time last year. The **total estimated outturn** is **4,397,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** as against **3,288,000 bales** (revised figure) for last year, representing an increase of **1,109,000 bales** or nearly **34 per cent.** To this figure might be added some **1,000 bales** estimated as the production in Native States in Behar and Orissa which make no return.

The following statement (taken from the Indian Trade Journal) compares the figures for the last three years (the figures are in thousands):—

	Year ending 30th September		
	1912.	1911.	1910.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Net Exports	1,773	2,302	2,826
Mill Consumption	1,781	1,551	1,652
Consumption outside Mills (conjectural) ...	* 450	* 450	* 450
Total ...	4,004	4,303	4,928
Deduct—Estimated yield ...	3,288	3,853	4,718
Deficit ...	716	450	210

* Substituted (after further consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld.) for the figure of 750,000 formerly estimated.

YARN.

The quantity of yarn produced in India, during the official year 1911-12, amounted to **625,030,199 lbs.** as against **609,927,141 lbs.** (revised figure) during the previous 12 months or an increase of **15,103,058 lbs.** or **2·47 per cent.** Of this amount **238,075,161 lbs.** yarn were consumed in the production of **266,644,181 lbs.** cloth and **151,488,835 lbs.** exported to Foreign Countries, during the official year 1911-12, leaving a balance of **235,466,203 lbs.**

The total shipments of yarn from Bombay to China during the calendar years 1911 and 1912 amounted to **275,087 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each) and **433,989 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each), respectively, showing an increase of **158,902 bales** or **57·76 per cent.**

The shipments from Bombay to the United Kingdom and Continent during the calendar year 1912 amounted to **2,508 bales** as against **2,577 bales** in 1911 and **2,718 bales** in 1910. The maximum quantity exported to the United Kingdom and Continent during the years 1907 and 1908 was **56,335** and **17,255 bales** respectively.

CLOTH.

The production of cloth in India during the official year 1911-12 amounted to **1,136,151,590 yards,** as against **1,042,741,653** (revised figure), an increase of **93,409,937 yards** or **8·95 per cent.** The Exports to Foreign Countries during the year (1911-12) compared with 1910-11 show a decrease of about **18½ million yards.**

1908-09	77,988,964	yards.
1909-10	94,137,558	,,
1910-11	99,788,315	,,
1911-12	81,429,410	,,

As regards exports to China from Bombay, it may be mentioned that there was during the calendar year 1912 an increase of **734,216 yards** or **240·18 per cent.**

1911	... ...	305,684 yards.
1912	... ...	1,039,900 „

Production of yarn and cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December :—

Yarn.		Lbs.
1912	... ...	... 683,778,268
1911	... ...	... 597,022,679
	Increase	... 86,755,589 or 14·53%

Cloth.		Yards.	Lbs.
1912...	... ...	1,220,066,697	286,161,306
1911...	... ...	1,091,983,805	255,921,208
Increase	... ...	128,082,892 or 11·72%	30,240,098 or 11·81%

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	3,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,382	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	87	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450
1912	86	2,885,452	43,388	109,691	3,771,656	1,077,616

ALL INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102

The undernoted figures show a decrease in the **Exports of Cotton from Bombay** in the year 1912 and an increase in the quantity of yarn produced during the same period. The number of operatives actually at work shows an increase of 5,191 :—

Year ending 30th June.	Hands Employed.	* Yarn Produced.	Cotton.		
			Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
		† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1903	86,913	8,22,448	9,86,228	12,70,533	24,54,003
1904	89,915	7,88,818	9,72,734	14,59,311	21,51,453
1905	92,924	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	1,00,798	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	98,101	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	1,01,536	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	1,05,751	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	1,04,550	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	1,04,500	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,480	24,67,176
1912	1,09,691	8,19,102	10,77,616	13,06,158	25,39,826
Total	9,94,679	85,67,583	1,04,81,450	1,47,52,634	2,52,74,611
10 years' average	99,468	8,56,758	10,48,145	14,75,263	25,27,461

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative Statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1899	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,80
1901	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,38,69,482	22,88,24,078
1911	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,45,778	15,24,318	1,04,27,41,653	24,58,14,873
1912	71,75,357	20,50,102	55,80,626	15,62,575	1,13,61,51,590	26,66,44,181

† Year ending 30th June.

The **Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China** show an increase on the previous twelve months of 1911, of **7,34,216 yards,** or **240·18 per cent.,** as will be perceived from the following figures :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do. do. 1881...	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,237	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,88,890	...	.....	2,302	29,88,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,564	61,02,250	...	.....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,335	...	.....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893...	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	.....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	13,18,478	...	.....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	13,72,980	...	.....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	.....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,758	...	.....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	.....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	.....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	.....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	557	7,04,090	...	.....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	.....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,803	32,45,175	...	.....	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909...	2,484	31,37,627	...	.....	2,484	31,37,727
Do. do. 1910...	1,804	23,56,642	...	.....	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911...	279	3,05,684	...	.....	279	3,05,684
Do. do. 1912...	822	10,39,900	...	.....	822	10,39,900

In Country-made Yarn an increase of **57.76 per cent.** occurs in Shipments to China during 1912. Japan, it will be noticed, has taken nothing during the same period from Bombay. The following statement shows in detail the **Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan** for a series of years :—

Period.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do. do. 1884	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do. do. 1885	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do. do. 1886	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do. do. 1887	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do. do. 1888	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do. do. 1889	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do. do. 1890	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do. do. 1891	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do. do. 1892	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do. do. 1893	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do. do. 1894	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do. do. 1895	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do. do. 1896	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do. do. 1897	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do. do. 1898	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do. do. 1899	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do. do. 1900	2,53,331	100	4,53,431
Do. do. 1901	5,36,195	.....	2,36,195
Do. do. 1902	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do. do. 1903	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do. do. 1904	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do. do. 1905	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do. do. 1906	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do. do. 1907	4,12,127	200	4,12,397
Do. do. 1908	4,41,899	.....	4,41,892
Do. do. 1909	5,10,746	.....	5,10,749
Do. do. 1910	4,24,893	.....	4,24,893
Do. do. 1911	2,75,087	.....	2,75,087
Do. do. 1912	4,33,989	.....	4,35,989

The following statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1912 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarns.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	*1,30,49,35,496	36,73,29,900	2,71,50,500	*3,60,36,025	1,79,62,200	1,51,05,700
1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	*3,33,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
1879	*1,20,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
1881	*1,63,97,43,500	52,38,52,300	6,38,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800
1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,300	5,39,90,500	*4,22,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,300	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
1884	*1,64,27,81,300	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,300
1885	*1,66,46,81,000	52,39,27,000	4,54,13,400	*4,15,30,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,300
1886	2,11,88,38,400	45,58,28,000	3,46,28,600	4,66,05,800	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200
1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500
1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,63,600
1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,63,32,600
1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
1891	1,83,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
1893	1,88,82,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,300	4,00,96,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
1895	1,71,82,24,000	53,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,29,93,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
1898	2,08,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,13,44,700	1,25,26,500
1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,800	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
1901	2,22,86,32,400	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	3,53,10,100	63,38,200	74,85,900
1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,65,900
1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	3,23,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	63,13,900
1907	2,45,42,53,300	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,98,600	21,12,500
1908	2,13,09,20,200	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	3,34,34,400	55,38,300	16,37,300
1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,800	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
1910	2,21,58,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,05,88,300	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	30,90,000	.....
1912	2,79,53,54,700	52,76,36,800	7,47,66,300	4,21,95,700	26,40,100	.....
Average for 10 years (1903 to 1912)	2,30,61,36,730	57,44,57,280	9,65,11,550	3,39,39,500	41,90,560	17,60,630
Increase or decrease on figures for 1911 and 1912.	+ 15·42 %	— 18·51 %	—18·91 %	+ 15·89 %	— 14·55 %	.....

* Excluding Burma.

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement :—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1903 to 1912).	1912.	Average of 10 years (1903 to 1912).	1912.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ...	4,81,189	4,33,989	.....	.....
„ lbs.	19,24,75,600	17,35,95,600	25,78,083	10,39,900
United Kingdom, lbs.	41,90,560	26,40,100	57,44,57,280	52,76,36,800
Total lbs. ...	19,66,66,160	17,62,35,700	.....	.....
Total yards ...	.....	.....	57,70,35,363	52,86,76,700

Imports of Piece Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Yarn into British India from Japan ; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported from the United Kingdom into British India :—

YEARS.	Imports of Piece-Goods and Yarn from Japan.		Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in Cotton Mills in India.		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece-Goods imported from United Kingdom.
	Piece-Goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yards.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897 ...	26,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	88,72,221
1897-1898 ...	10,413	10	12,14,108	11,86,848	76,10,777
1898-1899 ...	9,394	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	81,75,168
1899-1900 ...	24,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	88,62,453
1900-1901 ...	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	89,05,782
1901-1902 ...	34,827	.....	18,31,079	17,77,965	99,00,280
1902-1903 ...	24,934	.....	19,31,754	18,91,010	92,11,090
1903-1904 ...	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	92,73,539
1904-1905 ...	344,897	.....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,13,99,465
1905-1906 ...	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,24,47,029
1906-1907 ...	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,20,41,047
1907-1908 ...	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,42,09,100
1908-1909 ...	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,07,06,892
1909-1910 ...	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,12,97,951
1910-1911 ...	156,205	316,117	44,56,129	44,01,707	1,29,62,724
1911-1912 ...	622,861	586,677	50,61,974	50,14,113	1,42,85,489

The following table shows for each of the last seventeen years the **number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Cwt. per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	0·981
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	0·929
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	0·969
1899	47,28,333	35,74,867	0·967
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	0·928
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	0·627
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	1·021
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	1·020
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	1·008
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	1·000
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	1·151
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	1·094
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	0·990
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	0·968
1910	61,95,671	56,01,484	0·904
1911	63,57,460	54,31,306	0·854
1912	64,63,929	55,80,626	0·863

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaun Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1912.	*d.*	Rs.		Rs.	
March	6·07	271	Ready	258½	Ready.
April	6·47	276¼	Do.	266	Do.
May	6·44	270	Do.	261¾	Do.
June	6·56	266¾	Do.	260½	Do.
July	7·11	274¼	Do.	268½	Do.
August	6·75	272	Do.	268½	Do.
September	6·65	266¼	Do.	263½	Do.
October	6·24	261	Do.	253¾	Do.
November	6·86	301¼	January	276	Do.
December	7·06	319	Do.	286¾	Do.
1913.					
January	6·91	313	Ready	276¼	Do.
February	6·85	314	Do.	278	Do.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai**, the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1912.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
23rd February	68 3 0	144 4 0	194 8 0
29th March	70 10 0	142 12 0	196 8 0
26th April	71 1 0	147 12 0	200 8 0
31st May	71 2 0	148 8 0	203 12 0
28th June	71 12 0	149 0 0	203 8 0
26th July	70 14 0	147 12 0	200 8 0
30th August	72 11 0	148 0 0	202 8 0
27th September	74 4 0	151 8 0	209 12 0
25th October	73 7 0	153 0 0	212 0 0
29th November	73 3 0	152 8 0	211 12 0
27th December	72 11 0	152 8 0	212 0 0
1913.			
31st January	71 15 0	150 0 0	206 0 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver, Per 100 Tolas.	Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs. a.	Rs.
1894	84 $11\frac{7}{12}$	$175\frac{7}{32}$
1895	91 12	$188\frac{1}{16}$
1896	92 $9\frac{1}{12}$	$186\frac{5}{16}$
1897	83 $9\frac{1}{8}$	$163\frac{99}{100}$
1898	71 3	$141\frac{1}{4}$
1899	73 $15\frac{15}{33}$	$149\frac{3}{33}$
1900	73 $3\frac{3}{4}$	147
1901	75 $4\frac{9}{32}$	$151\frac{17}{100}$
1902	67 $1\frac{5}{7}$	$138\frac{3}{33}$
1903	60 $4\frac{7}{8}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$
1904	70 $10\frac{6}{33}$	$137\frac{8}{11}$
1905	72 1	$139\frac{11}{16}$
1906	79 $10\frac{3}{8}$	$155\frac{11}{16}$
1907	83 $14\frac{7}{11}$	$162\frac{1}{16}$
1908	70 $1\frac{3}{13}$	$142\frac{13}{16}$
1909	62 $8\frac{1}{4}$	$131\frac{3}{13}$
1910	68 $10\frac{7}{32}$	$130\frac{1}{14}$
1911	70 $13\frac{8}{23}$	$134\frac{1}{2}$
1912	†74 $\frac{7}{16}$	†$142\frac{3}{4}$

† Approximate.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1913.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman of the Association took place on the 13th January 1913, and resulted in the election of **Mr. J. F. Bradbury.**

ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FOR 1913.

The ballot for the above office was held on the 20th January 1913, and resulted in the election of **Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas.**

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1913.

The ballot for the remaining 18 members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1913 was held on the 27th January 1913, and resulted in the election of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and Messrs. T. W. Birkett, Herbert R. Greaves, N. G. Hunt, D. M. Inglis, Cowasjee Jehangir (Junr.), C. V. Mehta, S. A. Nathan, Meyer Nissim, Jehangir B. Petit, N. B. Saklatwalla, Dinshaw E. Wacha, C. N. Wadia, and N. N. Wadia, Esq.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

The following telegram was despatched on the 2nd January 1913 by the Committee, to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, in connection with the recent attempt on His Excellency's life :—

> "On re-assembling after the holidays the Committee of this Association on behalf of the members desire to give expression to their feelings of horror at the recent dastardly outrage on His Excellency. They feel that by the miraculous escape of His Excellency India has been saved from a serious calamity and they pray for His Excellency's speedy and complete recovery."

The following reply was received from the Private Secretary :—

> "Many thanks for message of sympathy sent by the members which will be laid before Viceroy on his recovery ; I am sure he will greatly appreciate it."

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(See *Report*, 1911, *page* xiii.)

In regard to the proposed formation of a College of Commerce at Bombay, reference to which was made at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 28th March 1912, and to the funds of which the Association agreed to subscribe the sum of Rs. 1,000, the following Press Note was issued by Government :—

His Excellency the Governor has received the following very generous promises of support towards the establishment of a Government College of Commerce in Bombay :—

(1) Sir Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas—Rs. 2,25,000 towards the founding of a professorial chair to bear his name.

(2) The Trustees of the Wadia Charities—Port Trust bonds yielding Rs. 4,800 per annum towards the founding of a chair to bear the name of Mr. N. M. Wadia.

(3) Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal—Rs. 1,00,000.

(4) The Bombay Chamber of Commerce—Rs. 1,500 per annum.

(5) The Millowners' Association, Bombay,
(6) The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay,
(7) The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association,
(8) The Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad,
} Rs. 1,000 per annum each.

The income thus provided will amount to about Rs. 23,000 per annum, and Government are prepared to contribute an annual grant of Rs. 15,000. The liberal and most gratifying support which the proposed college has thus received will enable it to be established, although additional funds will be required to make the institution complete in all respects and to provide scholarships. Details will now be worked out, and it is hoped that a beginning may be made next year with a staff of two professors (one to act as Principal) and two lecturers. As soon as the necessary arrangements have been made, an Advisory Board will be formed on which the contributing bodies will be represented in order that the courses of study may be kept in full harmony with the practical requirements of commerce and industry. The Governor in Council trusts that the establishment of this college, the first of its kind in this country, will in time go far to supply the growing needs of special commercial education not only of the Presidency, but of India generally.

INCOME TAX ON MILLS.

Method of Assessment.

(See *Reports*, 1909, *page* 18; 1911, *pp.* 25, 116.)

The Association in 1911 addressed the Government of India in connection with the percentages allowed in different Provinces for depreciation of Machinery and Buildings, and submitted *inter alia*, that whatever system of assessment was ultimately adopted, it should be standardised throughout India, for each particular kind of industry.

The Government of India, however, stated in reply that while it was not considered desirable to standardise the rules on this subject throughout India they had requested the local Governments to examine the practice obtaining, in their respective Provinces in order that clearer and more definite rules might be framed which would suit local circumstances.

It was presumed from this reply that the matter was, or shortly would be, engaging the attention of the Bombay Government, and the Committee therefore pointed out to that Government that as Cotton Mills, whether in the

Bombay Presidency or in Bengal or the United Provinces, were similar in all respects, the allowance for depreciation on Machinery and Buildings should be the same in all Provinces.

Bengal, however, was allowed a 5 per cent. depreciation on Buildings and Machinery, while Bombay was only granted a 2½ per cent. allowance on Buildings and 5 per cent. on Machinery.

The Committee also contended that the new method recently adopted in Bombay for all mills working over 20 years (by which the total amount set aside for depreciation for the past two decades was first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet and 5 per cent. then allowed on the balance) should be cancelled in Bombay, as it was not in force in Bengal.

A hope was expressed that the influence of the Bombay Government would be used in the interests of the Textile Industry of this Presidency, when this question was brought forward for final discussion.

The Government of Bombay stated in reply that they had issued the following orders for general observance in future :—

(*a*) In allowing deductions for depreciation of machinery the depreciation allowances for the last twenty years should be deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet and a 5 per cent. deduction should then be allowed on the balance.

(*b*) A deduction of 2½ per cent. should be allowed for depreciation of buildings which house heavy machinery, instead of the actual cost of repairs and maintenance. The allowance should be permissible in respect of the actual mill premises and not bungalows, chawls, and other subsidiary premises, the cost of which may be incorporated in mill companies' accounts.

The Committee, whilst thanking Government for their concession of 2½ per cent. in the matter of depreciation on buildings which house heavy machinery, pointed out that the contents of Clause (*a*) in the letter under acknowledgment, acted unfairly on the Mills situated in the Bombay Presidency, the latter being placed thereby at a disadvantage with all the other Presidencies.

Further this alteration was of recent introduction and was directly in opposition to the spirit of Sir James Meston's speech in the Viceroy's Council on the 25th March 1912, wherein it was stated, in reply to the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, that before the latter could bring in the resolution he threatened, he would find that his Association was not at a disadvantage as compared with other parts of India.

The Government of Bombay regretted that they could not see any reasons to alter the orders already passed by them. (*Appendix* **A.**)

MAKE UP OF GREY AND BLEACHED YARN.

In January 1911 the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, issued the following Notification :—

The Secretary of the Burma Chamber of Commerce and all yarn importing firms are informed, with reference to Government of India Notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891 (pages 11-13 of the Merchandise Marks Act Manual), that—

(1) One hank of two-fold cotton yarn is regarded as equivalent to two hanks of single yarn.

(2) The count number of two-fold cotton yarn is considerd to be half the count number of the single yarn of which the two-fold yarn is composed, *e.g.*, 2/40s is considered $\frac{40s}{2}$ or count number 20s.

(3) Reduced cotton yarns will be passed, provided that they are distinctly marked as reduced, and comply with all the conditions required for the yarn of the lower count number.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government of Burma in the matter and submitted that these regulations imposed a great hardship on importers of yarn, as they prohibited the make up and reductions which had been customary in Burma for the past thirty or forty years, and the necessity for introducing the changes was not apparent. It appeared to them that the established trade in grey and bleached yarns in Burma, in the packing still customary, was overlooked, and consequently not provided for, when Notification No. 1474, dated 13th November 1891, was framed.

The Burma Chamber contended that owing to the geographical position of Burma, the conditions of trade therein had become separate and distinct from those obtaining in India, and should, in their opinion, be specially provided for.

They further stated that the make up prescribed for bleached yarns in 5 lb. bundles, as required by the Merchandise Marks Act, made a most awkward and unsightly bundle, and if enforced would entirely disorganize the trade in these yarns in the Burma Market.

As regards the reduction of bleached yarns, whilst fully appreciating the necessity of a limit to the extent of reduction allowable, the Chamber suggested that this should be fixed at 10 per cent. which would permit the importation of the reductions which had been recognized and become a trade custom in that market for so many years, *viz.*—

2/66s reduced to 2/60s

2/55s reduced to 2/50s

2/44s reduced to 2/40s.

The whole question was referred to the Government of India by the Government of Burma, who supported the recommendations of the Burma Chamber, as embodied in the following Memorandum giving the proposed amendments of and additions to the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 :—

Pages 12 and 13 of the Merchandise Marks Manual.

Clause III a.—The described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count. The described count in the case of reduced bleached yarns being held to be the higher number, provided the reduction does not exceed 10 per cent. in count and is clearly indicated on the bundles ; or

Clause III d.—In a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being 5 lbs. in weight, the number of knots of 20 hanks each is not a quarter or the number of knots of 10 hanks each is not half of the described count or number of the yarn.

In the case of bleached yarns the number of knots of 2 hanks and 3 hanks in equal proportions is not double the lower count number indicated on the bundle; or

Clause III f.—In the case of bleached yarn, the described weight exceeds the actual weight by more than—

$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in counts from 1 to 8.
5 per cent. in counts from above 8 to 18.
4 per cent. in counts from above 18 to 30.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in counts from above 30 to 80.

But in the case of reduced yarns, as described in clause "*a*," double the above margins may be allowed.

The matter was submitted to the Government of Bombay who passed on the papers to this Association for an expression of opinion.

The whole question was very carefully considered by the Committee, who submitted the following opinions on the proposed amendments of and additions to the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, as set forth above :—

Clause 3 (*a*). The following words that had been added to this Clause were, the Committee considered, unnecessary :—"The described count in the case of reduced bleached yarns being held to be the higher number, provided the reduction does not exceed 10 per cent. in count and is clearly indicated on the bundles ; or"

The Committee were of opinion that the original wording of Clause 3 (*a*) as given on page 12 of the Merchandise Marks Manual should not be altered.

Clause 3 (*d*). The Committee recommended that the following words be inserted before the words—"the described count," in the 3rd line, "or the number of knots of 5 hanks each is not the same as ".

The Committee also considered that the following paragraph which had been added was not necessary, and should therefore be deleted :—

"In the case of bleached yarns the number of knots of two hanks and three hanks in equal proportions is not double the lower count number indicated on the bundle ; or".

Clause 3 (*f*). The Committee were of opinion that no change was necessary in this Clause and that the original wording as given in the Merchandise Marks Manual should stand.

In conclusion, the Committee emphasized that they were of opinion that, in order to prevent fraud, no reduction whatever should be allowed in the case of bleached yarns, and further that no short reeled or half hanks should be permitted in grey or bleached yarns. (*Appendix* **B.**)

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Government of Bombay on 17th May 1912 submitted to the Association a copy of a Bill further to amend the **City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.** From the Statement of Objects and Reasons it appeared that many of the provisions included in this Bill were reproduced, with certain alterations of detail, from Bill No. II of 1907, which was withdrawn in 1909.

Of the measures which were contained in the previous Bill, the most important was that relating to Poorer Classes Accommodation Schemes. It had been represented that the plan embodied in the earlier Bill for the grant of loans to employers to enable them to provide accommodation for their workmen was unlikely to obtain any large measure of support, and the proposals contained in the present Bill were restricted to the provision of accommodation by the Board. The net cost of construction would be paid by way of rent in equated payments. The provision contained in the former Bill for the security to be given by the employer had been omitted. If the employer was in a position to give full security it would be to his advantage to provide the required accommodation without the help of the Trust; and there was little doubt that the proposal adopted in this Bill for the deposit of twenty per cent. of the estimated cost of the scheme, where the land belonged to the Trust, and for the transfer of the land, where it belonged to the employer, to the Trust, together with an additional deposit in certain cases, would afford all the security necessary. The scheme in its present form would, it was believed, command the general support of employers, and, if adopted, would effect a wide improvement in the housing of the working classes without loss to the Trust.

The Bill was carefully considered by the Committee who offered the following remarks and suggestions thereon:—

Poorer Classes Accommodation Schemes.

The Improvement Trust buildings by-laws are such as to render buildings (especially for the poorer classes, for whom chawls are intended,) very expensive. The Millowners' Association are of opinion that such by-laws should be framed, so as to prevent the cost becoming prohibitive.

Section 32 B 1.—That this Section be amended in such a manner as to give the option to the employer of labour of building chawls under Improvement Trust supervision.

Section 32 H (2) (*e*).—There must be some provision, so that the maximum rent fixed by the Board shall cover all the outgoing expenses, such as interest, &c., on the Capital invested in land and buildings.

Apart from the above, the Committee approved the Bill. (*Appendix* **C.**)

INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

The Government of Bombay in May 1912 forwarded, for the opinion of the Association, a copy of a Bill, the object of which was to revise and consolidate, on the lines of recent English legislation, the Indian Law relating to Trading Companies and Associations.

The Committee were favoured by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with a copy of the latter's report on the Bill; and in addressing Government they stated that, while fully endorsing all that was set forth in the report in question, they submitted for consideration the following further comments :—

In para. 82 (1) the Committee were of opinion that " one-tenth " should read " one-fifth," as they felt that under the existing reading too much power could be placed in the hands of a small section of Shareholders, should they wish to make themselves obnoxious. The Committee recognized that the wording of the English Act had been followed in this Section, but pointed out that the circumstances were different in that the Capital of Indian Companies was divided into fewer shares of higher value than was customary in English Companies.

In view of the recent liquidation of large Joint Stock Companies in Bombay and elsewhere, notably the Bank of Burma, more than half the liabilities of which were due to depositors in this town, the Committee urged the advisability of modifying or remodelling some of the more important provisions relating to " winding up, " embraced in Chapter V of the Bill.

In the existing Act, the appointment of Official Liquidator was left to the entire discretion of the Judge making the winding-up order. It was advisable the Committee considered that the Court should sanction the appointment of an Official who might be named by a majority of creditors or creditors and shareholders, whose claims amounted in the aggregate to three-fourths of the total liabilities of a Company.

It could not, perhaps, be denied that such a large body of creditors would be the best judge of creditors' interests, and it seemed fair and reasonable that they should be allowed to name a liquidator of their own choice in whom, by reason of his ability and integrity, they reposed the greatest confidence.

A modification on the above lines of the Sections of the Bill referring to Liquidators, would, in the opinion of the Committee, be greatly appreciated

by the investing public and would be a clear indication that the intention of Government was to better protect and safeguard their interests. In short, whatever attention was paid to outside well-grounded suggestions or representations relating to the winding-up of Companies, would, in the opinion of the Committee, be to the advantage of the public generally. (*Appendix* **D.**)

LOCATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS SUBORDINATE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The opinion of the Association was invited in June 1912 by the Government of India regarding proposals in connection with the location of certain Departments subordinate to the Department of Commerce and Industry, after the removal of the Government of India from Calcutta.

It was stated that the removal of the Department of Commerce and Industry from Calcutta to Delhi, while placing it for the future in a more central position in relation to the large seaports and commercial centres of importance, would deprive the department of the close contact which it had hitherto enjoyed from November to March with the many important business interests of Calcutta. The Governor General in Council fully recognized that in matters affecting the interests of trade and commerce, constant communication and intercourse between the administration of the Department of Commerce and Industry and those who could best claim to represent the trade and commerce of the country was not only desirable but essential. No doubt these interests were represented on the Legislative Council, and their representatives would, as hitherto, be afforded ample opportunity, both in Council and through the ordinary official channels, of securing due consideration for any representations they might desire to make. But the Government of India desired to ensure that full advantage should be taken of the greater facilities offered by the central position which the Department would occupy in Delhi. They proposed that this should be achieved in two ways. Firstly, they had in view that regular tours involving a minimum stay at certain important centres should in future be undertaken by the Member and Secretary of the Department at convenient periods. These tours, they considered, might in the aggregate extend, subject of course to special exigencies of public business, to a period of some 12 weeks during the year, and might include a stay of from 3 to 4 weeks each in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, the remainder being spent in visiting the other important centres, such as Karachi, Rangoon, Madras, Cawnpore, etc., or perhaps, in part in undertaking tours having some especial commercial object. It was not possible Government said to lay down hard and fast rules regarding the probable period of the year at which these places would be visited. This must depend not only upon other demands on the attention of the Department, but also upon the touring arrangements, subject to the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy, of the Government of India as a whole, and upon special circumstances which might require the presence of the Member for Commerce and Industry at head-quarters in his capacity as a

Member of the Government of India. It seemed probable, however, that the most convenient seasons for touring would be—

(1) the period between the removal of the Government of India from Simla on October 1st and the assembly of the Legislative Council at Delhi for the winter session ;

(2) the period between the conclusion of the winter session of the Legislative Council at Delhi, and the assembly of the Government of India at Simla on May 1st;

(3) a short monsoon expedition from Simla.

The first of these periods would probably be most suitable for visiting Bombay and Calcutta. Other centres of importance might be visited in the other suitable seasons. Considering the extent to which the great commercial interests of India were represented either at Calcutta or Bombay, it appeared to the Governor General in Council that it was unnecessary to fix a minimum period of touring for Karachi, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, etc. ; but the object in view would be that in the period allotted to these minor centres, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon and Cawnpore, should, if possible, be visited at least once a year.

In the second place, it was observed that the orders issued in 1905 creating a Director-General of Commercial Intelligence for India whose functions were then described as—

(1) to keep the Department of Commerce and Industry in touch with commercial interests and the commercial community,

(2) to supervise Government statistics,

(3) to answer commercial enquiries,

appeared now to require some modification. The importance of the Commercial Intelligence Office would be enhanced by the removal of the Department of Commerce and Industry from Calcutta ; and it seemed probable that one Director-General would hardly be capable in the future of acting as a link between the Department and the commerce of India as a whole. In India there was a natural division of trade between East and West. On the East side jute, rice, tea, coal and indigo were of leading importance. On the West, cotton, seeds and wheat were the chief objects of trade. It appeared, therefore, to the Government of India that a natural duplication of the staff of the Commercial Intelligence Office would be in harmony with the distribution of the trade of the country, and would serve to strengthen the connecting links between the Department and commerce. It seemed doubtful, from the experience of the last few years, whether the most active and industrious Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, even by means of incessant travelling, could keep abreast with the developments of trade and commerce in all parts of India and Burma to the extent that was desirable, if he were to supply the Department with constant and complete information. The Government of India, therefore, had in mind the following proposals on which they wished to receive the views of the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies. They proposed that there

should, in future, be two Directors of Commerical Intelligence, one with headquarters at Calcutta who would be primarily intent on watching the operations of the jute, rice, tea, coal and indigo markets, and one in Bombay who would similarly devote himself to watching the market in cotton, wheat and oil seeds. These officers might be styled Director of Commercial Intelligence, Eastern Circle and Western Circle, respectively. They would work in close communication with each other, and information collected in either circle would be made fully available to residents in the other, as well as to enquiries from abroad. By a simple duplication of records commercial enquiries could be replied to equally efficiently and promptly by either officer. At the same time, by the reduction of the area to be visited, each Director would be in position to attain a closer knowledge of commercial matters relating to his charge than was previously possible. The compilation of statistics, under the proposed re-organisation, would be effected in the Department of Commerce and Industry, at headquarters, on a system somewhat similar to that which existed before the appointment of Director-General of Commercial Intelligence was created. It was observed that the Government anticipated from the measures outlined above a more constant and direct contact between the Department of Commerce and Industry and the great commercial centres of all parts of India than had hitherto prevailed. Government enquired whether these views had the concurrence of this Association.

4. Finally, a reference was made by Government, to the future location of certain departments subordinate to the Commerce and Industry Department, which had relations with the commercial community. These were as follows :—

(1) The Post Office Department.

(2) The Telegraph Department.

(3) The Geological Survey.

(4) Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(5) Chief Inspector of Mines.

(6) The Patent Office.

Government remarked that there seemed no reason for separating the Post and Telegraph Departments from the Government of India, and that it was intended to remove these departments to Delhi. Similarly the headquarters of the Chief Inspector of Explosives must remain with the Government of India. The Chief Inspector of Mines was resident at Dhanbaid and it was not proposed to disturb him. There thus remained for consideration the Patent Office and the Geological Survey. The Government of India wished also to receive the views of the Association in regard to these two departments.

In reply the Committee informed Government that the proposed changes in the administration and arrangements of the Department of Commerce and Industry and the duplication of the Office of Director of Commercial Intelligence met with their cordial approval. (*Appendix* **E.**)

AMALGAMATION OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs informed the Association in June 1912 that the Government of India had agreed that an experiment in amalgamating the Postal and Telegraph services should be tried in the Bombay and Central circles from the 1st July. The object of the experiment was to separate the traffic from the Engineering work of the Telegraph Department entrusting the traffic administration of the two circles to the Postmasters-General, and the Engineering work of both circles to one officer of the Telegraph Department. It was essential, the Director-General considered, that the circles chosen for the purpose of the experiment should adjoin each other and the Bombay and Central circles had been selected as likely to afford a fair test of the success of the experiment.

After detailing the various arrangements that would be adopted for the experiment, the Director-General drew special attention to the fact that all town departmental offices would be under the officer in charge of the Central Telegraph Office and all combined offices would be grouped under departmental offices for the disposal of current traffic and the working of the circuits generally. This change, it was pointed out, would affect Bombay to the extent of placing all the local telegraph offices under the control of the Central Telegraph Office and must obviously result in increased efficiency.

The Committee waited till the month of October and as no complaints had meanwhile reached the Association they informed the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs that so far as they could judge the innovation appeared to be a success. (*Appendix* **F**.)

TARIFF VALUES OF COTTON GOODS.

(See *Report*, 1911, *page* 12.)

A Sub-Committee of the Association met the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence on the 28th November 1912, and discussed the revision of the **Tariff valuations of cotton goods** taxed under the Indian Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

Subsequently the following Notification, dated 25th December 1912, was published by the Government of India containing the revised tariff :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 (*1*) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 9119-9, dated the 16th December 1911, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January 1913 :—

Grey Goods, plain or bordered.

		Tariff value per lb. As. p.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}''$	9 3
2.	Dangari and Khadi cloth	8 3

		Tariff value per lb. As.	p.
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	9	9
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$" but not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	9	9
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}$" but not over 2"...	10	6
6.	Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	10	6
7.	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	9	3
8.	Drills and jeans, plain	9	0
9.	Fents	7	9
10.	Printers and sadlapat	9	9
11.	Printers (bhagavad)	9	3
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	11	3
13.	„ „ bleached	13	3
14.	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double-threaded cloth (dosuti)	8	9
15.	Zanzibar cloth	9	0

Provided that for calendered grey goods, 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

		Tariff value per lb. As.	p.
16.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	9	9
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	11	3
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	12	0
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	9
20.	Check gumchas	11	6
21.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	13	0
22.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check...	11	6
23.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ...	12	3
24.	Drills, striped	10	0
25.	„ checked	10	0
26.	„ dyed	11	6
27.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	11	6
28.	Fents	9	0
29.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft... ...	11	0
30.	„ „ „ „ coloured weft ...	12	0
31.	Lungis, coloured	11	9
32.	Lungis, grey, with coloured stripes and borders... ...	9	9
33.	Napkins, grey	9	9
34.	„ bleached	12	6
35.	Susi check, English, grey ground	12	3

		Tariff value per lb. As.	p.
36.	Susi checks, ordinary, grey ground	11	3
37.	„ „ „ coloured warp or weft	11	9
38.	„ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	11	9
39.	„ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	10	6
40.	„ „ „ weft	11	9
41.	Tent cloth, blue and red	11	0
42.	„ „ khaki	11	9
43.	Towels, Turkish, grey	12	0
44.	„ „ bleached	14	3
45.	„ honeycomb, and other sorts, grey	9	9
46.	„ „ bleached	12	3
47.	Zephyr cloth	11	3
48.	„ striped and checked	12	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

LIST OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

(*See Report*, 1911, *pp.* 36, 165.)

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence enquired in November 1912 as to whether the Association had any suggestions to offer with a view to the revision of the list of Cotton Piece-goods.

In reply the Committee stated that they had no suggestions to offer.

At a later date the Government of India issued a Notification deleting the item "Wadding" from the list. (*Appendix* **G**.)

IMPORT DUTY ON TALLOW, RESIN SIZE, ETC.

(See *Report*, 1911, *pp.* 27, 120.)

A reference to the Report of the Association for 1911 will show that the Committee had addressed the Government of Bombay urging that **Tallow** should be added to the list of articles which were allowed to be imported free of duty when intended for use in a Weaving Mill. Later they addressed the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, on the same question and also urged the exemption of **Cotton Rope, Resin size, soluble oil, and Drawing-in-frames** from import duty.

Towards the end of 1912 a Notification was issued by the Government of India to the effect that Government had had under consideration the question of assessment of excise duty on goods made partly of cotton and partly of silk or wool. Under Section 6 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, such mixed goods were liable to pay duty at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the full value of the finished product, whereas in many cases the silk or wool contained therein had already been assessed to duty on import. It had been represented that the re-taxation of the duty-paid yarns contained in the cloth was unfair and caused considerable hardship; and in order to remove this hardship the Government of India had decided that, where, in the case of these mixed goods duty-paid yarn was contained otherwise than in borders or ends, the Collector

might at his discretion fix the value of such fabrics for taxable purposes at the total value of the finished article less a proportion thereof represented by duty-paid yarns contained therein.

It had also, it was stated in the Notification in question, been represented to the Government of India by the Bombay Millowners' Association that certain articles, such as tallow, cotton rope, resin size, soluble oils and drawing-in-frames, imported by weaving mills for manufacturing purposes, should be exempted from import duty. After giving the matter their careful consideration, the Government of India had decided to exempt drawing-in-frames from import duty when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill, provided that they were shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton. It had also been decided to allow a refund of duty in the case of tallow subject to the following procedure :—

On importation the duty should be paid, and the Customs Department should notify the Cotton Excise Department of the mill on whose behalf the tallow was being imported, details of the importation being furnished. At the mill an account of the receipts and consumption of tallow should be regularly kept : stocks would be checked by the Excise Department, and on a certificate from the Inspector as to the quantity consumed, a refund of the duty involved would be made by the Customs Department. No refund would be made if applied for more than six months after importation.

The above procedure was to be regarded as tentative in the first instance for one year and was subject to revision should it be found to be unsatisfactory.

The Collector of Customs in forwarding a copy of the above notification also submitted a copy of the Customs Standing Order laying down the procedure to be followed in respect of importations of tallow for consumption in Mills. The conditions laid down were :—

1. Importations of tallow, in respect of which a claim for refund of duty, under the conditions prescribed in the Government of India Circular, is to be made, must be supported by invoices made out in the name of the Mill in which the tallow will be consumed.

2. Details as to importation will be forwarded monthly by the Assistant Collector, Prince's Dock :—

   (*a*) to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, in the case of importations for Mills situated (1) in the Town and Island of Bombay, (2) in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency (excluding the Dhulia Taluka of the District of West Khandesh), and (3) in the Thana District.

   (*b*) to the Second Inspector of the Factories, Ahmedabad, in the case of importations for Mills situated (1) in Sind, (2) in the Northern Division (excluding Thana District) of the Bombay Presidency, and (3) in the Dhulia Taluka of the District of West Khandesh.

(*c*) to the Collector of the District in the case of importations for Mills situated outside the Bombay Presidency.

3. Forms for the keeping of accounts of tallow received and consumed in the Mills will be prescribed by the Excise (Cotton Duty) Department.

4. Claims for refunds should be submitted by the Mill concerned to the Assistant Collector of Customs, Prince's Dock Custom House, through the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Second Inspector of Factories or the Collector of the District, according as the mill falls in class a, b, or c, of para. 2 above. The claim should be supported by (1) the Duty Bill showing payment of duty, and (2) the certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, or the Second Inspector of Factories, of the Collector of the District, as the case may be, certifying to the quantity consumed.

5. No refund is admissible, if applied for more than six months after date of importation, *i.e.*, date on which the Bill of Entry, covering the importation, was first presented to the Customs Department.

These orders to come in force from 1st January 1913.

The Committee in acknowledging the Collector's letter requested that the time allowed for refunds might be extended to eight or nine months. Their reason for preferring this request was that supplies from Russia were frequently delayed during the winter months because of the Baltic Sea being frozen and therefore extra stocks had to be kept on hand which might or might not be exhausted when the new supplies arrived.

The extension of time suggested above would enable Millowners to obtain the full benefit of the concession granted and it was therefore hoped the Collector would see his way to meeting the wishes of the Committee in this matter.

The Collector in reply stated that he regretted he was unable at the moment to extend the time allowed for refund of duty. Should, however, experience show that the present rule does result in practical hardship the point would be reconsidered when the whole question as to exemption of tallow came under further examination after a year's practical experience of the present concession.

In regard to **resin size** the Collector of Customs enquired of the Committee as to what particular article was referred to. It was understood that different resin sizes were used in different Mills and that no particular article could be identified as resin size. If this information was correct practical difficulties would arise in dealing, on importation, with articles in respect of which a claim might be set up that they were resin sizes. Before deciding finally as to whether in view of these difficulties, exemption should or should not be granted to resin sizes, the Government of India, the Collector stated, had directed him to ascertain from this Association whether any practical method of overcoming these difficulties could be suggested.

The Collector also wished to be furnished with a rough estimate of the quantity of resin size used per loom in a mill.

As the article was very little used and there were no reliable statistics available the Committee informed the Collector that they were unable to furnish him with the particulars he required. (*Appendix* **H**.)

WORKING HOURS OF MILLS.

The Committee approached the Government of Bombay in July 1912 regarding the working hours of Mills and suggested that under Sections 23 (*b*), 24 (*a*) and 29 of the Indian Factories Act the hours should be fixed from 6 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for all Mills in the Bombay Presidency.

Government in reply stated that the proposal made by the Association was not in accordance with the provisions of Section 51 of the Act. Sub-Section (2) of this section by its mention of "specified area" and "specified months" indicated that it was contemplated that this departure from the ordinary timings should be confined to particular localities and to certain seasons of the year only and should not be given universal application in point of either place or time. In the circumstances the request made by the Association that the hours proposed by them should be fixed for the entire Presidency and for the whole year, instead of merely for a specified locality and for a particular season of the year, could not be acceded to. Government stated that any proposals, however, which the Association might have to make in the latter direction would be considered by the Governor in Council, and requested that they might be furnished with the Association's views as to the particular months in regard to which they would wish a change introduced in the City of Bombay.

In reply to the above the Committee drew the attention of Government to the Report of the Factory Commission and to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, the Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Department, when introducing the report of the Select Committee on the Factories Act. Both proved, the Committee contended, that the intention of the legislature was to fix between 5-30 a.m. and 7 p.m. local mean time within which the Factory could work. Para. 69 of the Factory Commission Report was quite clear on the point, and the object of Section 51 in the Act under which different times were fixed was to permit the Local Government to fix the hours in Standard time nearest to local mean time. All this Association requested Government to do, was to fix the hours in Standard Time nearest to the local mean time and the Committee trusted that Government would see their way to accept this suggestion.

Government were of opinion, however, that section 51 (2) was evidently intended to serve a two-fold purpose, *viz.*—

(1) to provide an all-the-year round adjustment between Standard time and local mean time ; and

(2) to admit of seasonal variations in the factory hours, *e.g.*, later hours during the winter months than those prescribed for the summer months.

The proposal made by the Association, namely, that for all Mills in the Bombay Presidency the working hours should be fixed between the limits of 6 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. throughout the year answered the first purpose only. Government were of opinion that in order to give effect to the two-fold purpose of the section separate sets of hours should be fixed for the two different halves of the year. They accordingly proposed to notify the undermentioned sets of hours for Mills in the Presidency proper :—

From November 1st to March 31st, 6-30 a. m. to 8 p. m.

From April 1st to October 31st, 6 a. m. to 7-30 p. m.

Government requested to be favoured with the opinion of the Association as to the suitability of the above proposed hours.

In this connection it was suggested that it would be a distinct convenience from the point of view of the administration of the Act, if the following sets of actual working hours, which included one interval of half an hour's rest during the day, or any other similar set within the limits of the hours specified in the above paragraph that may be considered suitable, were generally adopted by all the factories incorporated in the Association, *viz.* :— from 1st November to 31st March, 6-30 a m. to 7 p.m., from 1st April to 31st October, 6 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. Government wished to receive the opinion of the Association on this suggestion also.

In reply the Committee stated that having carefully considered the proposals of Government they were still of opinion that a general and uniform system of working hours from 6-30 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Standard Time) all the year round should be adopted throughout the Bombay Presidency.

The Committee submitted that this arrangement would be the best possible in the interest of the industry generally.

Government, however, on 17th December 1912 issued a Notification directing that in the Presidency proper for the morning and evening hours, mentioned in Section 23, clause (*b*), Section 24, clause (*a*), and Section 29 of the Factories Act, the following sets of morning and evening hours, reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in the Presidency proper should be substituted, namely :—

From November 1st to March 31st, inclusive—half past six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening, and

From April 1st to October 31st, inclusive—six o'clock in the morning and half past seven o'clock in the evening.

Government stated that the sets of hours had been adopted in the first instance for one year and that the question of their revision would be considered on the expiration of that period. (*Appendix* **I**.)

ASSESSORS UNDER FACTORIES ACT.

In a letter, dated 30th October 1912, the Government of Bombay stated that they had been pleased to prescribe this Association as a body empowered to appoint one of the two Assessors referred to in sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, in respect of the Textile industry. (*Appendix* **J**).

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

(See *Report*, 1911, *pp.* 17, 89.)

The above Rules, as finally passed by the Government of Bombay, are reproduced for purposes of record in *Appendix* **K**.

ASSESSMENT OF MILLS.

(See *Report*, 1882, *p.* 13 ; 1911, *pp.* 22, 108.)

A reference to the Report for 1911 will show that correspondence had passed between the Association and the Municipal Commissioner with reference to the method of assessment of Mills.

In July 1912 the Commissioner forwarded to the Association a copy of the Corporation's Resolution on the Report of a Committee that had been appointed to discuss the question and stated that it had been decided to omit any mention of a fixed term of re-assessment, since under the Municipal Act the Commissioner had the power of re-assessment at any time and it was not thought right to interfere with this discretion.

It was further stated that the new assessment would be brought into force from 1st April 1913. The basis for assessment would, in the first place, be the figures furnished by the 55 out of the 89 Mills, and in the case of the remainder those prepared by the Executive Engineer in 1909, subject to correction of errors and to the right of individual appeal.

Subsequently the Committee received several complaints from members in connection with notices that were being sent out to Millowners by the Municipality. The revised assessment under these notices was fixed on a problematical market value of the day instead of on the original cost value of the land to the Mills as was understood would be the case.

The Committee accordingly addressed the Municipal Commissioner in the matter and pointed out that in his report to the Committee of the Corporation he suggested that Mills should be assessed on the cost of buildings and land. Again in his letter to the Corporation, it would appear he had in mind the cost value of buildings and land when putting forward his proposals in connection with the proposed re-assessment.

It was also pointed out that in all previous correspondence on this subject the Committee had urged that an allowance for depreciation should be granted, and it was hoped the usual 2½ per cent. on the original cost of the building would be approved. But in the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation a definition of the term "depreciation" was given which, in the opinion

of the Committee, was very unusual and if permitted to stand would preclude the possibility of any Mill ever securing this allowance. It was urged that old Mills naturally had a less rental value than modern mills because they were less adaptable from the point of view of economical working and, moreover, owing to the method of erection, were quite unsuited to modern machinery. The Committee contended that a 2½ per cent. allowance for depreciation was reasonable and submitted that the Municipality should recognise their claim to consideration in this connection as was done by the Income Tax Department.

The Committee expressed a hope that the Commissioner would reconsider the question and recommend that the assessment should be calculated on the cost value of the land to the mill and after allowing for the usual depreciation on buildings.

Copies of the Committee's letter to the Municipal Commissioner were forwarded to members for information, and it was recommended that each individual member when interviewing the Municipal Commissioner or when lodging their protest in connection with the notices that had been served on them, should press for consideration on the above lines, and should also urge the necessity of a 2½ per cent. allowance for depreciation being granted on the original cost of the Mill building. (*Appendix* **L**).

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

(See *Report*, 1911, *pp.* 14 and 44.)

The Government of Bombay in August 1912 informed the Association that they had under consideration proposals for the amendment of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891 (II of 1891), and the rules thereunder, for the grant of certificates to mechanical engineers. Government asked for the opinion of the Association on the proposed amendments.

The question was in the first instance submitted to a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. J. F. Bradbury, N. G. Hunt, N. B. Saklatwalla, C. N. Wadia and N. N. Wadia whose report was adopted by the General Committee.

In addressing Government in terms of the Sub-Committee's report the Committee at the outset suggested that a Meeting might be arranged between the Collector of Bombay and one or two representatives of Government including the Chief Boiler Inspector and a small Sub-Committee of this Association for the purpose of discussing certain vital points in connection with the draft Act. They felt that such a conference would materially help towards a clear understanding of the requirements of Government as set forth in the draft Act.

The following is a summary of the opinions expressed by the Committee on the various provisions of the draft Act:—

Clause 1, Sub-section 3.—The Committee asked for a further explanation of the following words, as their meaning was not quite clear;—

"To any apparatus of not more than 1½ cubic feet internal capacity within which steam is generated for the sole purpose of heating its surface."

Clause 3.—The Committee wished it to be made quite clear that the definition of boiler did not apply to economisers or superheaters.

Clause 6, Sub-section 1 (d).—The alteration in the wording of this sub-section especially when read in conjunction with Rule 50 was not quite clear; according to this sub-section it would be necessary for the Engineer to be in charge of the boiler during the whole of the time the boilers were steaming, while under Rule 50 (*c*) he could be relieved for two hours. It was suggested therefore that the wording of this sub-section as well as that of Rule 50 (*c*) be amended to permit that in case of sickness of the Chief Engineer of a Mill not exceeding a period of 7 days, or in case of his absence on urgent private affairs for a few hours, he may for such periods be relieved by an Engineer of a grade immediately below his own. It was further suggested that Clause 6, sub-section 1 (*d*), should be altered so as to permit of the Chief Engineer actually assuming charge when the Mill started work, instead of, as the clause was worded, it being necessary for him to be present when steam was being raised in the boilers in the early morning.

Clause 6, Sub-section 2 (d).—It was suggested that instead of the words "not more than two sets of boilers" in this Sub-section, it should read "two or more sets of boilers."

Clause 8, Sub-section 3.—The Committee felt that the double notice required under this section (one to the Collector and one to the Chief Inspector) was unnecessary, and suggested that the wording of the old Act, whereby notice had only to be given to the Collector of the District, should be adhered to.

Clause 9, Sub-section 1 (d).—The Committee pointed out that in the case of boilers purchased locally it would be very difficult for owners to procure from the dealers the particulars required by this sub-section.

Clause 22.—The Committee emphatically protested against the appointment of a full time examiner.

They further did not understand why the following proviso in the existing Act was omitted from the Bill, *viz.* :—

"In no case shall an Inspector appointed under this Act be a member of such Board."

Clause 32.—It was suggested that a proviso should be added to the effect that all rules proposed to be made under this Clause should be published for general information and objections at least two months before they are brought into force.

Schedule B.—The Committee suggested that the antiquated system of levying fees on the basis of nominal horse-power should be changed to the more modern system of calculating on grate area.

The Committee also urged that the fees levied under the Act should be reduced and requested that the Rules under Parts I and III of the Act should be submitted to this Association for opinion, in the same manner as the Rules under Part II.

The Government of Bombay acceded to the Committee's request regarding the holding of an informal conference for the purpose of discussing the points raised in connection with the draft Act, and a Sub-committee consisting of Messrs. J. F. Bradbury, C. N. Wadia and N. N. Wadia consequently met the Collector of Bombay, the Chief Boiler Inspector and the Mechanical Engineer to Government on Wednesday, the 29th January, at the Town Hall.

A reply is now awaited from Government with regard to the various suggestions put forward. (*Appendix* **M**.)

FIREPROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS.

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association submitted on the 23rd December 1912 to this Association copies of new Rules regarding construction and fitting of Fireproof Doors and Shutters used as a means of separation between communicating Buildings and/or Rooms or between Buildings and Staircases, and requested that these Rules might be brought to the notice of members of this Association. It was stated that the Rules would come into force on the 1st January 1913 and that any doors fitted after that date which might not conform thereto would not be admitted as fireproof.

The Committee in acknowledging receipt of the copies of the Rules contended that seven days' notice of material alterations in existing rules was not sufficient and requested that for the future six months' notice be given.

It was further requested that any of these doors which might have been ordered prior to the adoption of the new rules might be allowed to pass if they arrived within two months of the 23rd December 1912, the date on which this Association was addressed by the Fire Insurance Association.

In reply the Fire Insurance Association stated that as regards this Association's request that doors ordered prior to the adoption of the new Rules should be allowed to pass, any question arising on the point would receive due consideration on its being brought to the notice of the Committee through the leading office on the Mill.

In regard to this Association's suggestion that six months' notice of material alterations should be given, the Fire Insurance Association stated that they could not bind themselves to a time when alterations had to be made, but they would always endeavour to arrange to bring in alterations so as to cause as little trouble to the mill industry as possible. (*Appendix* **N**.)

FIRE INSURANCE OF MILLS.

Sprinkler Discount.

The general question of Fire Insurance rates and the discount allowed for Sprinklers for the Mills in Bombay was discussed by a Sub-Committee of this Association and the Committee of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association. As a result of this discussion the Fire Insurance Association after placing the

matter before the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign) informed this Association that they had agreed upon the following reductions :—

(1) Sprinkler discount to be increased from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent.

(2) Cancelment of the extra charge for Electric Light for 3 hours.

(3) Reduction in Blow Room rates where the process was by suction from Mixing Room.

With regard to Blow Rooms of the old type, Mixing Rooms and Ring Spinning, etc., the Fire Insurance Committee did not see their way to make any alteration.

It was pointed out, however, that the present concessions to sprinklered mills in Bombay would mean a saving in premium of over 2 lakhs on account of sprinkler discount and something like Rs. 50,000 for the free use of Electric Light between the hours of 5-30 a.m. and 9-30 p.m. There would besides be a further saving to Mills which qualified for the revised Blow Room rates. It was also stated that hitherto it had been the practice to inspect Electric Light Installations when they were originally erected and unless alterations had been made in the installation, the use of the light was allowed for any period notwithstanding the fact that the installation might have deteriorated to a serious extent. The Fire Insurance Association had appointed an Inspector of Electric Installations, and it was proposed with regard to mills that an annual inspection of all installations be made and a small fee charged for such inspection. This arrangement would be, it was considered, mutually advantageous.

In thanking the Bombay Fire Insurance Association for the concession they had been instrumental in securing from the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign) in connection with Sprinkler Discounts, the Committee of this Association raised certain other points and expressed a hope that they would receive sympathetic consideration. In regard to the increase of Sprinkler Discount from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent., the Committee understood that it only referred to Mill buildings; but evidently it had been an omission on the part of the Fire Insurance Association not to allow the same discount on cotton godowns in connection with the Mills in Bombay. The Committee therefore desired to know whether this increased discount should not also apply to cotton godowns.

Attention was also drawn to the exorbitant rates the Fire Offices' Association was charging for short-date policies for cotton and goods stored inside the mills. Millowners generally had to take in stocks of cotton between the months of March and June for their requirements in the Mills; further when there was a slack demand, they had to carry large stocks of yarn and piece goods in their godowns and therefore short-date policies were necessary to keep owners covered against the temporary increased stock.

The Committee hoped that arrangements would be made to issue short-date policies at proportional rates to the yearly policies, especially in view of the fact that the Mills in most cases placed all their fire insurance business with the various offices in Bombay connected with the Fire Insurance Association.

A Sub-Committee of this Association again met the Committee of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association and discussed the above points with them. A further reply is now awaited from the Fire Insurance Association on the whole question. (*Appendix* **O.**)

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN MILLS.

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association drew the attention of this Association to the fact that several of the Mill Companies in Bombay had entered into an Agreement with the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ld., for the supply of electrical energy including the fitting up of the Power Installation in its entirety within their Mills.

Under Clause XIII of the Agreement the Supply Company contracted to fit up the installation to conform to the Rules, etc., under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (which it was contended contains very little reference to such installations) and engaged that upon increase in Fire Insurance premium following objections, to the installation, by the Fire Insurance Association it should be capable of proof that the installation conformed to the rules and regulations or the requirements of the Board of Trade in regard to undertakings of a similar nature.

The Fire Insurance Association stated that they were advised that Factory Installations were not subject to the Board of Trade Rules, but that the Home Office Rules applied in such cases, and as the Association had rules on the subject of electrical installations based upon those of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London, the Board of Trade Regulations, and the Home Office Rules for factories and workshops, they suggested that the members of this Association should insist upon Clause XIII of the Agreement referred to above being amended to the effect that it should be capable of proof that the arrangements conformed to the Rules of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association.

The Association further stated that they had been in communication with Messrs. Alfred Dickinson & Co., regarding the amendment of the clause, but the latter had replied that they would not alter or amend the Agreements as suggested although they stated that the Fire Insurance Association Electric Rules would be most strictly observed in carrying out the work.

The Fire Insurance Association stated that they had brought the matter to notice, because if on inspection it was found that the installations in any Mills did not conform to their rules it was probable that the fire insurance rates for such Mills would be raised accordingly.

The Committee of this Association in the first instance enquired of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ld., as to whether the Fire Insurance Association's Rules differed from those in force under the Indian Electricity Act, and if so in what way.

In reply the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ld., stated that their Consulting Engineers in Bombay had advised that the work as carried out by the Company would pass the Rules of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association and those of the Electricity Act.

In view of the above reply the Committee enquired of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association whether they required any special regulations beyond those laid down by the Board of Trade ; and also whether there was any point in Clause XIII of the Tata Hydro-Electrical Power Supply Company's Agreement that did not fully cover the requirements of the Rules of their Association.

No reply has, however, been received from the Bombay Fire Insurance Association to the above enquiries. (*Appendix* **P**.)

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION.

(See *Report*, 1911, *pp.* 34, 157.)

In connection with the improvement of cotton cultivation in the Bombay Presidency the Association again addressed the Government of Bombay and requested that Government should instruct the Department of Agriculture to establish a system of seed farms on the lines of those which had been so successfully worked in the Central Provinces, as it was their opinion that only by such seed farms being distributed over each Province could the desirable strains of cotton be kept pure.

The Committee specially urged this in view of the report recently issued by Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, in which he complained that owing to the short rainfall and the primitive method of cultivation in the Bombay Presidency, the cotton crop of last season was expected to be a poor one, while if proper methods of cultivation had been adopted under the instructions of the Department of Agriculture, at least an average out-turn of cotton would have been ensured as evidenced by the experimental growing of cotton made at the Poona College.

With reference to the special experiments which the Government of Bombay were prepared to make of growing cotton from American seed in the Sindh Valley, the Committee endorsed the suggestion that had been made that new land in any Province, along irrigation canals that were being completed, should be given to farmers with the stipulation that a certain percentage of each allotment was to be cultivated with cotton in accordance with the instructions of the respective Agricultural Departments. Such stipulation was in force in Sind as regards Egyptian cotton and was also in force in the Punjab as regards the breeding of horses and mules. In Sind the stipulation had not been recently enforced as Government could not supply the necessary water for Egyptian cotton cultivation.

The Committee were of opinion that the Government of Bombay should impress upon the Government of India the necessity for an additional European Deputy Director of Agriculture, assisted by an adequate staff, all of practical

agricultural experience to be employed in each Province, and that one of the Deputy Directors in each Province should specialise in cotton. It was felt that specialisation was necessary, as so many kinds of crops claimed the attention of each Deputy Director who moreover had, each day, to devote several hours to correspondence.

The Committee further requested the Government of Bombay to urge upon the Government of India the importance of an early introduction of a scheme for furnishing statistical returns showing the number of cotton bales pressed in the country, similar to the one in force in the United States of America.

In conclusion the Committee emphasized the fact that this Association was very desirous of helping Government in every possible way, in the efforts that were being made for improving the method of agriculture and increasing the out-turn of cotton throughout the Presidency, and it was hoped that results on a large scale would speedily ensue.

The Committee trusted that the above suggestions would receive the favourable consideration of Government. (*Appendix* **Q**.)

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR FACTORY CHILDREN.

The Government of Bombay forwarded the Association a copy of a communication they had received from the Government of India, Department of Education, with reference to the proposed establishment of special schools for factory children and invited special attention to the expressed opinion of the Government of India as to the desirability of the co-operation of Millowners in any scheme for the institution of such schools in the neighbourhood of factories. Government asked for the views of this Association on the subject generally and in particular as to the best means of affording the desired educational facilities.

The Committee in reply stated that whilst the elementary instruction of young children belonging to the Mills was desirable the execution of the suggestion presented considerable difficulties. They considered that, under the existing circumstances, this could only be carried out if education were made compulsory.

The Committee, however, stated that they were quite prepared to consider any proposal which could, practicably, carry out the intention of Government. (*Appendix* **R**.)

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF FACTORY WAGES.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence informed the Association that in the course of efforts to improve the official records of factory wages it had been found desirable to record the wages of a representative and well recognised class of labour employed in large dyeing establishments. It was

further desirable, he stated, that the class to be selected should be one in which the scale of wages did not have too wide a range. The class " Hank dyers " which was probably found in establishments making dyed yarn and in those where yarn was dyed for weaving, seemed to be the representative class of labour for the purpose stated above. At the same time it was recognised that in the case of establishments where dyeing was done only in the fabric a record of the wages of " Piece dyers " would have to be constituted. It was, therefore, proposed to ask for quotations for both " Hank dyers " and " Piece dyers" and the Director General requested to be favoured with the opinion of the Committee as to the suitability of this arrangement; that is, whether the classes designated by the terms " Hank dyer " and " Piece dyer" were well defined whether the rate of wages within these classes were approximately uniform at any one time, and whether the rates could be given by all dyeing establishments.

The Committee in reply stated that the rate of wages obtaining among " Hank dyers " and " Piece dyers" in Bombay was from 8 annas to 10 annas per day. They were of opinion that the two classes should be separately defined. (*Appendix* **S**.)

SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

(See *Report*, 1910, *pp.* 13, 40, *and* 1911, *page* 19.)

Under Section 4 (2) and (3) of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act VII of 1912 a Commission to supervise and control the working of the Act in Bombay City has to be constituted by Government; the Commission to consist of a President nominated by Government and as many members as Government might determine. One-half of the members, exclusive of the President, are to be nominated by Government, and the remainder are to be elected, in such manner and for such period, as Government might direct, by bodies or Associations whose interests were likely to be affected by the Act.

Government in pursuance of the above-quoted provisions determined the constitution of the Commission as consisting of the Collector of Bombay as President and six other members, three of whom would be nominated by Government. With regard to the appointment of the remaining three members Government were pleased to allot two seats on the Commission to nominees elected by and representing the interests of this Association.

The Government of Bombay requested the Committee to communicate to them the names of the members selected for the Commission.

The Committee duly advised Government that they had elected Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. J. F. Bradbury as the Association's representatives on the Commission in question.

The following Notification was issued by Government on the 12th August 1912:—

No. 5306-A. It is hereby notified that under Section 4, Sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912, the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the gentlemen named below to constitute for the ensuing year the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission for the purpose of supervising and controlling the working of the Act:—

PRESIDENT.

The Collector of Bombay, *Ex-officio.*

MEMBERS.

The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, *Ex-officio.*

Mr. T. S. Dawson,
„ J.W. Mackison, } nominated by Government.

„ N. N. Wadia,
„ J. F. Bradbury, } nominated by the Bombay Millowners' Association.

„ T. W. Birkett, { nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(*Appendix* **T**.)

COAL TRAFFIC.

The Committee in November 1912 addressed the Railway Board in regard to the inability of the Railways terminating in Bombay to deal with the traffic offering during the busy season, and stated that although it was recognised that the conditions which obtained during the past busy season were exceptional they felt that the failure of the Railways to meet the requirements of trade generally was so complete that no excuse was necessary in addressing the Railway Board in the matter.

The Committee drew attention to the inability of Indian Railways to carry the coal traffic offered to them, thus forcing mills in Bombay to obtain their supplies by sea which (owing to the existing high steamer freights) enhanced the cost per ton by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

The Collieries reported that mill supplies of coal had been so bad because of the inability of the Railways to supply "Public wagons." Whatever the cause might be, the fact remained, the Committee contended, that mills in this Presidency were compelled to pay a good deal more for their supplies of coal than would be the case if the Railways were sufficiently well-equipped to deal with the traffic offering. There must also, it was pointed out, be an appreciable loss of revenue to the administrations concerned.

The Committee trusted that in the general scheme which it was understood the Railway Board had in hand for the improvement of Railways, the interests of Millowners on this side had not been overlooked.

The Railway Board in reply stated that the question of the inability of Indian Railways to carry the coal traffic offered to them had been receiving special attention, and, in this connection, submitted for the information of the Committee a copy of the Report and Proceedings of the Coal Traffic Conference which met in Calcutta in October 1912.

With reference to the Association's request that the interests of Millowners on the Bombay side should not be overlooked, the Railway Board stated that this was a question the settlement of which would seem to be largely if not entirely a matter for the collieries with which the mills contract for their coal supplies, as Railways were not in a position to allocate the wagons supplied to a colliery, on their indent, to the various customers of the colliery. Moreover, Railways could not interfere with a Colliery Company's business to the extent of deciding how wagons should be distributed to individual purchasers of coal.

The duty of the Railway, it was stated, was to supply such wagons as a colliery might indent for, the colliery using these wagons to meet its obligations to purchasers. When the number of wagons available was less than those asked for, it was for the colliery to decide to which of its constituents it would give preference.

It was added that the Railway Board were prepared to make enquiries, through their Mining Engineer and his Inspectors at the coal-fields, in any specific case referred to them, in which a colliery was very far behind-hand in its contract obligations to a mill, and to ascertain the number of wagons with which such colliery had been provided and how it had used them. (*Appendix* **U**.)

DELAYS IN DELIVERY OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Certain members of the Association called attention to the serious delays which were experienced by importers in securing deliveries of American cotton and, in the interests of members generally, the Committee decided to address the Port Trustees in the matter.

One of the results of the delays the Committee pointed out was that firms were called upon to pay heavy additional fees on their consignments and it was felt that as importers of cotton were not responsible, these extra fees should be remitted.

Specific instances of unconscionable delays were given and the Committee requested that steps should be taken to remedy the unsatisfactory state of affairs that undoubtedly existed.

The Port Trust in reply stated that any delays which might have occurred in taking delivery of American cotton from the Docks was principally due to the faulty system of marking the bales. Another contributory cause was that Agents in Bombay had not received proper advice of shipments from Port Said and were unable to issue delivery orders to consignees. Weighing cotton in the Docks, by certain consignees, was also responsible for very slow deliveries and had tended to further congest the Dock open spaces.

In spite of these difficulties the Port Trust contended that the trade had been given every facility at the Docks. Discharging cotton at night had been avoided as much as possible and in some cases stopped so that as good sorting as was possible might be done, extra labour for sorting being furnished at the expense of the Port Trust. As soon as the Docks Superintendent knew that large consignments were coming forward he made arrangements for importers to take direct delivery from the landing sheds, instead of carting to the American cotton shed, thus relieving the trade from cart-hire charges and furnishing more space to effect deliveries in.

As regards the specific case of the S.S. "Arsterturm" the Dock Superintendent reported that the vessel arrived on 13th April 1912 and brought 9,193 bales of cotton, with numerous marks; there were 232 different marks out of 9,193 bales, and to render the matter more out of the ordinary 6,396 bales belonged to one Importer; there were in the cargo of this vessel so many bales without marks, and so many faultily marked bales that work was seriously delayed. The vessel took seven days to discharge and not a bale was removed until 17th April, when only 33 bales were taken. After this deliveries were more rapid, the best days being 19th April, 971 bales; 20th, 1,224 bales; 22nd 1,111 bales. On 7th May there was still a balance of 364 bales. The reason of the slow deliveries was faulty marking, or no marking, and many of the bales were in bad condition with their wrappers torn to tatters.

From the abovementioned facts it would be seen that there was no fault attributable to the Port Trust in point of delay, and the question of payment of extra fees should be taken up with those responsible for the faulty marking and delay in sending advices. It was quite impossible, the Port Trust contended, to promote rapid clearances when goods were landed at the Docks indistinctly or improperly marked, and they hoped that the members of the Millowners' Association would take steps with the shippers to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which had occurred in respect of the importations of American Cotton. (*Appendix* **V.**)

RAILWAY RISK NOTE FORMS A AND B.

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association forwarded this Association a copy of a representation they had made to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway protesting against consignors being required to sign Risk Note Form A when piece-goods packages were only slightly torn or broken. The Hindustani Association also protested against the increase of railway risk rates to certain stations and the introduction of an alternative owners' risk rate which was higher than the railway risk rate previously in force.

The Hindustani Association asked for the support of this Association in the above matters.

The Committee accordingly addressed the G. I. P. Railway and pointed out that while they quite recognised the necessity of the Railway Company protecting itself against possible fraud, they considered the Company could not

take protection for this under Risk Note Form A, which was only authorised for use when articles were tendered for carriage "which are either already in bad condition or are so defectively packed as to be liable to damage, leakage or wastage in transit."

In spite of the fact that goods might arrive in Bombay in perfect condition the existence of the Risk Note carried the implication that the goods were damaged in some way and therefore the free disposal of the goods in the market could not be arranged except at a loss. If damaged or defective packing was used the railway receipt should, the Committee contended, be endorsed accordingly, but they could not admit that the Railway had a right to indiscriminately take protection under Risk Note A, when such a course constituted a serious hindrance to the trade.

The Committee felt this was a hardship that merchants should not be called upon to bear especially as regards piece-goods consignments; and in generally supporting the representations of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association in this connection, they ventured to hope something would be done in the near future to relieve the trade of so burdensome a restriction.

In replying to the above the G. I. P. Railway stated that when piece-goods in bales or cases were tendered for despatch intact, no Risk Note was asked for, but if any of the bagging was torn, or the case damaged, the senders were given the option of either sewing up the torn bagging or repairing the case before despatch of the goods, failing which they were required to sign Risk Note Form 'A,' freeing the Company from responsibility in case of shortage at destination.

It would, the Agent stated, be admitted that the action of his railway was not unreasonable; all they required was that the packages should be delivered to them intact. When that was done no Risk Note was demanded, so that there could be no great hardship in asking senders to sew any rents or to repair cases, especially when it was remembered that this had the effect of localizing any thefts which might occur after despatch.

The Committee in a further letter to the G. I. P. Railway stated that they adhered to the opinion that when damaged or defective packing was used for piece-goods, the Railway Receipt should be endorsed and that Risk Note Form A should not be demanded. The Committee therefore requested that the matter might receive further consideration.

The G. I. P. Railway however stated in reply that, as they had already mentioned, no Risk Note was asked for if the bales or cases were tendered for despatch intact, but if the bagging of the bales was torn or the cases damaged, the senders were given the option of either giving a risk note or sewing up the torn bagging or repairing the cases. There could, they thought, be no hardship in that arrangement. All that senders were required to do was to hand over their packages intact, by repairing any damage. This precaution was necessary otherwise claims would have to be paid at the receiving station.

A remark on the railway receipt without a Risk Note would not, they contended, free the railway from liability in such cases. They held that bales with their bagging torn or wooden cases damaged were defectively packed, in that pilferages might have occurred before the goods were handed over to the railway, and the consignees could point out and did point out the torn state of the covering in proof of the pilferage, which they maintained must have occurred in transit, if a Risk Note was not held showing the condition in which the goods were forwarded. (*Appendix* **W**.)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce suggested to the Government of Bombay that a Special Committee should be formed to advise on the festivals that should be observed as Public Holidays in future. Government approved of the suggestion and this Association was asked to nominate a representative to serve on this Special Committee.

The Chairman, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., was accordingly nominated by the Committee to represent the Association.

The Special Committee in its report to Government recommended an increase of two days to the list formerly recognised; this was accounted for by the inclusion of two additional Mahomedan holidays. They however stated that they were not in favour of more than 26 actual Bank holidays, in fact a less number was favoured; and they made this recommendation subject to the proviso that whenever any of the festivals fell on a Sunday (except such as were already provided for in the Negotiable Instruments Act) such festival or festivals should not be gazetted as public holidays under the Act for that particular year, and further that should any two of the festivals fall on the same day, one holiday only should be gazetted.

After carefully investigating actual dates the Special Committee arrived at the conclusion that the number of actual holidays would not average more than 26; but should there be less in any one year, it was recommended that an additional Mahomedan holiday be given to bring the actual number up to 26. Although the Mahomedan members of the Committee had not signified their acquiescence, it was recommended that Bara Wafat be the day chosen.

Sir Dinshaw Petit in a minute of dissent urged the inclusion of the Parsee holiday Zarthost-no-diso.

The Government of Bombay, on 19th November 1912, forwarded the Association a copy of the Government Resolution of that date containing the orders of Government on the report of the Special Committee. The Resolution stated that having regard to the opinion expressed by the Committee that they were in favour of a smaller number than 26 actual Bank holidays, Government was of opinion that the following five days might more appropriately be granted as sectional holidays than notified as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act :—Day following New Year's holiday, Easter Monday, Pajusan, Kali Chaudas (*i.e.*, one of three days of Divali) and New Year's Eve. It was stated that the New Year's holiday was, under the Act, on

New Year's day itself, and if that was a Sunday, on January 2nd, and Government saw no necessity to notify one day before and one day after that day as Bank holidays, nor did they consider that there was any need for a Bank holiday on Easter Monday. At Pajusan the Jains entirely suspended their own business for a whole week, but public business, trade, commerce, and banking were scarcely affected, and it made no difference to the Jains whether one day or no day was recognised as a Bank holiday. In no other Province, Government declared, were more than two days notified as holidays for the Divali festival, and the third day Kali Chaudas, which had hitherto been observed in this Presidency, might well be omitted.

On the other hand Government considered that all the three Mahomedan festivals, *viz.*, Bara Wafat, Ramzan Id and Bakri Id should be allowed as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, in addition to Mohurrum, which was usually notified under that Act. The Mahomedan community, Government stated, was large both in Bombay City and outside it, and the grant of four holidays was not, Government considered, too generous a recognition of festivals which were of very great importance to that community.

Further, in view of the importance attached by the Parsi community to Zarthost-no-Diso, the Governor in Council was of opinion that it should also be allowed as a Bank holiday.

The total number of holidays would, accordingly, stand at 25, *i.e.*, there would be a reduction of one in the maximum number which was provisionally fixed by Government in the first instance. In view of the definite statement of the Special Holiday Committee that a less number of Bank holidays was favoured, the Governor in Council had, notwithstanding this reduction, decided to accept the proviso suggested by it, *viz.*, that whenever any of the festivals fall on a Sunday (except such as are already provided for in the Negotiable Instruments Act) such festival or festivals shall not be gazetted as public holidays under the Act for that particular year, and further that should any two of the festivals fall on the same day, one holiday only shall be gazetted.

The Committee, in addressing Government in the matter, observed that the Jain Holiday Pajusan had been omitted from the list of Holidays on the grounds that public business, trade, commerce and banking were scarcely affected thereby, although the Jains themselves suspended their business for a whole week during this festival. It was agreed that public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act should be considered principally from the point of view of the Banking and Mercantile interests of the Presidency, and holding this opinion with Government, the Committee suggested that Easter Monday, New Year's Eve and Kali Chaudas might be included in the list. They pointed out that Easter Monday was a generally recognised holiday throughout the commercial world ; New Year's Eve was an important day in Banking circles, especially for the Presidency Banks, as it was understood that on this day certain departments closed all their accounts and opened fresh ones for the New Year. The exclusion of Kali Chaudas from the list would also, it was contended, cause a deal of inconvenience to business houses in Bombay, as it was extremely doubtful if any Hindu would attend office during the usual three days' celebration of the Divali Festival.

The Committee submitted that the requirements of the case were not met by notifying these three days as Sectional Holidays, because of the enormous percentage of Christian and Hindu employés in the Banks and general offices. The percentage of Mahomedan employés did not represent two per cent. of the whole, and therefore Sectional Holidays for this community could be granted without materially affecting the general routine of business.

A notification was issued by Government on the 18th December 1912 to the effect that, on consideration of the representations received from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, the Governor in Council was pleased to declare that the following days should be observed as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, in addition to those previously notified:—

(1) Easter Monday, (2) Kali Chaudas, (3) New Year's Eve. (*Appendix* X.)

MILL HOLIDAYS, 1913.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee for general adoption under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

Month and Date.		Day of the Week	Festivals.
January	1st	Wednesday	*New Year Day.*
	5th	SUNDAY.	
	13th	Monday	*Makar Sankrant.*
	19th	SUNDAY	
	26th	Do.	
February	2nd	SUNDAY.	
	9th	Do.	
	16th	Do.	
	23rd	Do.	
March	2nd	SUNDAY.	
	6th	Thursday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
	16th	SUNDAY.	
	22nd	Saturday	*Holi.*
	23rd	SUNDAY	
	30th	Do.	
April	7th	Monday	*Gudi Padwa.*
	15th	Tuesday	*Ram Navmi.*
	20th	SUNDAY.	
	27th	Do.	
May	4th	SUNDAY.	
	11th	Do.	
	18th	Do.	*Adurgan Jassan.*
	25th	Do.	
June	3rd	Tuesday	*King's Birthday.*
	8th	SUNDAY.	
	15th	Do.	
	19th	Thursday	*Zarthost Diso.*
	29th	SUNDAY.	

Month and Date.	Day of the Week.	Festival.
July 6th	SUNDAY.	
14th	Monday	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*
20th	SUNDAY.	
27th	Do.	
August 6th	Wednesday	*Nag Panchami.*
10th	SUNDAY.	
16th	Saturday	*Narli Purnima.*
25th	Monday	*Gokul Ashtami.*
September 3rd	Wednesday	*Ramjan Idd.*
4th	Thursday	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
9th	Tuesday	*Gowri Visarjan.*
14th	SUNDAY	*Anant Chaturdashi.*
21st	Do.	
29th	Monday	*Sarva Pitra Amvasa.*
October 5th	SUNDAY.	
9th	Thursday	*Dasara.*
19th	SUNDAY.	
29th	Wednesday	*Diwali.*
30th	Thursday	
31st	Friday	
November 10th	Monday	*Bakri Idd.*
16th	SUNDAY.	
23rd	Do.	
30th	Do.	
December 9th	Tuesday	*Taboot.*
14th	SUNDAY.	
21st	Do.	
28th	Do.	

MILITARY MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

The Officer-in-charge of Supplies, Bombay Brigade, informed the Association that the question of introducing Mechanical Transport as a substitute for Bullocks, &c., was under consideration at Army Head Quarters, and that it was proposed to adopt a petrol driven vehicle (lorry or tractor) which would, it was understood, meet the requirements of the case.

In the event of the Mechanical Transport being maintained at Bombay, he requested to know whether the local trade could utilize any of the transport in time of peace, for the carriage of goods, &c.

Although no particular type had yet been decided on, it was believed, the writer stated, that two types of Mechanical Transport, *viz.*, those with a useful load of 30 cwts. and 3 tons, respectively, would suit the needs of this country and would probably be introduced.

The Association was also asked to intimate the roads by which the Transport would require running to enable the Officer-in-charge to ascertain the carrying capacity of such roads especially as regards bridges, culverts, &c., which might, in some cases, not be strong enough.

The Committee, in reply, stated that in their opinion the adoption of petrol driven vehicles would meet with the fullest support of the local Mill-owners. It was stated that scope for employment of these vehicles would probably be found in traffic from Colaba to the Mills, and also in the carriage of finished commodities from the Mills to the godowns, and should it be possible to obtain an alteration in the existing regulations, whereby motor vehicles are forbidden to enter the Docks, these vehicles would further be employed in the carriage of goods from the godowns to the Docks themselves.

Most of such traffic, it was pointed out, was confined to roads between Colaba and Parel.

In again addressing the Association in the matter the Officer-in-charge of Supplies enquired as to how many lorries or tractors would be required and the conditions under which they would be utilized throughout the year. The information, he stated, was required with a view to forming an estimate of the probable number of Government motor lorries or tractors that could be located in Bombay and hired out to Mills and other business concerns.

In reply the Committee stated that they were quite unable to form an opinion as to how many lorries or tractors might be required for trade purposes and they could only suggest that a few vehicles be placed at the disposal of the public as a beginning.

The principal consideration from a business point of view was, of course, that of cost, and the Committee were of opinion that if the Mechanical Transport could be hired at a cost which compared favourably with the existing system of Bullock cartage, the public would take advantage of the extra facilities offered by the new scheme of carting goods to and from the Docks and Mills. (*Appendix* **Y**.)

IMPROPER USE OF THE ROYAL ARMS AND PRINCE OF WALES' FEATHERS.

The Royal Warrant Holders' Association of London addressed the Secretary of State for India in June 1911 recommending the adoption of legislation in India on the lines of Section 68 of the English Trade Marks Act of 1905, with a view to preventing the improper use of the Royal Arms and Prince of Wales' Feathers.

The matter was referred by the Secretary of State to the Government of India, who were disposed to think that if legislation were undertaken in India it might take the form of an enactment somewhat similar to Section 68 of the

English Trade Marks Act, 1905, combined with a penal clause on the lines of Section 20 of the English Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, to prevent the dishonest and fraudulent use of the Royal Arms by vendors and others.

The Bombay Government submitted the whole question to the Association for an expression of opinion.

In reply the Committee informed the Bombay Government that they had no objections to offer to the proposals of the Government of India. (*Appendix* **Z.**)

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Indian Industrial Conference was held at Bankipore on the 30th December 1912 and this Association was invited to elect delegates.

In response to the above invitation Mr. D. E. Wacha was nominated to represent the Association.

DONATIONS.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on 28th March 1912, the following donations were paid out of the funds of the Association :—

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.....	Rs.	2,500
Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund...	„	500
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	„	250
Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	„	250

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years the Committee after obtaining returns from the Agents and Owners, informed the members of the Association by Circular that the total quantity of Cotton held by Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, on the 30th June 1912, was **169,428 Candies.**

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Accounts from 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1912.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1911 :—		
General Fund	45,614 9 3	
Travelling Agency Fund	4,675 6 8	50,289 15 11
Subscription for the year ending 31st December 1912	18,938 0 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts	594 7 0	
Interest on :—		
Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund ... ... Rs. 1,543 7 10		
Government Paper of Travelling Agency Fund „ 101 12 8		
	1,645 4 6	20,972 11 6
Subscriptions received from members for the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, for the year 1912	.....	2,919 12 8
Total Rupees ...		74,182 8 1

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce, for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent	7,500 0 0	
Printing Annual Report, 1911, Statistical Returns, Mill Statement, &c.	2,648 8 0	
Advertisements	58 0 0	
Petty charges, sundry expenses, &c.	207 1 7	
Stationery	204 0 0	
Auditor's Fee	100 0 0	
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks ...	1,200 0 0	
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ...	884 0 0	
Law Charges	40 0 0	
Share of expenses in connection with the Liverpool Bill of Lading Conference Committee, paid to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester	158 0 0	12,494 9 7
Association's Contributions to—		
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1911-12	2,500 0 0	
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund...	500 0 0	
The Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250 0 0	
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses...	250 0 0	3,500 0 0
Subscription paid to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, for the year 1912 on behalf of Members	.....	2,919 12 8
Balance as under :—		
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000—Cost	17,186 4 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4 per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4 per cent.	15,000 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Eastern Bank, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	12,031 13 10	
Cash in hand	150 0 0	
	55,368 1 10	
Less—Amount of Auditor's Fee unpaid.	100 0 0	
Net—Balance to carry forward. { General Fund, Rs 50,490 14 6 / Travelling Agency Fund ... Rs. 4,777 3 4 }		55,268 1 10
Total Rupees ...		74,182 8 1

Examined and found correct.

BOMBAY, 15*th January* 1913.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F.C.R.A., *Auditor.*

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, *Secretary.*

Appendix A.

Income Tax on Mills.

No. 1662-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

CALCUTTA, 12*th March* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 41, dated the 20th February 1912, I am directed to say that the Government of India are unable to reconsider their decision not to standardize the method of Income-tax assessment throughout India.

I am to suggest that any representation which your Committee may wish to make, regarding the method of the assessment in any particular Province, should be addressed to the Local Government concerned. The Local Government will be in a position to give you full information regarding the rules which have been or may be framed in each Province concerning this matter.—I have, etc.,

E. M. COOK,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 64 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 12*th March* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of this Association to inform you that they addressed the Finance Department of the Government of India on the 20th ultimo, in connection with the percentages allowed in different Provinces for depreciation of Machinery and Buildings, and submitted, *inter alia*, that whatever system of assessment is ultimately adopted, it should, the Committee felt, be standardized throughout India, for each particular kind of industry.

2. The Government of India, however, stated, in reply, that while it is not considered desirable to standardize the rules on this subject throughout India, they had requested the Local Governments to examine the practice obtaining in their respective Provinces, in order that clearer and more definite rules might be framed which would suit local circumstances.

3. It is presumed from this reply that the matter is now, or shortly will be, engaging the attention of the Bombay Government; and my Committee, therefore, desire me to point out that as Cotton Mills, whether in the Bombay Presidency or in Bengal or the United Provinces, are similar in all respects, the allowance for depreciation on Machinery and Buildings should be the same in all Provinces.

4. Bengal, however, is allowed a 5 per cent. depreciation on Buildings and Machinery, while Bombay is only granted a 2½ per cent. allowance on Buildings and 5 per cent. on Machinery.

5. My Committee also contend that the new method lately adopted in Bombay for all mills working over 20 years (by which the total amount set aside for depreciation for the past two decades, is first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet and 5 per cent. then allowed on the balance) should be cancelled in Bombay, as it is not in force in Bengal.

6. I am to express the hope that the influence of the Bombay Government will be used in the interests of the Textile Industry of this Presidency, when this question is brought forward for final discussion.—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,
Chairman,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 4572 OF 1912.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13*th May* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 64, dated 12th March 1912, making certain suggestions for consideration by Government in connection with the deductions to be allowed for depreciation of machinery and buildings in ascertaining the net profits of factories for the purpose of Income-tax assessment in the Bombay Presidency, I am directed to state that Government have issued the following orders for general observance in future :—

(*a*) In allowing deduction for depreciation of Machinery, the depreciation allowances for the last twenty years should be deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the Balance sheet and a 5 per cent. deduction should then be allowed on the balance.

(*b*) A deduction of 2½ per cent. should be allowed for depreciation of buildings which house heavy machinery, instead of the actual cost of repairs and maintenance.

This allowance should be permissible in respect of the actual mill premises and not bungalows, chawls, and other subsidiary premises, the cost of which may be incorporated in mill companies' accounts.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 170 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd July* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

Under direction I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4572 of 1912, dated 13th May. My Committee, whilst thanking the Government of Bombay for their concession of 2½% in the matter of depreciation on buildings which house heavy machinery point out that the contents of Clause (a), in the letter under acknowledgment, act unfairly on the Mills situated in the Bombay Presidency, the latter being placed thereby at a disadvantage with all the other Presidencies.

2. Further this alteration is of recent introduction and is directly in opposition to the spirit of Sir James Meston's speech in the Viceroy's *Council* on the 25th March, wherein it was stated, in reply to the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, that before the latter could bring in the resolution he threatened, he would find that his Association was not at a disadvantage as compared with other parts of India.—I have, etc.,

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman,
H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

No. 6927 of 1912.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *27th July* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 170, dated 3rd July 1912, I am directed to inform you that Government regret that they cannot see any reasons to alter the orders already passed by them.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

Appendix B.

Make-up of Grey and Bleached Yarn.

No. 2001 of 1912.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26*th February* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copies of a letter No. 742-744-6, dated 20th January 1912, from the Government of India, and of its accompaniments, on the question of the modification of the existing regulations concerning the make-up of imported grey and bleached yarns and the reduction permissible in the count of the latter, and to request you to favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the proposals contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the letter from the Government of Burma, No. 483-3C-24, dated 27th November 1911.—I have, etc.

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(Merchandise Marks Act.)

No. 742—744-6, *dated* 20*th January* 1912.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the papers noted in the margin regarding the make-up of grey and bleached yarns and the reductions permissible in the latter, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be furnished with the views of the Local Government on the proposals recommended in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Burma Government's letter No. 483—3C.—24, dated the 27th November 1911, after consultation with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and other Associations affected by the proposed modifications in existing practice.—I have, etc.,

(1) Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 206—1c.—3, dated the 11th January 1909, and enclosure.
(2) Letter to the Government of Burma, No. 4088—1, dated the 9th June 1909.
(3) Letter from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 28th August 1911.
(4) Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 483—3c.—24, dated the 27th November 1911, and enclosures.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Rejection of a proposal of the Government of Burma that the importation of grey yarn in bundles made up in certain special forms may be permitted.

No. 206—*1C.*—3, *dated Rangoon, the* 11*th January* 1909.

FROM G. F. ARNOLD, ESQ., I.C.S.,
REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA;

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

I am directed to submit a copy of a letter with four enclosures from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, to the Financial Commissioner, Burma, concerning the interpretation of Instructions III and IV of the instructions to Criminal Courts issued in the Home Department Notification No. 1474 of 1891, and to solicit the orders of the Government of India thereon.

Letter No. 3775—3A—12, dated the 29th August 1908.

2. The proposals of the Chief Collector of Customs, which are approved by the Financial Commissioner, relate to the questions whether it is permissible—

(*a*) in the case of dyed cotton yarn to sub-divide the standard hank of 840 yards provided that either the number of knots consisting of these fractions of the hank or the number of these fractions of the hank be multiplied in proportion; and

Instruction IV.

(*b*) in the case of grey or bleached cotton yarn to make up the bundle to which the trade description applies of a number of knots containing groups of hanks different from those specified in Instruction III (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) (*viz.*, 5, 10, 20 and 40 hanks), provided that the number of knots in the bundle be varied proportionately. The Chief Collector recommends that no sub-division of the hank in regard to its length should be allowed, lest fraud should be facilitated, but he considers that in the latter of the two cases it would be desirable to give greater elasticity to the instruction by permitting a greater latitude of sub-division. He recommends that no variation of the strict rule in Instruction IV should be permitted, but as the question has been raised in practice, he asks for orders on the subject.

Instruction III (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*).

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, for the reason stated by the Chief Collector, any division of the length of the hank should not be countenanced. As regards the case of grey or bleached cotton yarn, His Honour understands that the number of hanks in a bundle is equal to the weight of the bundle in pounds avoirdupois, multiplied by the count of the yarn, and consequently the number of hanks in a knot is equal to the weight of the bundle in pounds avoirdupois, multiplied by the count and divided by the number of knots in the bundle, and in theory this relation is capable of infinite variation according as the weight is changed and the numbers of hanks and knots is varied inversely. It has, however, been explained by the Chief Collector of Customs that it is the invariable custom of the trade to pack yarn in bundles of 5 or 10 lbs. avoirdupois. Further, the Chief Collector of Customs has reported that it is not desired to introduce more than a limited number of variations in the relation of knot and hank, being those only which are actually in use according to the customs of the import trade in Rangoon, although it is uncertain whether they are permissible under a strict interpretation of the instructions.

4. Under Instruction III (*e*), a 10 lb. bundle of yarn of a count over 50 may be made up either of—

½ x knots of 20 hanks each, or
¼ x knots of 40 hanks each,

where x symbolises the count of the yarn; similarly a 5-lb. bundle may be made up either of—

$\frac{1}{4}$ x knots of 20 hanks each, or
$\frac{1}{8}$ x knots of 40 hanks each.

The custom of the trade, however, is in the former case to compose the bundle of knots of 10 hanks each and in the latter of knots of 5 hanks each.

But this composition (x knots of 10 hanks or of 5 hanks each in the respective cases) is apparently not permissible under the present instruction.

5. Again, under Instruction III (*c*) a 10 lb. bundle of yarn of any count under 50 may be made up of—

(1) $\frac{x}{2}$ knots of 20 hanks each, or
(2) x knots of 10 hanks each, or
(3) 2 x knots of 5 hanks each,

the value of x being the same as before. It is understood that the second of these is the customary composition, but the Chief Collector of Customs advises that importers make up bundles of yarn of the smaller counts of knots of 2 and 3 hanks alternately, *i.e.*, the bundle consisting of 4 x knots of 2 and 3 hanks alternately as a 5 hank knot of the smaller counts would be large and unwieldy in handling. But this would not be permissible under the present instruction. Similarly under Instructon III (*d*) 5 lb. bundles of yarn of counts under 50 may be made up only as—

$\frac{x}{4}$ knots of 20 hanks each,

but the customary composition is stated to be—

x knots of 5 hanks each,

which is not recognized by the instruction. For the reasons stated above in the case of yarn of a small count, the convenient make-up for an importer is in knots of 2 and 3 hanks alternately and the Chief Collector of Customs recommends that this make-up also should be recognized in the instruction (*i.e.*, the bundle consisting of 2 x knots of 2 and 3 hanks each).

6. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the statements of the Chief Collector of Customs as to the customs of the trade, and concurs in his opinion that it would be advisable and unobjectionable to meet the wishes of importers of yarn by giving authoritative recognition to the few extra variations explained above, which have been brought into actual use by reason of their convenience, and which, as His Honour is advised, cause no extra labour to the Customs Officers.

7. I am, therefore, to recommend that orders may be issued definitely prohibiting any sub-division of the hank as regards length, and that the rules contained in Instruction III (*c*) (*d*) and (*e*) may be expanded so as to include the additional modes of make-up described in paragraphs 3 to 5 *ante*.

No. 3775—3*A.*—12, *dated the* 29*th August* 1908.

FROM A. S. JUDGE, ESQ.,
CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Burmah;

TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER,
Burma.

I have the honour to request you to move the Local Government to forward, for the orders of the Government of India, the following questions which have arisen here in connection with the interpretation of Instructions III and IV of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1474 (Judicial), dated the 13th November 1891:—

(1) Instruction III (*c*) requires that in the case of a bundle of grey or bleached cotton yarn of any count under 50, described as being 10 lbs. in weight,

the number of knots of 20 hanks each must be half or the number of knots of 10 hanks each must be the same as, and the number of knots of 5 hanks must be double the described count or number of the yarn. Instruction III (*d*) requires that in a bundle of grey or bleached cotton yarn of any count under 50 described as being 5 lbs. in weight, the number of knots of 20 hanks each must be a quarter of the prescribed count or number of the yarn. Is it permissible to make up a bundle in a manner which is not specified in these instructions, *e. g.*, can No. 6s. or No. 8s. grey cotton yarn, made up into 10 lb. bundles and bearing a specific indication of their count, be passed when each bundle contains four times as many knots of 2½ hanks or 2 and 3 hanks alternately, as the described count of the yarn? Or, again, can yarn of any count under 50 in 5-lb. bundles be made up in knots containing 10 or 5 hanks each, the number of knots being increased in a corresponding ratio in either case? If so, how far can this sub-division be extended in either direction?

(2) Similarly, as regards Instruction III (*e*) for yarns of any count from 50 upwards, can the number of hanks in a knot be reduced to 10 or 5, the number of knots being increased in a corresponding ratio? If so, is there any limit to the sub-division?

(3) Instruction IV requires that a trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of dyed cotton yarn shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and that it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect, if the average length of the hanks in a bundle is less than 819 yards. Can dyed cotton yarn be passed if it is made up in half hanks, each containing between 409½ and 420 yards? If so, can the sub-division of the hank be extended further, provided that, as is done in the case of the yarn made up in half hanks, the number of knots of the fractional hanks is correspondingly increased, so that the total length of the yarn in the bundle is correct?

2. Both these questions have arisen here lately, and I have had to take action in a recent case in connection with dyed yarn imported in half hanks each containing seven half leas of from 58½ to 60 yards. In my opinion no sub-division of the hank is allowable, and from inquiries I have made and from correspondence submitted by firms for my perusal, I believe that this view is accepted by both manufacturers and importers. I enclose copies of extracts from four letters A, B, C and D. Extracts A and B are from a high class firm of manufacturers at home and speak for themselves. Extracts C and D are from the firm who import the "3-Combs" yarn referred to in Extracts A and B, the importation of which has been stopped by me acting on information duly received. These extracts clearly show that in the opinion of the importers half hanks are not permissible.

3. The questions, so far as I am aware, have not been raised hitherto, and as they are important, I therefore request that the orders of the Government of India may be obtained on them.

In the interest of honest trading, I am convinced that the retention of the hanks of 819 or 840 yards is absolutely necessary. Cases have occurred here where dyed yarns have been short-reeled by as much as 37 per cent. and grey yarn by 30 per cent., and if it is possible to pass such short-reeled hanks as full hanks, I do not think unscrupulous traders would let slip an opportunity of, at any rate, attempting to pass full length half hanks off as full hanks. The other question of the make-up of grey yarn is not so important; but I find that yarns are being imported in knots holding fewer hanks than are allowed under the instructions, *e. g.*, 20s yarn is imported in 5-lb. bundles containing 20 knots of 5 hanks and 60s. yarn in 5-lb. bundles of 60 knots of 5 hanks. In both these cases the make-up is not included in the instructions, but is the custom here, where the count of yarn, both dyed and grey, has till recently been

invariably considered by dealers to be the same as the number of knots in a bundle. I think that perhaps Instruction III *(c)*, *(d)* and *(e)* might be extended so as to legalise these smaller knots. The integrity of the hank should, however, be maintained.

Extract A.

(3-Combs) T. Red.—This is a very poor quality of yarn and curiously it is reeled in half hanks, or at least presumably intended for half hanks as they are considerably shorter than ought to be. The colour is somewhat dull. *We are arranging for a few bales of 10s.* to be sent to you to compete with this quality. We will, however, make the hanks genuine full length ; and in fact we are of opinion that if the Customs authorities knew about the *half* hanks being imported under "3-Combs," they would take action as it is a contravention of the Merchandise Marks Act. From information we have received we understand that the grey yarn for this quality is spun in Bombay, and therefore like many other Bombay spinnings is of a very inferior and unreliable nature.

Extract B.

10s (Turkey Red).—We regret to learn of the trouble owing to make-up.

Please refer to our letter to you dated 16th January last in which we point out the reason for sending *full length* hanks, as in British markets the standard length of hank must be adhered to, otherwise the Customs authorities have power to confiscate the goods. We think the proper course would be for you to draw the attention of the Customs to the "3-Combs" goods and ask them to give a permit in writing stating that hanks of half length are passable. This would make them either stop the importation of half hanks or legalise same. Our goods are at present in conformity with legal requirements, and we could not overstep same without having a decision from the Customs authorities regarding the matter.

Extract C.

We have the honour to state that until we received the abovementioned communication we were not aware of the fact that the 62 bales No. 10s T. Red yarn *ex* S. S. *Bhamo* were put up in half hanks.

We have imported this yarn regularly since 1902, and always understood that same was made up in correct hanks of 819 yards.

We much regret that the bundle should be made up otherwise than in strict accordance with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act, and have the honour to request that you will be good enough to sanction the importation of the 62 bales per S. S. *Bhamo*, together with the completion of our order, namely, 2 bales due to arrive per S. S. *Mandalay* without the imposition of any penalty.

In support of our *bona fides*, we beg to enclose extracts of a letter on the same subject written by us in April last to one of our Home correspondents (not the shippers of the 62 bales in question).

We have further the honour to state that, should you wish any further information or details, we shall be only too willing to supply the same.

Extract D.

[Extract from a letter written by to Amsterdam, dated 4th April 1908, in *re* bundling of T. red yarns.]

Half hanks of 420 yards are impossible. All hanks must be full. The Merchandise Marks and Sea Customs Acts require that *all hanks be full 840 yards.* In the case of dyed yarns, an allowance of 2½ per cent. for shrinkage in dyeing is allowed, which brings the *absolute net minimum number of yards per hank down to 819 for dyed yarns.*

This is a point on which dyers must be very strict, as recently there have been several convictions here in respect to short-reeled yarns coming round from Bombay.

No. 4088—1, *dated, Simla, the 9th June* 1909.

FROM—B. ROBERTSON, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;

TO—THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 206—1C.—3, dated the 11th January 1909, in which you ask whether, under the Instructions to Criminal Courts issued in the Home Department Notification No. 1474 of the 13th November 1891, it is permissible—

(1) in the case of dyed cotton yarn to sub-divide the standard hank of 840 yards provided that either the number of knots consisting of these fractions of the hank or the number of these fractions of the hank be multiplied in proportion; and

(2) in the case of grey or bleached cotton yarn to make up the bundle to which the trade description applies of a number of knots containing groups of hanks different from those specified in clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Instruction III of the said instructions, provided that the number of knots in the bundle be varied proportionately.

In regard to the first question, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that no sub-division of the standard hank of 840 yards should be permitted, lest fraud should be facilitated. With regard to the second question, it is stated that yarns are being imported into Burma in bundles made up in certain special forms, and *His Honour* considers that the importation of these should be permitted, as the make-ups in question are recognized by the custom of the trade in Burma.

2. I am to say that the Government of India agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that any sub-division of the standard hank of 840 yards should not be permitted in the case of dyed cotton yarn.

3. With reference to the second point, I am to say that the Government of India are informed that there are strong objections on general grounds to the importation of grey yarn made up in the modes referred to, and that, if allowed, it would in all probability lead to abuses and fraud. I am, therefore, to request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Customs authorities may be instructed not to permit the importation of yarns so made up in future.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES,
7, WEST GEORGE STREET,
GLASGOW, 28*th August* 1911.

THE RT. HON'BLE THE EARL OF CREWE, K.G.,
HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,
INDIA OFFICE, WHITEHALL, LONDON.

MY LORD,

The attention of the Directors of this Chamber has been directed to the Regulations recently issued by the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, with reference to the make-up of grey and bleached yarns, and to reductions permissible in the latter.

The trade in yarns between Glasgow and Burma is of very considerable extent, and the enforcement of these Regulations will impose great hardship on importers of yarn generally, as they prohibit the make-up and reductions which have been customary in the Burma market for many years past.

The Directors would respectfully state that in their opinion the enforcement of the third Regulation of the Orders of the Chief Collector of Customs will tend towards dishonest stamping, and also that it is practically impossible to determine with any approach to accuracy the real grey count of bleached yarns, whether reduced or otherwise.

The Directors would therefore respectively (? respectfully) urge that the third of these Regulations be not enforced.—I am, etc.,

(Sd.) THOS. HENDERSON,
Convener of Foreign Affairs Committee.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA,
SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 483—3C.—24, dated the 27th November 1911.

To—THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AMD INDUSTRY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7268—6, dated the 29th September 1911, calling for a report and for the recommendations of this Government in the matter of a representation made to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, regarding certain regulations issued by the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, concerning the make-up of imported grey and bleached yarns and the reductions permissible in the count of bleached yarns.

2. In reply, I am to say that these questions had already been brought to the notice of the Local Government by the Burma Chamber of Commerce in a letter dated the 16th July 1911. A copy of that letter is appended as Annexure I. Attached to it are copies of the so-called "Regulations" referred to in the representations of the Glasgow Chamber, which was made at the instance of the Burma Chamber and is understood to be in substance the same. The samples of yarn alluded to in paragraph 5 of the Burma Chamber's letter are forwarded separately for inspection. It will be observed that the first two of the Chief Collector's "Regulations" (namely, memorandum No. 173—211-13A.—6, dated the 7th January 1911, and an amending memorandum No. 4010—3A.—6, dated the 23rd May 1911,) are concerned, so far as objection is taken to them, with the conditions to be complied with in the reduction of the count of imported grey and bleached cotton yarn; the third (namely, endorsement No. 5365—5540-3A.—12, dated the 9th July 1909) relates to the make-up of grey and bleached yarn, and gives effect to the orders of the Government of India conveyed in your letter No. 4088-1, dated the 9th June 1909. The Burma Chamber, speaking with authority of the special conditions obtaining in Burma, protest that the enforcement of these orders would impose great hardship on importers of yarn, would upset the customary practice that has obtained for many years, would cause serious inconvenience to importers and retail traders alike, and would disorganize the whole trade in this Province. The Glasgow Chamber in effect put forward the same arguments, adding that the restrictive orders regarding make-up encourage dishonest stamping, and, as regards reduction, that check of the count is impossible in practice.

3. The Financial Commissioner, Burma, has been consulted on the complaints of the Burma Chamber of Commerce; and I am to submit, as Annexure II, a copy of his report in the matter, contained in his letter No. 789—IC.—37, dated the 23rd August 1911, which with its enclosures explains the case.

4. As regards the question of the make-up of grey and bleached cotton yarns, I am to invite a reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Chief Collector's letter No. 5324—3A.-6, dated the 24th July 1911 (Enclosure 1 to the Financial Commissioner's letter, Annexure II), which explain how the position occasioning the present protest has arisen. The case for greater

elasticity in the make-up of bundles of grey and bleached yarn was stated in detail in Mr. Arnold's letter No. 206—1C.—3, dated the 11th January 1909. The proposals contained in that letter were not accepted at that time by the Government of India (*vide* letter No. 4088—1, dated the 9th June 1909,) who were advised that there were strong objections on general grounds to the importation of grey yarn made up in the modes proposed by this Government, and that, if allowed, it would facilitate abuses and fraud. The Lieutenant-Governor is not aware of the nature of the general objections referred to by the Government of India. As regards the danger of fraud, I am to observe that the modes of make-up proposed for recognition in Mr. Arnold's letter quoted above have been recognized standards in the trade for many years, and that there is no reason to think that they have given rise to abuses or fraud. It appears from paragraph 7 of the Chief Collector's present letter (Enclosure 1 to Annexure II) and from paragraph 2 of the Financial Commissioner's letter (Annexure II) that fraud would not be facilitated by the legalisation of these additional modes. The Glasgow Chamber even urged that the present state of things encourages dishonesty. It appears further that the limitation of the make-up to the modes at present legally permissible would give rise to serious inconvenience, both to the wholesale and to the retail trade. In these circumstances, and as it is evident that this trade is suffering or likely to suffer considerable harassment and is deeply concerned, unless greater elasticity of make-up is permitted, the Lieutenant-Governor urges again that the existing conditions, which have grown up in adaptation to the needs of the Province, are convenient and give satisfaction to everybody and seemingly give rise to no abuses, may be legally recognised, even if such a step involves a departure from the practice current in India, as to which His Honour has no information. Sir Harvey Adamson is unable to see why in a matter like this there should not be a reasonable latitude so as to embrace the varying conditions of different Provinces. His Honour therefore supports the recommendation of the Burma Chamber of Commerce as embodied in Enclosure 3 to Annexure II.

5. The matter of reduction of the count of imported yarn is explained in paragraph 4 of the Financial Commissioner's letter (Annexure II). It appears from paragraph 8 of the Chief Collector's letter (Enclosure 1 to Annexure II) and from the letter of the Burma Chamber to the Glasgow and Manchester Chambers (Enclosure 2 to Annexure II) that the representation of the Burma and Glasgow Chambers on this point is also for simple recognition of customs which have obtained in the Rangoon trade, apparently without objection from the Customs Department, for many years. In view of this fact, of the arguments of the Glasgow Chamber, and of the statements and recommendations contained in paragraph 4 of the Financial Commissioner's letter (Annexure II), the Lieutenant-Governor supports also the request of the Burma Chamber that reductions not exceeding 10 per cent. may be permitted.—I have, etc.,

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,

Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

ANNEXURE I.

From W. R. STIKEMAN, Esq., CHAIRMAN, BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Rangoon, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA, dated the 6th July 1911.

I have the honour to refer to the Notifications No. $\frac{5365}{5540}$—3A.—12, dated the 9th July 1909, and No. $\frac{173}{211}$—13A.—6, dated the 7th January 1911 (copies attached), issued by the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, having reference to the make-up of grey and bleached yarn and the reduction permissible in the latter.

2. My Committee venture to submit that these regulations impose a great hardship on importers of yarn, as they prohibit the make-up and reductions which have been customary

here for the past thirty or forty years, and the necessity for introducing the changes is not apparent. It would appear that the established trade in grey and bleached yarns in Burma, in the packing still customary, was overlooked, and consequently not provided for, when Notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891, was framed.

3. It should also be borne in mind that, owing to the geographical position of this Province, the conditions of trade therein have become separate and distinct from those obtaining in India, and should, in the opinion of this Chamber, be specially provided for.

4. The make-up prescribed for bleached yarns in 5-lb. bundles, as required by the Merchandise Marks Act, makes a most awkward and unsightly bundle, and if enforced will entirely disorganize the trade in these yarns in this market.

5. The following are submitted for your inspection :—

(*a*) A bundle of 30s grey yarn made up in the old method of 15—10 hank knots.

(*b*) A bundle of 30s grey yarn made up according to the Act in 7½—20 hank knots.

(*c*) A bundle of 2/40s bleached yarn made up in the old method of 20 knots of 2 hanks and 20 knots of 3 hanks.

(*d*) and (*e*) Two bundles of 2/40s bleached yarns showing suppliers' attempts to evolve a neat bundle made up in the prescribed method of 5 knots of 20 hanks.

6. Bleached yarn is sold by the hank, not by the knot, and the new make-up renders it extremely difficult for retailers to sell less than 20 hanks at a time; whereas formerly they could supply either two or three hanks, according to their buyers' requirements.

7. As regards the reduction of bleached yarns, whilst fully appreciating the necessity for a limit to the extent of reduction allowable, my Committee venture to suggest that this should be fixed at 10 per cent., which would permit the importation of the reductions which have been recognised and become a trade custom in this market for so many years, *viz* :—

2/66s reduced to 2/60s.
2/55s reduced to 2/50s.
2/44s reduced to 2/40s.

8. In making the foregoing suggestions my Committee have, in conjunction with the various firms interested in this business, very carefully considered the requirements of this Province, and beg to request that the Local Government will give the points raised their very careful consideration and hearty support in again representing the matter to the Government of India.

It may be mentioned for your information that the matter is considered of such importance that this Chamber has sought the support of the Chambers of Commerce in London, Manchester and Glasgow.

MEMORANDUM BY A. S. JUDGE, ESQ., CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Burma,
No. $\frac{173}{211}$—13A.—6, dated the 7th January 1911.

The Secretary of the Burma Chamber of Commerce and all yarn-importing firms are informed, with reference to Government of India Notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891 (pages 11—13 of the Merchandise Marks Act Manual), that :—

(1) One hank of twofold cotton yarn is regarded as equivalent to two hanks of single yarn.

(2) The count number of twofold cotton yarn is considered to be half the count number of the single yarn of which the twofold yarn is composed, *e.g.*, 2/40^s is considered $\frac{40^s}{2}$ or count number 20s.

(3) Reduced cotton yarn will be passed provided that they are distinctly marked as reduced, and comply with all the conditions required for the yarn of the lower count number.

Memorandum by A. S. JUDGE, ESQ., Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, No. 4010—3A.—6, dated the 23rd May 1911.

In order to remove certain misunderstanding as regards the application of paragraph 3 of this office Circular $\frac{178}{211}$—13A.—6, dated the 7th January 1911, regarding the make-up of cotton yarns, the words "Grey" and "Bleached" should be added after the word "Reduced" in the first line of this paragraph.

Endorsement by A. S. JUDGE, ESQ., Chief Collector of Customs, Burma,

No. $\frac{5365}{5540}$—3A.—12, dated the 9th July 1909.

Copy of Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, letter No. 4088—1, dated the 9th June 1909 (attached), is forwarded to the Secretary, Burma Chamber of Commerce, for information.

2. With reference to the orders of the Government of India in paragraph 3 of their letter, importation of grey and bleached cotton in bundles not made up in accordance with clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of Instruction III at pages 12 and 13 of the Merchandise Marks Act Manual, will not be permitted on and after the 1st October 1909.

ANNEXURE II.

From—S. G. GRANTHAM, ESQ., I. C. S., Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma, To—THE REVENUE SECRETARY to the Government of Burma, No. 789—IC.—37 dated the 23rd August 1911.

In reply to your letter No. 1084-M.—3G.—24, dated the 28th July 1911, regarding the regulations prescribed for the make-up of imported grey and bleached yarns, I am directed to submit a copy of a letter No. 5324—3-A.—6, dated the 24th July 1911, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, on the subject, a copy of a letter from the Burma Chamber of Commerce to the Chambers of Commerce at Manchester, London and Glasgow, and a copy of the amendments to the Indian Merchandise Marks Manual which were suggested by the Burma Chamber of Commerce to deal with the difficulty and which were mentioned to the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter while he was in Burma.

Enclosure 1.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 3.

2. For yarns whose count exceeds 50, various methods of packing 5-lb. or 10-lb. bundles are permitted by Notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891, under the Merchandise Marks Act; but in Burma where only 5-lb. bundles of yarns whose equivalent

count is less than 50 are used, only the packing prescribed in Rule III *d* is admissible. There seems, however, no reason why the packing of 5-lb. bundles should be more restricted than that of 10-lb. bundles. Presumably the intention in the rules is to prevent fraud; but in practice the method of packing makes no difference to the difficulty of detecting this. To measure the yarn in a 5-lb. bundle of count 40 would occupy two men several days; the tests really available (if it is desirable in any case to make a test) are (1) to determine the count by weighing a short length of the yarn and (2) to weigh the whole bundle. These two observations being made, any attempt to make the hanks consistently of short length can be detected. No fraud which could be checked by counting the hanks is at all likely to be attempted; the risk of its detection is far too great and the importer's business would not long survive after the retail purchasers opened out their bundles. The Chief Collector of Customs agrees that the prescribed methods of packing afford no aid in the prevention of fraud; so long as hanks may not be subdivided, it is a matter of indifference how they are grouped in knots in the bundle.

3. On the other hand, the prescribed knots are of a size inconvenient for retail dealers, while they can only be made into bundles which are unsightly, awkward to handle and inconvenient to store in the shops.

Actual experience shows that when a knot of 20 hanks has been opened once or twice to remove a portion it becomes so entangled that the separation of further hanks is a matter of great difficulty. The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce desires that permission may be given to pack in knots of 10 hanks or, in the case of bleached yarns in knots of 2 or 3 hanks (proposed clause III*d*) so long as the total number of hanks in the bundle is correct, thus legalizing the present practice in Burma. It is evident that if the practice in Burma is different from that in other parts of India, the importers must have strong reasons for undertaking the arrangement of special packing systems at the factories; while, if the practice in Burma is the same as that in other parts of India, the law should be widened, unless there are strong objections to admit that practice. The table given at the end of the letter to the Secretaries of the Manchester, London and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce, of which a copy is enclosed

Enclosure 2.

shows that the packing prescribed by the Merchandise Marks Manual resulting as it does in broken knots leaves much to be desired.

4. The second portion of the application deals with the reductions permissible in bleached yarns. The "reduction of a count" is a term not defined in the Merchandise Marks Manual; but its meaning is that, if yarn of one count is packed in the manner prescribed for yarn of a lower count, the bundle is said to have a count reduced to this lower number. Articles III*a* and III*f* of the Notification No. 1474, above referred to, by limiting the deficiency in the weight of the bundle, limit the "reduction" permissible in the packing. So long as the yarn is clearly and distinctly labelled as of a reduced count, there seems to be no objection to this. In practice the labels on the bundles show both the true count of the yarn and the count to which it is "reduced"; and the meaning of the labels is quite well known to all concerned. Counts which would be very awkward to pack under the ordinary rule can be packed very conveniently in many cases as "reduced counts"; hence the trade custom and the provision for it in the Rules. The present application is for the admission of a larger reduction than the rules now admit, namely, one-eleventh of the true count instead of one-fortieth to three-fortieths (according to the count) as fixed by the scale in Rule III*f*. Again, the proposed amendment of the rules appears to give no facility for fraudulent dealings, provided clear labels are used.

5. The Financial Commissioner therefore supports all the requests of the merchants in substance. He does not consider it worthwhile to attempt an improvement in their wording, as he assumes that the Government of India will take the views of merchants in the other large ports before passing orders.

[ENCLOSURE 1.]

From A. S. JUDGE, Esq., Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, to the Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma, No. 5324—3A.—6, dated the 24th July 1911.

With reference to the correspondence regarding yarn ending with your endorsement No. 1120—1C.—23, dated the 30th June 1909, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of certain correspondence received from the Secretary of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce on the same subject, and to state the facts of the case.

2. In view of Rule 6 at page 10 of the Merchandise Marks Manual, cotton grey and bleached yarns were not examined for make-up of bundles until July 1908 when we received information against certain firms. This led to enquiries being made of the various Customs Collectors in India as to their views and practice with regard to imported cotton yarn put up in half hanks, and to bundles of yarn which, while containing the prescribed total number of whole hanks per bundle, are made up differently to the methods specified in clauses *(c)* to *(e)* of Instruction III of Notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891 (page 11 of the Merchandise Marks Manual). As the replies from the various Collectors showed diversity of views and practice, the question was referred for the orders of the Government of India, *vide* my letter No. 3775—3A.—12, dated the 29th August 1908, to you in which I recommended that the long existing trade methods of make-up of the bundles, though not strictly in accordance with those in the notification referred to above, might be allowed to continue, provided the yarn was put up in whole hanks, and that the total number of such whole hanks was correct according to the regulations.

3. In their reply conveyed to me in your office endorsement No. 1120—1C.—23, dated the 30th June 1909, the Government of India supported my objection to the yarn being put in half hanks, but disallowed the make-up of bundles as recommended by me.

4. Again, in October and November 1909 enquiries were received from local yarn importers as to the treatment for purposes of Notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891, of two-fold or doubled cotton yarns, and of reduced yarn, neither of which was expressly provided for in the notification. In reply to their enquiries the attached circular(marked A) was issued by me on the subject.

5. As the position now stands, the various points raised from time to time have been settled, so far as this office is concerned, by the following decisions :—

(I) Grey and bleached cotton yarns in bundles must be made up in accordance with the various methods prescribed in Instruction III of Notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891.

(II) The knots of yarn in the bundle must be composed of whole hanks of the prescribed length, the employment of two half-hanks, as the equivalent of one whole hank, being disallowed.

(III) Reduced yarns will be passed provided that they are distinctly marked as reduced, and comply with all the conditions required for the yarn of the lower count indicated in the marking.

(IV) For the purposes of the rules under the notification the count number of two-fold or doubled yarn is considered to be half the count number of the single yarn of which the two-fold yarn is composed, *e.g.*, 2-40s is considered to be $\frac{40s}{2}$ or count No. 20s ; and one hank of two-fold or doubled yarn is equivalent to two hanks of the single yarn.

6. The local yarn importers, however, not being satisfied with all the decisions mentioned above, a deputation of four members of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce representing the local cotton yarn trade waited on me to discuss modifications of the regulations embodied

in decisions (I) and (III). They finally decided to represent their case to the Government of India through the Local Government, and, on the representation of the Chamber, I agreed to hold in abeyance for another six months the regulations on the subject. The nature and extent of the modifications asked for (as specified in their letter on the subject to the Secretary to the Government of Burma) are as follows :—

(*a*) That the various methods of the make-up of bundles of cotton grey and bleached yarns prescribed in clauses (*c*) to (*e*) of Instruction III may be extended to cover the customary trade methods of make-ups with special reference to yarn in 5lb. bundles and of counts under No. 50s which, under the only one method of make-up prescribed, results in awkward and unsightly bundles and inconveniently large knots of 20 hanks each.

(*b*) That the scale of allowances for the reduction of bleached yarns prescribed under clause (*f*) may be modified so as to allow a uniform reduction within a limit of 10 per cent. for all count numbers.

7. In previous references to the Government of India we have recommended the concession asked for in (*a*), and I am of opinion that provided the yarn is put up in whole hanks and the total number of such whole hanks in the bundle is in accordance with the regulations, there is no risk of fraud.

8. With reference to the concession regarding reduced yarn asked for in (*b*), I am not prepared to offer any opinion, but I may state that it has been the custom of the trade here to import—

2-66s reduced to 2-60s.

2-55s reduced to 2-50s.

2-44s reduced to 2-40s.

From J. WHITTON, Esq., Secretary, Burma Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, to the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, dated the 6th July 1911.

With reference to the interview with which you were kind enough to favour four members of the Chamber recently to discuss the regulations issued by you a short time ago regarding the make-up of grey and bleached yarns and the reductions permissible in the latter, I have the honour to inform you that, as a result of the report submitted by the four members in question, the Committee have addressed the Local Government and the London, Manchester and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce on the subject.

I am instructed to forward for your information copies of these letters, and to say that the Committee would be much obliged if you could see your way to hold the regulations referred to above in abeyance for a further period of six months, when it is hoped the matter may be definitely settled.

[ENCLOSURE 2.]

From J. WHITTON, Esq., Secretary, Burma Chamber of Commerce, to the SECRETARY, Manchester, London and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce, dated the 5th July 1911.

I beg to attach hereto copies of two* regulations recently issued by the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, having reference to the make-up of grey and bleached yarns and the reductions permissible in the latter.

* Enclosure A and a correction now embodied in it.

The enforcement of these regulations imposes a great hardship on importers of yarn generally and will completely disorganize the trade, as they prohibit the make-up and reductions which have been customary in this market for the past thirty or forty years, and the necessity for rigidly enforcing the Merchandise Marks Act is not apparent.

As you will understand the make-up prescribed by the Act for bleached yarns in 5-lb. bundles makes a most awkward and unsightly bundle, and as these yarns are sold by the hank, the small retailer is unable to sell less than 20 hanks at a time, whereas formerly he could supply either two or three hanks according to his buyer's requirements. It should be noted that only 5-lb. bundles are taken by the trade here.

Importers quite appreciate that some restriction is necessary regarding the reduction of bleached yarns, but suggest that this be fixed at 10 per cent., which would permit the importation of the reductions which have been recognized and become a trade custom in this market for so many years, *viz.* :—

2-66s reduced to 2-60s.
2-55s reduced to 2-50s.
2-44s reduced to 2-40s.

This Chamber has addressed the Government of Burma on the subject, and the question will no doubt have to be submitted to the Government of India, and the Committee would be much obliged if you could see your way to address the India Office direct supporting their representation.

For easy reference I tabulate below particulars of the make-up and reductions customary in this Province and those prescribed by the Merchandise Marks Act.

Make-up of Grey and Bleached Yarns.

As customary in this market.	As prescribed by the Merchandise Marks Act.
	Hanks.
30s Grey 15 knots of 10 hanks	7½ knots of 20 hanks ... ... =150
40s Grey 20 knots of 10 hanks	10 knots of 20 hanks ... ... =200
2/40*s* Bleached (*reduced 2/44s*)	Reduced 2/42s.
40 knots ... 20 knots of 2 hanks ... ... / 20 knots of 3 hanks	5 knots of 20 hanks ... ... =100
2/50*s* Bleached (*reduced 2/55s*)	Reduced 2/52s.
50 knots ... 20 knots of 2 hanks ... ... / 25 knots of 3 hanks	6¼ knots of 20 hanks ... ... =125
2/60*s* Bleached (*reduced 2/66s*)	Reduced 2/63s.
60 knots ... 30 knots of 2 hanks ... ... / 30 knots of 3 hanks	7½ knots of 20 hanks ... ... =150

[ENCLOSURE 3.]

Proposed amendments of, and additions to, the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (as amended by Act IX of 1891).

Pages 12 and 13 of the Merchandise Marks Manual.

Clause III a.—The described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count. The described count in the case of reduced bleached yarns being held to be the higher number, provided the reduction does not exceed 10 per cent. in count and is clearly indicated on the bundles ; or

Clause III d.—In a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being 5 lbs. in weight, the number of knots of 20 hanks each is not a quarter, or the number of knots of 10 hanks each is not half of the described count or number of the yarn.

In the case of bleached yarns the number of knots of 2 hanks and 3 hanks in equal proportions is not double the lower count number indicated on the bundle ; or

Clause III f.—In the case of bleached yarn, the described weight exceeds the actual weight by more than—

7½ per cent. in counts from 1 to 8.

5 per cent. in counts from above 8 to 18.

4 per cent. in counts from above 18 to 30.

2½ per cent. in counts from above 30 to 80.

But in the case of reduced yarns, as described in clause "a", double the above margins may be allowed.

No. 113 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th May* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2001 of the 26th February, enclosing copy of a letter No. 742-744-6, dated 20th January 1912, from the Government of India, and its accompaniments, on the question of the modification of the existing regulations concerning the make up of imported grey and bleached yarns and the reduction permissible in the count of the latter. In reply, I am instructed by my Committee to submit the following opinions on the proposed amendments of, and additions to, the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, as set forth in Enclosure 3 :—

Clause 3 (*a*). The following words that have been added to this Clause are, my Committee consider, unnecessary:— "The described count in the case of reduced bleached yarns being held to be the higher number, provided the reduction does not exceed 10 per cent. in count and is clearly indicated on the bundles; or".

My Committee are of opinion that the original wording of Clause 3 (*a*) as given on page 12 of the Merchandise Marks Manual should not be altered.

Clause 3 (d). My Committee recommend that the following words be inserted before the words "the described count", in the 3rd line, "or the number of knots of 5 hanks each is not the same as".

My Committee also consider that the following paragraph which has been added is not necessary, and should therefore be deleted:—

"In the case of bleached yarns the number of knots of two hanks and three hanks in equal proportions is not double the lower count number indicated on the bundle; or".

Clause 3 (f). My Committee are of opinion that no change is necessary in this Clause and that the original wording as given in the Merchandise Marks Manual should stand.

In conclusion my Committee wish me to emphasize that they are of opinion that in order to prevent fraud no reduction whatever should be allowed in the case of bleached yarns and further that no short reeled or half hanks should be permitted in grey or bleached yarns.—I have, etc.

J. F. BRADBURY,
Dy. Chairman.

H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Appendix C.

City of Bombay Improvement Act (Amendment) Bill.

No. 455 of 1912.

Legal Department,
Bombay Castle, 17*th May* 1912.

The PRESIDENT,
Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to send herewith a copy of a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, which Government hope to introduce in the Bombay Legislative Council at the first Meeting of the Council that will be held this year, at Poona, for favour of any remarks that the Millowners' Association may wish to make thereon.

I am to state that it will probably be desirable to publish the Bill and introduce it for first reading substantially in its present form; but that the Governor in Council will be glad to consider any suggestions that the Millowners' Association may wish to make, and that such amendments as may be necessary will be introduced into the Bill between the first and second reading thereof.

I am to request the favour of a very early reply to this reference, as the Bill is one that has long been under consideration, and it is desirable that it should become law as soon as possible.—I have, etc.,

P. E. PERCIVAL,
Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Many of the provisions included in this Bill are reproduced with certain alterations of detail from Bill No. II of 1907, which was withdrawn in 1909.

Of the measures which were contained in the previous Bill, the most important is that relating to Poorer Classes Accommodation Schemes (clause 10). It has been represented that the plan embodied in the earlier Bill for the grant of loans to employers to enable them to provide accommodation for their workmen is unlikely to obtain any large measure of support, and the proposals contained in the present Bill are restricted to the provision of accommodation by the Board. The net cost of construction will be paid by way of rent in equated payments. The provision contained in the former Bill for the security to be given by the employer has been omitted. If the employer is in a position to give full security it would be to his advantage to provide the required accommodation without the help of the Trust; and there is little doubt that the proposal adopted in this Bill for the deposit of twenty per cent. of the estimated cost of the scheme, where the land belongs to the Trust, and for the transfer of the land, where it belongs to the employer, to the Trust, together with an additional deposit in certain cases, will afford all the security necessary. The scheme in its present form will, it is believed, command the general support of employers, and if adopted will effect a wide improvement in the housing of the working classes without loss to the Trust.

Clause 2.—This amendment is considered desirable by the Board.

Clauses 3, 4 *and* 5.—It is considered inequitable that the Board should bear the whole cost of the leave allowances of an official Chairman, who has earned the leave by many years' service under Government, and perhaps only a few months under the Board. It is proposed therefore that in the case of an official Chairman, the Board shall pay only the ordinary contributions towards leave allowances and pension due under Government regulations, and that with the exception of privilege leave allowances, which will be divisible proportionately between the Board and Government under the regulations, Government shall bear the whole cost of leave allowances and pension.

Clauses 6 and 7.—The Board consider that they are unduly hampered by being bound forthwith to execute improvement schemes in every case in which the representation made to them by the Corporation or other persons is true and the Board have available funds. It might be expedient to postpone certain improvement schemes till the completion of certain street or other schemes. The Board consider that discretion in the matter of relative urgency of schemes should be vested in them, subject to appeal to Government.

Clauses 8 *and* 11.—These amendments are considered desirable by the Corporation in order to give them time to consider the schemes submitted to them.

The object of the section relating to set-backs (clause 13) is to facilitate the widening of streets without recourse to the expensive procedure of the ordinary street scheme in certain cases where the adoption of the procedure laid down in the Municipal Act is feasible. The section has been slightly altered to define more explicitly the respective obligations of the Trust and the Corporation.

Clause 14.—It is considered that the new heading will describe more accurately the purport of the following sections. It is proposed to extend the section so as to enable the Board to acquire streets and land vested in the Corporation not only for inclusion in a street but for the purpose of *any scheme* authorized by the Act. It is necessary to restrict the section to the acquisition of *vacant* lands, because lands with buildings on them ought, in fairness to the Corporation, to be acquired only after compensation either by private agreement or under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as applied by the Improvement Act.

Clause 15 provides for the upkeep of service passages by arrangement with the Corporation under the Act, as it stands at present, there is room for doubt as to whether service passages are streets. Clause 15 makes it clear that they are not streets.

Clause 17, which enables the President of the Tribunal to dispense with the presence of the Assessors in trying questions of law and procedure, will reduce the expenses of the Trust in the matter of fees and permit the Assessors to attend to their other duties in cases where their attendance is unnecessary.

Clause 22 provides for the removal of certain disabilities attaching to the debentures of the Trust which tend to depreciate them in the market.

Clause 23, sub-clauses (2) to (8), deals with certain details of procedure, and the adoption of these provisions will expedite the business of the Trust and reduce the expenditure incurred in legal formalities.

The object of clause 26 is to enable the Trust to treat as capital the moneys accruing to the Trust from exchange of land, compensation awarded for resumption of land, and premia on leases and certain other movable property so as to place these moneys on a level with the sale-proceeds of land to which alone the original section extends. It is in particular important that the Trust should be able to raise capital by the accumulation of the premia of leases and so reduce their borrowing.

Clause 33.—It is considered desirable to make statutory provision for the control of the banking arrangement of a public body vested with power to dispose of public funds of the magnitude of those under the control of the Board. At the same time it is proposed by the proviso to leave to the Board power to continue what are known as " budlee " transactions, which are practically nothing more than loans to banks on the security of the deposit of Government promissory notes or other similar security.

Most of the new provisions of this Bill are discussed below.

Clause 9 is designed to meet the hardship caused to owners whose property is notified for acquisition in two cases (1) where building operations are in progress, (2) where there is a delay of more than one year between the date of the notification under section 27 and the declaration under section 29. Under section 49 (2) no improvements after the date of the notification can be taken into consideration in assessing compensation. The result is that owners are unable to proceed with the development of their property pending the final decision as to whether an acquisition is to be made or not. The effect of this clause read with clause 16 (c) is to give the owner of the land, on which building operations are in progress, the right to claim immediate acquisition, and, in cases where there is a delay of over one year, to give the owner power to require the Board to complete the acquisition (compensation being assessed on the value at the date of such acquisition) or to renounce the acquisition for two years.

Clause 10.—As to section 32E, *vide* note on clause 27.

Section 32G (2) has been so worded as to make it clear that the capital spent on the scheme includes all capital spent on interest and sinking fund charges up to the date of the commencement of the lease.

The object of section 32I is to safeguard the interests of the Board in case of default by a lessee, but at the same time not to penalize the defaulter too heavily.

Clause 12.—*Vide* note on clause 27. Section 40 has to be entirely revised owing to the abolition of the capital debt by clause 27. Certain changes in section 40 have also been necessitated by Bombay Act III of 1907, by which Act Government became responsible for

financing the City Police. Further, as the section has to be altered, opportunity has been taken to prescribe the procedure in clearer terms than were contained in the original section.

Clause 18.—*Vide* note on clause 27. The changes made in this section are due to the abolition of the capital debt. Sub-clause (3) of this clause also specifically provides for the payment to the Board of the amount determined by the Collector under sub-clause (1) of this clause.

Clause 19.—By this clause the Corporation are made the reversionary heirs of the Board as in the recent Calcutta City Improvement Bill.

Clause 20.—The insertion of the words " which " and " and the time at which " give Government power to prevent the Board from raising a loan at or about the same time that a Government loan is being placed on the market.

Clause 23 (1) deals with that portion of the Schedule C Lands which is known as " the Flats. " The Act forbids the erection of any permanent structures on these lands and does not allow of their being let except on a sufferance lease. Of the plots included in " the Flats, " those numbered (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) in the deposited plans (*vide* Schedule C) are large, and as many years are likely to elapse before the soil can be thoroughly purified, it appears appropriate, as proposed in the Bill, that they should be finally set apart as open spaces. Plots (*e*) to (*m*) inclusive are scattered and irregular in shape and unsuited for reservation as recreation grounds, and are intrinsically of little value ; it would be of advantage therefore that they should, as occasion offers, be developed by the Trust. The Bill accordingly vests them absolutely in the Board. Plot (*n*) is now occupied by the Western India Turf Club as a race-course ; the provision in the Bill enabling the Trust to grant a long lease with the sanction of Government will allow of the arrangement of more advantageous terms than is possible under the present restrictions.

Clauses 27, 10, 12, 18 and 23 (5).—Clause 27 repeals sections 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 and 71. The result of the repeal of sections 68, 70 and 71 is to relieve the Board from the liability to pay interest to the Secretary of State and to the Corporation and to increase to that extent the resources of the Board. But, owing to the fact that no interest is to be paid on the capital debt, it is unnecessary to retain the capital debt in the Act, and its excision will greatly simplify the accounts of the Board. Its abolition is effected accordingly by the repeal of sections 66, 67 and 69.

As a consequence of the abolition of the capital debt certain changes are necessary in sections 32E, 40, 51 and 60 (7), which are affected by clauses 10, 12, 18 and 23 (5) respectively.

Clause 28 provides that the Municipality shall pay to the Board a proportion of their actual realizations under the head of General Tax instead of the optional sum not exceeding two per cent. on the rateable value of all buildings and lands.

Clause 29 repeals section 73 which provides for the receipt by the Board of the amount of the increase of property taxes due to its operations and for the debit to the Board of (i) any decrease in such taxes due to its operations : (ii) cost of collection of the net increase ; (iii) cost of maintenance of streets made by the Trust, and of sewers, drains, etc., on Trust property. The working of this section has in practice given rise to much difficulty, and it is anticipated that the debits and credits will shortly balance each other.

Clause 31 repeals section 79 (3). This sub-section provides for the division of the profits of the Trust's workings between Government and the Corporation. There is no reason why the Trust, which is empowered to borrow, should not be at liberty to utilize these profits as capital and so to reduce borrowings.

Clause 32 recasts sections 80 to 82 of the existing Act so as to provide specifically that where Government takes over the property of the Board for default, any income and profits

shall be payable to the Corporation in reduction of any sum which they may have been called upon to make good. It is also believed that the sections as redrafted more clearly express the intention of the Legislature.

Clause 35 effects an amendment in Schedule E which is necessitated by the fact that the reclamation of Back Bay is to be undertaken by Government, but the existing reclamation is to be retained by the Improvement Trust on the same tenure as before.

The remaining provisions of the Bill are consequential upon the above and such points in the drafting as it appears necessary to mention are referred to below in the Notes on Clauses.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 19.—The now section 51-A is consequential upon the repeal of section 71 of the Act.

Clause 23 (2).—This is a verbal amendment to supply an omission in the Act.

Clause 23 (3).—This is consequential upon the alteration of section 60 (2) of the Act effected by clause 23 (1) of the Bill.

Clause 23 (5).—This is consequential on clause 27.

Clause 25.—*Vide* note on clause 23 (3). There is also an omission of certain words which appear to be unnecessary.

No. 184 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th July* 1912.

THE SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 455 of 17th May 1912 with enclosures. I am to state that the Committee of the Millowners' Association have the following remarks and/or suggestions to offer on the Bill :—

Remarks.—

The Improvement Trust buildings by-laws are such as to render buildings (especially for the poorer classes, for whom chawls are intended) very expensive. The Millowners' Association are of opinion that such by-laws should be framed, so as to prevent the cost becoming prohibitive.

Suggestions.—

(I) Section 32-B I.—That this section be amended in such a manner as to give the option, to the employer of labour, of building chawls under Improvement Trust supervision.

(II) Section 32-H (2) (*e*).—There must be some provision, so that the maximum rent fixed by the Board, shall cover all the outgoing expenses, interest, &c., on the Capital invested in land and buildings.

2. Apart from the above, I am to state that the Bill meets with the approval of the Committee.—I have, etc.,

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman.
H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Appendix D.

Indian Companies Bill.

No. 4006 of 1912.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *25th April* / *10th May.* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent by the 31st July 1912 at the latest.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to revise and consolidate the Indian law on the subject of Joint Stock Companies on the lines of recent English legislation. The law on this subject in India is contained in the Indian Companies Act, 1882, which was modelled closely on the English law in force in 1877. Since 1882 the Indian law has been added to by four amending Acts, namely, the Indian Companies Act Amendment Act, 1887; the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895; the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900, and the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1910. The substantial additions, however, which have been made to the English law by the long series of Acts passed between 1879 and 1908 have not, with the exception of the matters dealt with in the four small amending Acts above mentioned, been adopted in the Indian law. The more important of the later English Acts are the Companies Act, 1879; the Companies Act, 1880; the Companies (Winding up) Act, 1890; the Directors Liability Act, 1890; the Companies Act, 1900; the Companies Act, 1907; and the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. The last named Act consolidated the English law into a convenient code and this code has been taken as the model of the present Bill.

Among the new and important provisions introduced into Indian Company law by this Bill are those relating to :—(*a*) the preparation of a statutory report by a company limited by shares before the first general meeting (clause 81); (*b*) the appointment and advertisement of directors (clauses 88 and 89); (*c*) the prospectus and statement in lieu of prospectus (clauses 96 to 104); (*d*) restrictions on proceeding to allotment (clauses 105 and 106); (*e*) restrictions on commencing business (clause 107); (*f*) the appointment, remuneration and duties of auditors (clauses 142 and 143); (*g*) the registering of information regarding certain kinds of mortgages and charges (clauses 113 to 128); and (*h*) the registering of information regarding companies situated outside British India but operating therein (clause 310).

The present Bill follows the English Act not merely in its general principles but in its detailed arrangement and expression, wherever possible, as it is considered a matter of the first importance to have the Indian law as uniform as possible with the English law, except where local circumstances demand a modification in substance.

It has been considered necessary to depart from the English law on the subject of the winding up of Companies by order of the Court, and in place of the provisions introduced into English law by the Companies (Winding up) Act, 1890, the procedure of the existing Indian law has been in the main retained. This procedure leaves the discretion in the matter of winding up in the hands of the Court, whereas in the English law important functions are exercised by the Board of Trade, by Official Receivers, and by Committees of Inspection. On the subject of the annual balance sheet the provisions of the existing Indian law have been retained where these appeared more complete than the provisions of the English law, and the prescribed form of balance sheet has also been retained (clauses 75 to 78).

In order to make inspection in the interests of shareholders obtainable without difficulty where a case for such inspection has been made out, the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies has been empowered to demand from any company an explanation of anything that is not clear in its balance sheet or other returns submitted to him, and the company will be liable to a penalty if it fails to provide a full and true statement to the Registrar, when called upon. A report from the Registrar will form a ground on which the Local Government may order an inspection of the affairs of a company (clauses 135 and 136).

In regard to the qualifications of auditors, a matter on which the English law imposes no restriction, a provision has been inserted authorising Local Governments to issue certificates for the auditing of companies' accounts to approved persons in accordance with rules to be framed for the purpose and restricting the audit of companies' accounts to persons holding such certificates. (Clause 142 (1) and (2).)

It has not been thought necessary to include the provision of the English Act (Section 40) whereby a company is empowered to return accumulated profits in reduction of paid-up share capital.

The other matters on which modifications have been made in the English law are of minor importance. The insertion of explanations based on case law has been generally avoided, but in one or two cases where decisions of the Courts have added to or explained the law, it has been thought desirable to expand or modify the wording of the English Act.

W. H. CLARK.

The 20th March 1912.

Notes on Clauses.

Definition of "existing Company."—The Indian Companies Act makes no reference to Act XLIII of 1850 which, though repealed, may well be in force as to such companies, if any, registered under it as have not been registered under Act XIX of 1857. If any exist, they will be covered by the definition in the Bill.

Clause 10 (3).—This clause requires the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the use of words implying the patronage of the Crown or Government, as part of the name of a Company.

Clause 11, 12 *and* 13.—The Court in the corresponding provisions of the present law is the High Court. There seems no reason why the Court here should not be, as it is in the English law, the Court having jurisdiction to wind up. If a Court has jurisdiction to wind up, it should have power to sanction an alteration of the objects of a company. The Bill provides for this.

Clause 37.—The Court in section 58 of the Indian Companies Act to which this clause corresponds is inconsistent with the Court mentioned in section 55 of that Act reproduced as clause 35. In the corresponding sections (sections 30 and 32) of the Act of 1908, the Court is the High Court. It is inconsistent that a Court which cannot order inspection can rectify the register, and in the draft Bill it has been thought safer to follow the English law.

The proviso to this clause was reproduced in the Act of 1882 from the Act of 1866, which was in turn reproduced from section 35 of the English Companies Act, 1862. The proviso as it stood in that Act ran as follows: "provided that the Court, *if a Court of Common Law*, may direct an issue to be tried, in which any question of law may be raised, and a writ of error on appeal, *in the manner directed by 'the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854,' shall lie.*" The words italicised were repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act, 1881, owing to the amalgamation of the Common Law and equity jurisdiction by the Judicature Act, 1875. The object of the provision thus set out was obvious. In the judicial interpretation of the proviso, the Indian Courts have decided that the appeal lies in any event, *vide* Amrita Lal Ghose *versus* Srish Chunder Chowdhry, Indian Law Reports, Calcutta 26, page 945. The proviso has been modified so as to allow an appeal, only on a point of law.

After clause 48 the provision of section 40 of the English Act, 1908, would naturally follow. Lord Justice Buckley considers it a section that in so far as it is understandable at all (*vide* page 125 of his edition of the Act) is unnecessary, and Mr. Hamilton, one of the drafters of the Act of 1908, at page 53 of his book on Company Law, says: "The only effect of exercising the powers conferred by this section is to increase the liability of the shareholders by the amount paid to them out of accumulated profits which could be distributed without resorting to the section." The best opinion appears to be that the section is practically useless and unnecessarily complicated. It has therefore been omitted.

Clause 52.—Reference is made in the corresponding section 44 of the Companies Act, 1908, to the confirmation of a special resolution and this phraseology is employed in several places with rather confusing results. A resolution does not become a special resolution till it is confirmed, and therefore to refer to the confirmation of a special resolution seems inaccurate. This difficulty is more noticeable in connection with clause 55. The use of the words "and confirmed" in the corresponding section 47 of the Act of 1908 are confusing. By clause 54 (2), which corresponds with section 46 of the Companies Act 1908, a resolution for reducing share capital must be a special resolution, and if it is a special resolution, it must have been confirmed. It seems sufficient to refer to the passing of a resolution for reducing share capital in clause 55. The wording of the English Act of 1908 in this respect is much less clear than that of the Act which it repealed and causes considerable confusion by referring to confirmation by the Court and confirmation by the company.

Clause 63.—Section 3 (1) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, gives an interpretation to the word "abets" which makes further qualification unnecessary.

Clause 66.—The words in section 57 of the Companies Act, 1857, which this section reproduces, "or any Company already registered as a Limited Company may re-register under this Act," have been omitted. It is conceived that they are useless as no company gains any advantage by re-registration in the circumstances stated—Buckley's Company Law, page 150. The concluding words of section 57 (2) of the Companies Act, 1908, are not reproduced as they are unnecessary. They are rendered necessary in the English Act by the construction clauses in the various English Acts thereby superseded.

Clause 67.—For the words "increased capital" in section 58 (*a*) of the Act of 1908, the words "the amount by which its capital is so increased" have been substituted. This gives effect to the actual intention, which is not altogether clear from the drafting in the Act of 1908.

Clause 82.—The clause which is based on section 66 of the Act of 1908 can only apply to a Company which has a share capital. To make this clear additional words have been inserted.

Clause 85 (3).—This sub-section has been inserted for drafting purposes to avoid reference to the confirmation of a special resolution.

Clause 85 (5).—This sub-section has been inserted to clear the point now settled by the Chillington Iron Company, 29 Chancery Division, 159.

Clause 90, corresponding with section 74 of the English Act.—Section 92 of the Act of 1882 has an explanation excluding from its operations acts done by a liquidator after his appointment has been shown to be invalid. This should equally apply to the acts of Directors and Managers in similar circumstances—see Bridport Old Brewery Company, 2 Chancery, 191, Harben *versus* Philips, 23 Chancery Division, 14, 27 and 34, Tyne Mutual *versus* Brown, 74 L. T. 253. A proviso to this clause has accordingly been inserted.

Clause 97.—The addition of the second proviso to clause (*f*) of this clause gives effect to the decision in Brookes *versus* Hansen, 1906, 2 Chancery, 129.

Clause 104.—The word "misleading" has been inserted before the word "untrue" to give effect to the decision in Greenwood *versus* The Leather Shod Wheel Company, 1900, 1 Chancery, 421, 434.

Clause 105, *sub-clause* (1) (*b*).—The insertion of the words "in cash" give effect to the decision in Mears *versus* The Western Canada Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, 1905, 2 Chancery, 353 C. A.

Clause 111.—The authority in clause 73 (A) of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, is the Governor General in Council. The Local Government which generally replaces the Board of Trade appears sufficient.

Clause 129.—A power to order inspection as in clause 35 has been added.

Clause 135.—This is a new clause giving power to the Registrar to call for information or explanation in the case of reports, etc., submitted to him by a Company. Failure to furnish the information, or if the Registrar considers that the information furnished discloses an unsatisfactory state of affairs, involves a report of the matter to the Local Government. On such a report the Local Government may by clause 136 direct an investigation by an Inspector.

Clause 142.—A new provision requiring all auditors of Companies to hold a certificate from the Local Government has been inserted.

Clause 178 (1).—The defect in the corresponding section of the English law which was cured by the decision in the English, Scottish, etc., Bank, 1893, 3 Chancery, 385, 393, has been amended in the Bill.

Clause 187, *sub-clause* (*vi*).—The corresponding law in the Act of 1882, section 128 (*e*), contains the words "any other reason of a like nature." The words were inserted owing to the decision in *ex-parte* Spackman, I. H. and T., 259, and similar cases, but of late the Courts have not applied the *ejusdem generis* rule so strictly, see Amalgamated Syndicate, 1897, 2 Chancery Division, 600, Melson and Company, 1906, I Chancery, 841, Sailing Ship *Kentmere*, 1897, W. N. 58, Crigglestone Coal Company, 1906, 2 Chancery, 327, Australian Joint Stock Company, 1857, W. N. 48. These words therefore have been omitted to prevent these later decisions being defeated.

Clause 249.—The additional words at the end of this clause give effect to the English rulings, see Home Investment Company, 14 Chancery, 167.

Clause 264.—Sub-clause (2) embodies the decision in Wheatly *versus* Silk Stone Coal Company, 29 Chancery, 715, see also Florence Land Company, 10 Chancery, 530. It also gives some indication of the meaning of the term " floating " charge and embodies the explanation in the Government Stock Company *versus* Manilla Rail Company, 1897, A. C. 81.

Clause 310.—The provisions have been assimilated to those in clause 72.

Schedule I, Table A, clause 64.—In framing Table A in the Act of 1908, it has been forgotten that after the issue of the new Table A in 1906 on which the table is based the Companies Act, 1907, was passed, section 24 (3) of which has been embodied in section 68 of the Act of 1908, clause 84 of the Bill. It is therefore necessary to alter the clause in Table A so as to deprive Companies which are shareholders in other Companies of the right to vote by proxies so long as there is in force a resolution of its Directors under section 68 (clause 84 of the Bill).

Schedule III, Form C.—Clause 16 (3), section 10 of the Act of 1908, provides that in the case of a Company limited by guarantee the articles, if the Company has a share capital, must state the amount of share capital with which the Company proposes to be registered. In Schedule III, Form C of the English Act, a form of articles of association of a Company limited by guarantee and having a share capital is given, but it does not state the amount of share capital with which the Company proposes to be registered, and is therefore defective. The defect has been remedied in the Bill.

No. 20 OF 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th* January 1913.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4006 of 1912, dated 10th May 1912, forwarding a copy of a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations, with the statement of objects and reasons, and requesting the opinion of this Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. My Committee instruct me to state that they have been favoured with a copy of the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on this Bill and while fully endorsing all that is therein set forth, they beg to submit for the consideration of Government the following further comments :—

3. In para. 82 (1) my Committee are of opinion that " one tenth " should read " one-fifth " as they feel that under the existing reading too much power could be placed in the hands of a small section of shareholders, should they wish to make themselves obnoxious. My Committee recognise that the wording of the English Act has been followed in this Section but would point out that the circumstances are different in that the Capital of Indian Companies is divided into fewer shares of higher value than is customary in English Companies.

4. In view of the recent liquidation of large Joint Stock Companies in Bombay and elsewhere, notably the Bank of Burma, more than half the liabilities of which was due to depositors in this town, the Committee would respectfully urge the advisability of modifying or remodelling some of the more important provisions relating to " winding up," embraced in Chapter V of the Bill.

5. In the existing Act, the appointment of Official Liquidator is left to the entire discretion of the Judge making the winding up order. It is advisable, my Committee consider, that the Court should sanction the appointment of an Official who may be named by a majority of creditors, or creditors and shareholders, whose claims amount in the aggregate to three-fourths of the total liabilities of a company.

6. It cannot, perhaps, be denied that such a large body of creditors would be the best judge of creditors' interests, and it seems fair and reasonable that they should be allowed to name a liquidator of their own choice, in whom, by reason of his ability and integrity, they repose the greatest confidence.

7. A modification on the above lines of the Sections of the Bill referring to Liquidators, would, in the opinion of my Committee, be greatly appreciated by the investing public and would be a clear indication that the intention of Government was to better protect and safeguard their interests. In short, whatever attention is paid to outside well-grounded suggestions or representations relating to the winding-up of Companies, would, in the opinion of my Committee, be to the advantage of the public generally.—I have, etc.,

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix E.

Location of the Departments subordinate to the Department of Commerce and Industry.

No. 5482 OF 1912.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 10*th June* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 3244-3249, dated 25th April 1912, addressed by them to the several Chambers of Commerce in India on the question regarding the introduction of certain changes in the administration and arrangement of the Department of Commerce and Industry and the creation of two separate posts of Director of Commercial Intelligence in place of the existing post of Director General of Commercial Intelligence, and to request that this Government may be favoured at a very early date with the opinion of the Association on the proposal contained in that letter.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 3244-3249.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

SIMLA, *the 25th April* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO THE BENGAL / BOMBAY / MADRAS / RANGOON / KARACHI / UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,

I am directed to address you regarding the position of the Department of Commerce and Industry after the removal of the Government of India from Calcutta, and to invite the opinion of your Committee on the proposals contained in this letter.

2. The removal of the Department from Calcutta to Delhi, while placing it for the future in a more central position in relation to the large seaports and commercial centres of importance, will deprive the Department of the close contact which it has hitherto enjoyed from November to March with the many important business interests of Calcutta. The Governor General in Council fully recognises that in matters affecting the interests of trade and commerce, constant communication and intercourse between the administration of the Department of Commerce and Industry and those who can best claim to represent the trade and commerce of the country is not only desirable but essential. No doubt these interests are represented on the Legislative Council, and their representatives will, as hitherto, be afforded ample opportunity, both in Council and through the ordinary official channels, of securing due consideration for any representations they desire to make. But the Government of India desire, now that the Department is to be located at Delhi for a considerable period of the year, to ensure that full advantage should be taken of the greater facilities offered by the central position which it will occupy. They propose that this should be achieved in two ways. Firstly, they have in view that regular tours involving a minimum stay at certain important centres should in future be undertaken by the Member and Secretary of the Department at convenient periods. These tours, they consider, might in the aggregate extend, subject of course to special exigencies of public business, to a period of some 12 weeks during the year, and might include a stay of from 3 to 4 weeks each in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, the remainder being spent in visiting the other important centres such as Karachi, Rangoon, Madras, Cawnpore, etc., or perhaps, in part in undertaking tours having some especial commercial object. It is not, I am to say, possible to lay down hard and fast rules regarding the probable period of the year at which these places will be visited. This must depend not only upon other demands on the attention of the Department, but also upon the touring arrangements, subject to the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy, of the Government of India as a whole, and upon special circumstances which might require the presence of the Member for Commerce and Industry at headquarters in his capacity as a Member of the Government of India. It seems probable, however, that the most convenient seasons for touring would be—

(1) the period between the removal of the Government of India from Simla on October 1st and the assembly of the Legislative Council at Delhi for the winter session;

(2) the period between the conclusion of the winter session of the Legislative Council at Delhi, and the assembly of the Government of India at Simla on May 1st;

(3) a short monsoon expedition from Simla.

The first of these periods would probably be most suitable for visiting Bombay and Calcutta. Other centres of importance might be visited in the other suitable seasons. Considering the extent to which the great commercial interests of India are represented either at

Calcutta or Bombay, it appears to the Governor General in Council that it is unnecessary to fix a minimum period of touring for Karachi, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, etc. ; but the object in view would be that in the period allotted to these minor centres, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon and Cawnpore should, if possible, be visited at least once a year.

3. In the second place, I am to observe that the orders issued in 1905, creating a Director-General of Commercial Intelligence for India whose functions were then described as—

(1) to keep the Department of Commerce and Industry in touch with commercial interests and the commercial community,

(2) to supervise Government statistics,

(3) to answer commercial enquiries,

appear now to require some modification. The importance of the Commercial Intelligence Office will be enhanced by the removal of the Department of Commerce and Industry from Calcutta ; and it seems probable that one Director-General will hardly be capable in the future of acting as a link between the Department and the commerce of India as a whole. In India there is a natural division of trade between East and West. On the East side jute, rice, tea, coal and indigo are of leading importance. On the West cotton, seeds and wheat are the chief objects of trade. It appears, therefore, to the Government of India that a natural duplication of the staff of the Commercial Intelligence Office would be in harmony with the distribution of the trade of the country, and would serve to strengthen the connecting links between the Department and commerce. It is doubtful, from the experience of the last few years, whether the most active and industrious Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, even by means of incessant travelling, can keep abreast with the developments of trade and commerce in all parts of India and Burma to the extent that is desirable, if he is to supply the Department with constant and complete information. The Government of India, therefore, have in mind the following proposals on which they would be glad to receive the views of the Chambers of Commerce. They propose that there should, in future, be two Directors of Commercial Intelligence, one with headquarters at Calcutta who would be primarily intent on watching the operations of the jute, rice, tea, coal and indigo markets, and one in Bombay who would similarly devote himself to watching the market in cotton, wheat and oil seeds. These officers might be styled Director of Commercial Intelligence, Eastern Circle and Western Circle, respectively. They would work in close communication with each other, and information collected in either circle would be made fully available to residents in the other, as well as to enquirers from abroad. By a simple duplication of records, commercial enquiries could be replied to equally efficiently and promptly by either officer. At the same time, by the reduction of the area to be visited, each Director would be in position to attain a closer knowledge of commercial matters relating to his charge than is at present possible. The compilation of statistics, under the proposed reorganisation would be effected in the Department of Commerce and Industry, at headquarters, on a system somewhat similar to that which existed before the appointment of Director-General of Commercial Intelligence was created. I am to observe that the Government anticipate from the measures outlined above a more constant and direct contact between the Department of Commerce and Industry and the great commercial centres of all parts of India than has hitherto prevailed. I am to enquire whether these views have the concurrence of your Chamber.

4. Finally, I am to refer briefly to the future location of certain departments subordinate to the Commerce and Industry Department, which have relations with the commercial community. These are as follows :—

(1) The Post Office Department.
(2) The Telegraph Department.
(3) The Geological Survey.
(4) Chief Inspector of Explosives.
(5) Chief Inspector of Mines.
(6) The Patent Office.

I am to remark that there seems no reason for separating the Post and Telegraph Departments from the Government of India, and that it is intended to remove these departments to Delhi. Similarly the headquarters of the Chief Inspector of Explosives must remain with the Government of India. The Chief Inspector of Mines is at present resident at Dhanbaid, and it is not proposed to disturb him. There thus remain for consideration the Patent Office and the Geological Survey. The Government of India would be glad to receive with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on the proposals contained in the earlier portion of this letter, their views in regard to these two departments.

5. I am to request that your reply to this communication may be forwarded through the Government of Bengal / Bombay / Madras / Burma / United Provinces in order that the Government of India may be favoured with the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on these proposals and your views.—I have, etc.,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 165 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *1st July* 1912.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

In acknowledgment of your No. 5482 of 1912, I have the honour, under direction, to reply that the proposed changes in the administration and arrangements of the Department of Commerce and Industry and the duplication of the office of Director of Commercial Intelligence meet with the cordial approval of my Committee.—I have, etc.,

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman.
H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Appendix F.

Amalgamation of Postal and Telegraph Departments.

No. 521 S. G.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
Dated SIMLA, the *5th June* 1912.

The CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India have agreed that an experiment in amalgamating the Postal and Telegraph services should be tried in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July. The object of the experiment is to separate the Traffic from the Engineering work of the Telegraph Department, entrusting the traffic administration of the two circles to the two Postmasters-General, Messrs. Doran and Sutherland, and the engineering work of both circles to *one* officer of the Telegraph Department, Mr. Coode, at present Director of Telegraphs, Central Circle. It was essential that the circles chosen for

the purpose of the experiment should adjoin each other, and the Bombay and Central Circles have been selected as likely to afford a fair test of the success of the experiment.

The arrangements which will be adopted for the experiment are shortly as follows:—

I. Staff.—The whole of the *construction and maintenance* work in both circles to be supervised and controlled by one Officer with his headquarters at Bombay. This Officer, to work directly under my orders and to be styled Superintending Engineer, Telegraphs, and given the assistance of one Deputy Superintendent General, as Personal Assistant.

Subordinate to the Superintending Engineer to be four Superintendents of Telegraphs stationed at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Ajmer, each of whom to be in charge of the construction and maintenance work of a definitely defined division.

The Superintendents in charge of the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Nagpur Divisions each to be given two Assistants (Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents General), and the Superintendent in charge of the Ajmer Division to be given one Assistant. These seven Assistants to be posted to the headquarters of their respective divisions or to out-stations as decided by the Superintendent with the approval of the Superintending Engineer.

The *Traffic* work of the two Circles to be under the Postmaster-General in each circles, and the staff of the Postmasters-General to be increased temporarily by the addition, in the Bombay Circle, of a Superintendent of Telegraphs and four Assistant or Deputy Superintendents and, in the Central Circle by a Superintendent and three Assistants, Deputy Superintendent to be styled Traffic Managers and Assistant Traffic Managers respectively. The question of the exact duties to be performed and the powers to be exercised by these Officers to be left to Postmasters-General to decide but two of the Assistant Traffic Managers in each Circle to be constantly on tour, and the work of the proposed Traffic Branch to include the work connected with the Telegraph side of combined offices now performed by the existing staffs of the Postmasters-General.

II. Duties.—The Engineering Branch to be responsible only for the design, construction and maintenance of the telegraph and telephone lines, and the work at present done by the Technical Branch, such as the fitting up of telephone exchanges, the erection and maintenance of power, plant, etc., to remain unchanged for the present. The control of the line staff to be solely in the hands of the Engineering Branch and each Divisional Superintendent to be given the assistance of one Inspecting Telegraph Master or Inspecting Telegraphist, especially for the disposal of interruption reports. Inspecting Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists at present employed on railway and canal lines, whose work is practically all engineering work, also to remain under the Engineering Branch.

All the remaining work of the two Telegraph Circles, including testing and also all work connected with combined offices except first fitting, to be under the Postmasters-General, and all accounts work unconnected with construction and maintenance now done by Circle Directors and Divisional Superintendents to be done by Postmasters-General. Telephone systems, except lines, to form part of central telegraph offices and to be under the control of the Officers in charge of those offices. Telegraph Masters to be allowed to order out line staff for interruptions when faults have been localised, reporting the fact to the Divisional Superintendent concerned and to the Postmaster-General. The inspection of departmental, combined and private offices to be under the Postmasters-General but the number of Inspecting Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists to be restricted to the number required for inspection work, pure and simple, and Postmasters-General to be instructed that, if the sanctioned staff of these Officers, after providing for the requirements of the Engineering Branch referred to above, is found to be insufficient for the inspection work of the Traffic Branch, the question whether some of this work cannot be carried out by the Postal Inspecting Staff should be considered before an increase is applied for.

III. Correspondence.—For correspondence connected with Engineering, the Superintending Engineer to take the place of the Circle Directors and in the case of correspondence regarding traffic the place of the Directors to be taken by the Postmasters-General. The Postmasters-General and the Superintending Engineer to work in the closest possible relationship and no official correspondence between them to be allowed. All questions for settlement to be decided in personal discussion and, where this is not practicable, by unofficial notes. The Postmaster-General, Bombay, to provide accommodation for the Superintending Engineer and his office staff.

Departmental Telegraph Officers to correspond only with the Postmaster-General of the Circle and then direct and not to be allowed (whether in charge of a superior Officer or not) to correspond direct with the Engineering Branch, except as regards bad working of lines and interruption reports (in which cases copies of the correspondence will go to the Postmaster-General), the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief or the Director-General. The correspondence of combined offices to be conducted as at present. Inspection reports on Departmental combined and private offices to be addressed to Postmasters-General. All questions connected with traffic, whether from within or without a Circle, which are now referred to the Director and Divisional Superintendents, including requisitions for new offices and the opening of combined offices, to be addressed to the Postmaster-General.

All town Departmental Offices to be under the Officers in charge of the Central Telegraph offices, and all combined offices to be grouped under Departmental offices for the disposal of current traffic and the working of the circuits generally, on the strict understanding that non-gazetted Officers in charge of Departmental offices will not be allowed to visit these combined offices personally.

IV. Powers.—The Superintending Engineer of the two Circles to exercise all the powers of a Circle Director as regards construction and maintenance and the establishments connected therewith, and the powers of Divisional Superintendents in these respects to remain unchanged.

All the powers now exercised by Directors and Divisional Superintendents, except those relating to construction and maintenance work, to be exercised by Postmasters-General but the Superintendent of the Bombay Central Office to continue to exercise the powers of a Divisional Superintendent in all matters not connected with Engineering.

V. Clerical Staff.—The clerical staff of the new Traffic Branches in the offices of the Postmasters-General to consist, in the case of the Bombay Circle of 12 clerks and in the case of the Central Circle, of six clerks, all drawn from the present Telegraph Circle and Divisional offices. The remaining twenty-six permanent clerks now employed in the Circle and Divisional offices to be distributed five to each of the offices of the Superintending Engineer and the Superintendents of Telegraphs at Ahmedabad, Nagpore and Ajmere and six to the office of the Superintendent of Telegraphs at Bombay.

I would draw the special attention of the Association to the concluding paragraph of Clause III, where it is stated that all town Departmental offices will be under the Officer in charge of the Central Telegraph office, and all combined offices will be grouped under Departmental offices for the disposal of current traffic and the working of the circuits generally. This change will affect Bombay to the extent of placing all the local Telegraph offices under the control of the Central Telegraph office and must obviously result in increased efficiency.

I have been instructed to submit a report to the Government of India on the working of the experimental arrangement by the end of six months; and I request that I may be favoured not later than the end of October 1912 with the opinion formed by the members of the Association regarding this experiment in amalgamation.—I have, etc.,

C. STEWART WILSON,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

No. 230 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 24th October 1912.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
Simla.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 521 S. G, dated 5th June 1912, regarding the trial of an experiment in amalgamating the Postal and Telegraph services, in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July.

In accordance with the request contained in the last para. of your letter, I am directed by my Committee to state that no complaints have reached this Association in this connection, and so far as can be judged at this stage, the innovation would appear to be a success.—I have, etc.,

H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Appendix G.

List of Cotton Piece-Goods.

No. 6188—7 of 1912.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of the correspondence ending with your letter No. 324, dated the 11th December 1911, I have the honour to state that the revision of the List of cotton piece-goods appended to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 9321—9327—139, dated the 22nd December 1910, is now under consideration. If you should have any suggestions to offer with a view to revise the list, I should be obliged if you would favour me with your proposals by the end of this month, so as to enable me to send up my recommendations to the Government of India by the second week of December.

Should your Committee consider that there is any truly distinctive description of goods not provided for, samples of such goods should accompany any recommendation for their inclusion.—I have, etc.

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 261 of 1912.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 3rd December 1912.

The DIRECTOR GENERAL of COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
Government of India,
Calcutta.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6188—7 of the 7th ultimo, regarding the revision of the list of cotton piece-goods; and in reply to inform you that my Committee have no suggestions to offer.—I have, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 9413-9418—102.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 23rd December 1912.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that "wadding" should be deleted from the "List of Cotton Piece-goods" appended to the Resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9321-9327-139, dated the 22nd December 1910.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix H.

Import Duty on Tallow, Resin Size, etc.

R. S. R. No. 1568 of 1912.

Bombay Custom House,
30th December 1912.
2nd January 1913.

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 265, dated the 8th August 1911, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, I am directed to inform you that Government have decided to allow a refund of duty on tallow imported for consumption in mills, subject to the procedure prescribed in Customs Circular No. VIII of 1912, a copy of which is enclosed.

2. I also forward a copy of Standing Order No. 2787, dated 23rd December 1912, issued by me on the subject.—I have, etc.

H. H. HOOD,
for Collector of Customs.

Customs Circular No. VIII of 1912.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of assessment of excise duty on goods made partly of cotton and partly of silk or wool. Under section 6 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, such mixed goods are liable to pay duty at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the full value of the finished product, whereas in many cases silk or wool contained therein has already been assessed to duty on import. It has been represented that the re-taxation of the duty-paid yarns contained in the cloth is unfair and causes considerable hardship; and in order to remove this hardship the Government of India have decided that, where, in the case of these mixed goods, duty-paid yarn is contained otherwise than in boarders or ends, the Collector may at his discretion fix the value of such fabrics for taxable purposes at the total value of the finished article, less a proportion thereof represented by duty-paid yarns contained therein.

2. It has also been represented to the Government of India by the Bombay Millowners' Association that certain articles, such as tallow, cotton rope, resin size, soluble oils and drawing-in-frames, imported by weaving mills for manufacturing purposes, should be exempted from import duty. After giving the matter their careful consideration, the Government of India have decided to exempt drawing-in-frames from import duty when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill, provided that they are shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton. They have also decided to allow a refund of duty in the case of tallow subject to the following procedure :—

On importation the duty should be paid, and the Customs Department should notify the Cotton Excise Department of the mill on whose behalf the tallow is being imported, details of the importation being furnished. At the mill an account of the receipts and consumption of tallow should be regularly kept: stocks would be checked by the Excise Department, and on a certificate from the Inspector as to the quantity consumed, a refund of the duty involved would be made by the Customs Department. No refund would be made if applied for more than six months after importation.

The above procedure is to be regarded as tentative in the first instance for one year and is subject to revision should it be found to be unsatisfactory.

S. O. No. 2787.

STANDING ORDER.

Procedure in respect of importations of tallow for consumption in Mills, under the concessionary conditions prescribed in Customs Circular No. VIII of 1912 :—

1. Importations of tallow, in respect of which a claim for refund of duty, under the conditions prescribed in Circular is to be made, must be supported by invoices made out in the name of the Mill in which the tallow will be consumed.

2. Details as to importation will be forwarded monthly by the Assistant Collector, Prince's Dock :—

(*a*) to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, in the case of importations for Mills situated (1) in the Town and Island of Bombay, (2) in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency (excluding the Dhulia Taluka of the District of West Khandesh), and (3) in the Thana District.

(*b*) to the Second Inspector of Factories, Ahmedabad, in the case of importations for mills situated (1) in Sind, (2) in the Northern Division (excluding Thana District) of the Bombay Presidency, and (3) in the Dhulia Taluka of the District of West Khandesh.

(*c*) to the Collector of the District in the case of importations for mills situated outside the Bombay Presidency.

3. Forms for the keeping of accounts of tallow received and consumed in the mills will be prescribed by the Excise (Cotton Duty) Department.

4. Claims for refunds should be submitted by the mill concerned to the Assistant Collector of Customs, Prince's Dock Custom House, through the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Second Inspector of Factories, or the Collector of the District, according as the mill falls in class *a*, *b*, or *c*, of para. 2 above. The claim should be supported by (1) the Duty Bill showing payment of duty, and (2) the certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, or the Second Inspector of Factories, or the Collector of the District, as the case may be, certifying to the quantity consumed.

5. No refund is admissible if applied for more than six months after date of importation, *i.e.*, date on which the Bill of Entry, covering the importation, was first presented to the Customs Department.

6. These orders to come in force from 1st January 1913.

(Sd.) M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
December 23rd, 1912.

FORM "A."

Monthly Statement of Importations of tallow for mills, situated in the jurisdiction of

Name of Mill and District in which it is situated.	Vessel's name and number and date of B/E.	Marks and number of packages.	Weight.	Rate per cwt.	Amount of Duty.

FORM "B."

To

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, PRINCE'S DOCK CUSTOM HOUSE,

through the Chief Inspector of Factories / 2nd Inspector of Factories / Collector of District

SIR,

I/We hereby apply for a refund of the Customs duty amounting to Rs. on * of tallow consumed in my/our Mills during † Details of importation and a certificate from the Chief Inspector of Factories. / 2nd Inspector of Factories. / Collector of District, are herewith forwarded.

†*Details of Importation.*

Vessel's name and number and date of B/E	Marks and number of packages.	Rate per cwt.

Certificate from the Chief Inspector of Factories. / 2nd Inspector of Factories. / Collector of the District.

I certify that I have checked the accounts of the above mill and find that the particulars as to consumption given above have been correctly shown.

(Sd.)

* Here insert quantity.

No. 36 OF 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 6th February 1913.

M. M. S. GUBBAY, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 1568, dated 2nd ultimo, together with a copy of Customs Circular No. VIII of 1912, notifying that Government have been pleased to allow a refund of duty on tallow imported for consumption in mills.

2. My Committee much appreciate the concession granted, but would respectfully request that the time allowed for refunds may be extended to eight or nine months. Their reason for preferring this request is that supplies from Russia are frequently delayed during the winter months, because of the Baltic Sea being frozen, and therefore extra stocks have to be kept on hand which may or may not be exhausted when the new supplies arrive.

3. The extension of time suggested above would enable millowners to obtain the full benefit of the concession now granted, and it is therefore hoped you will see your way to meeting the wishes of my Committee in this matter.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

R. S. R. No. 70 OF 1913.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
24th February 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of this office R. S. R. No. 1568, dated 2nd January 1913, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of Standing Order No. 2800, dated 18th February 1913, modifying the Form "B" prescribed in Standing Order No. 2787, dated 23rd December 1912.—I have, etc.,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

No. 2800.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
18th February 1913.

STANDING ORDER.

The following Form "B" should be substituted for the existing Form "B" in Standing Order No. 2787, dated 23rd December 1912:—

FORM "B."

To

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
PRINCE'S DOCK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Through the $\frac{\text{Chief Inspector of Factories}}{\text{2nd Inspector of Factories}}$
$\text{Collector of District}$

SIR,

$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ hereby apply for a refund of the Customs duty amounting to Rs. on* of Tallow consumed in $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ mills during $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ give below details of importation and also attach a certificate from the $\frac{\text{Chief Inspetor of Factories.}}{\text{2nd Inspector of Factories.}}$ $\text{Collector of District.}$ covering the tallow detailed in this application.

Details of importation.

Vessel's name and No. and date of Bill of Entry.	Marks and No. of packages.	Rate per cwt.

* Here insert quantity.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

R. S. R. No. 70 of 1913.

BOMBAY, CUSTOM HOUSE,
12th February 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 36, dated the 6th instant, and to state, in reply, that I regret that I am unable at present to extend the time allowed for refund of duty paid on Tallow to nine months. Should, however, experience show that the present rule does result in practical hardship, the point will be reconsidered when the whole question as to exemption of tallow comes under further examination, after a year's practical experience of the present concession.—I have, etc.,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

R. S. R. No. 1568 of 1912.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
3rd January 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 385 dated 11th December 1911, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, I am directed to enquire what particular article is referred to as resin size. It is understood that different resin sizes are used in different mills, and that no particular article can be identified as resin size. If this information is correct, practical difficulties will arise in dealing, on importation, with articles in respect of which a claim may be set up that they are resin sizes. Before deciding finally as to whether, in view of these difficulties, exemption should or should not be granted to resin sizes, the Government of India have directed me to communicate with your Association and to ascertain whether it can suggest any practical method of overcoming these difficulties.

2. I should also be glad if you would kindly give me a rough estimate of the quantity of resin size used per loom in a mill.—I have, etc.,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

No. 34 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th February* 1913.

M. M. S. GUBBAY, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1568, dated 3rd ultimo, regarding the use of resin size in mills, and to inform you, in reply thereto, that this article is very little used and that there are no reliable statistics available which would enable my Committee to furnish you with the particulars you require.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix I.

Working Hours of Mills.

No. 178 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th July* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to approach you on the subject of working hours in Mills. Under Section 51 (2) of the Indian Factory Act, the Local Government has the power by notification to substitute any of the morning and evening hours mentioned therein for hours mentioned in Sections 23 (b), 24 (a) and 29.

2. My Committee suggest that for all the Mills in the Bombay Presidency the hours should be fixed from 6 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (Standard Time), and would respectfully request that a notification to this effect be issued.—I have, etc.,

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman.
H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

No. 5114.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *3rd August* 1912.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 178, dated the 16th ultimo, requesting that the working hours of all the Mills in the Bombay Presidency may be fixed by Government under Section 51 of the Indian Factories Act from 6 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) in lieu of those prescribed by Sections 23 (b), 24 (a) and 29 of the Act.

2. In reply, I am to state that the proposal made by the Association is not in accordance with the provisions of section 51 of the Act. Sub-section (2) of this section by its mention of "specified area" and "specified months" indicates that it is contemplated that this departure from the ordinary timings should be confined to particular localities and to certain seasons of the year only, and should not be given universal application in point of either place or time. In the circumstances, the request made by the Association that the hours proposed by them should be fixed for the entire Presidency and for the whole year, instead of merely for a specified locality and for a particular season of the year, cannot be acceded to. Any proposals, however, which the Association may have to make in the latter direction will be considered by the Governor in Council; and I am accordingly to request that Government may be furnished with the Association's views as to the particular months in regard to which they would wish a change introduced in the City of Bombay.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 208 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd September* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 5114, dated the 3rd ultimo, my Committee desires respectfully to draw your attention to the Report of the Factory Commission and to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, the Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Department, while introducing the report of the Select Committee on the Factory Act. Both prove that the intention of the legislature is to fix between 5-30 a.m. and 7 p.m. local mean time within which the Factory can work. Para. 69 of the Factory Commission report is quite clear on the point, and the object of Section 51 in the Act under which different times are fixed is to permit the Local Government to fix the hours in Standard Time nearest to local mean time. All that this Association respectfully request Government to do, is to fix the hours in Standard Time nearest to the local mean time and the Committee trusts that Government will see their way to accept this suggestion.—I have, etc.,

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman.

H. G. WHEELER.
Secretary.

No. 7572.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *11th November* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 208, dated the 2nd September 1912, on the subject of the working hours for mills in the Bombay Presidency. In that letter it is stated that the object of section 51 (2) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, under which different sets of hours are fixed, is solely to admit of the Local Government fixing the hours in standard time nearest to the local mean time.

2. I am directed to say that in the opinion of Government Section 51 (2) is evidently intended to serve a two fold purpose, *viz* :—

(1) to provide an all-the-year-round adjustment between standard time and local mean time ; and

(2) to admit of seasonal variations in the factory hours, *e. g.*, later hours during the winter months than those prescribed for the summer months.

The proposal made by the Association, namely that for all mills in the Bombay Presidency the working hours should be fixed between the limits of 6 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. throughout the year answered the first purpose only. Government were of opinion that in order to give effect to the twofold purpose of the section separate sets of hours should be fixed for the two different

halves of the year. They accordingly propose, as at present advised, to notify the undermentioned sets of hours for mills in the Presidency proper:—

From November 1st to March 31st, 6-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

From April 1st to October 31st, 6 a.m. to 7-30 p. m.

I am to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Association as to the suitability of the above proposed hours.

3. In this connection I am to suggest that it would be a distinct convenience from the point of view of the administration of the Act, if the sets of actual working hours which included one interval of half an hour's rest during the day, or any other similar set within the limits of the hours specified in paragraph 2 above, that may be considered suitable, were generally adopted by all the factories incorporated in the Association. I am to state that Government will be glad to receive the opinion of the Association on this suggestion also.—I have, etc.,

From 1st November to 31st March 6-30 a.m. to 7 p.m.
From 1st April to 31st October 6 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

No. 262 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th December* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7572, dated 11th ultimo, regarding the working hours for mills in the Bombay Presidency; and in reply thereto, I am to state that my Committee, having carefully considered the proposals contained therein, are still of opinion that a general and uniform system of working hours from 6-30 a.m. to 7-0 p.m. (Standard Time) all the year round should be adopted throughout this Presidency.

2. My Committee respectfully submit that this arrangement would be the best possible in the interests of the Industry generally.—I have, etc.,

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 8707.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *17th December* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 262, dated the 4th December 1912, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of your Association, a copy of Government Notification No. 8706/A, dated the 17th December 1912, prescribing

under section 51 (2) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, the sets of morning and evening hours to be observed by the mills in the Presidency proper.

2. I am to state that the sets of hours have been adopted in the first instance for one year and that the question of their revision will be considered on the expiration of that period.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17*th December* 1912.

No. 8706-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 51 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the Presidency proper for the morning and evening hours mentioned in section 23, clause (*b*), section 24, clause (*a*), and section 29 of the said Act, the following sets of morning and evening hours, reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in the Presidency proper, shall be substituted, namely:—

From November 1st to March 31st, inclusive—half past six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening;

and

From April 1st to October 31st inclusive—six o'clock in the morning and half past seven o'clock in the evening.

By Order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix J.

Assessors under Factories Act.

No. 7297 OF 1912.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 30*th October* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the Governor in Council has been pleased to prescribe the Association as a body empowered to appoint one of the two assessors referred to in sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, in respect of the textile industry.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix K.

Rules under the Indian Factories Act.

No. 3100

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 15*th May* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Association, a copy of Government Notification No. 3099-A, dated the 15th May 1912, containing the rules under section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, as finally published by Government.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15*th May* 1912.

No. 3099-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), and in supersession of Government Notification in the General Department, No. 2079, dated the 22nd June 1892, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules with effect from 1st July 1912 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act :—

[*General.*]

1. These rules and orders may be cited as "The Bombay Factories Rules, 1912."

2. In these rules and orders—

(*a*) words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911, have the same meaning as in the said Act;

(*b*) "the Act" means the said Act;

(*c*) "inspector" means an inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1), of the Act;

Proviso (1).—When in any area the Local Government has, by notification in the local official Gazette, under sub-section (5) of section 4, declared that the District Magistrate or an additional inspector shall exercise all the powers of an inspector under the Act, the word "inspector" shall be held to include such District Magistrate or additional inspector.

Proviso (2).—When in any area the Local Government has declared, as aforesaid, that a District Magistrate or additional inspector shall exercise certain powers of an inspector, the word "inspector" shall be held to include such District Magistrate or additional inspector only in so far as any one or more of these rules are specified in the notification.

(*d*) "District Magistrate" includes the Collector of Bombay, who shall be considered, for the purpose of these rules and orders, to be District Magistrate for the Island of Bombay.

[*Section 37 (1) and 37 (2) (a) and (b).*]

Register of factories.

3. The inspector shall keep a register of factories in Form A, attached to these rules, and shall furnish a copy thereof to the District Magistrate on the 1st February of each year. He shall also intimate to the District Magistrate at the time they are made all changes in the register which are made in accordance with the two next following rules.

Directions for compiling register of factories.

4. (1) When the inspector receives notice under section 33 of the Act of a factory being occupied, he shall, if he has not already done so, include such factory in his register.

(2) When the inspector has reason to believe that any premises situated within the local limits for which he is appointed and not already registered as a factory, ought to be included in his register, he shall send to the occupier of the premises a notice intimating his intention of placing such premises on his register of factories.

(3) Any person served with a notice under clause (2) above may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of his premises as a factory. The inspector shall consider and dispose of such objections, after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall make up his register of factories accordingly.

Notice when factory ceases to be occupied.

5. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the inspector, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories. The inspector may without such notice of his own motion at any time remove any factory from his register if satisfied that it is no longer used as such :

Provided that seasonal factories shall not be removed from the register if there is a probability of their again starting work within a reasonable time.

Inspection.

6. The inspector shall be primarily responsible for the administration of the Act within the area for which he is appointed. He shall inspect every factory, other than a seasonal factory, within that area at least four times yearly, and every seasonal factory within that area at least once during each season of work. He shall also make such further inspections as may appear to be necessary to him, or to the authority to whom he is subordinate, in order that he may satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act and of these rules are duly observed.

7. (1) The inspector shall at each inspection of a factory satisfy himself that the provisions made in the Act and rules to secure the health and safety of the operatives are observed : that the children employed in the factory have been duly certified and the register of children properly maintained : that the hours of employment of women and children and of persons working in shifts are properly recorded : that the periodical stoppages of work and the holidays provided by the Act are granted, and that the limits of hours of work laid down therein are not exceeded ; and that the abstract and notice prescribed by section 36 of the Act are duly maintained and affixed. He shall further enquire into the cause of all serious accidents which have taken place since the last inspection. In the case of fatal accidents he shall visit the factory concerned as soon as possible after the receipt of the report of the accident for the purpose of holding a special inquiry. Finally, he shall note how far defects pointed out at previous inspections have been removed and how far orders previously issued have been complied with. Any defects which have come to light at the present inspection as well as any orders passed by him under the Act shall then be recorded. An extract from such record containing the orders of the inspector and such remarks on defects found to exist as the inspector may wish to bring to the Manager's notice shall be sent to the Manager, and a copy of the said extract shall be sent to the District Magistrate.

Proviso.—When in any area the District Magistrate or an additional inspector exercises all or certain of the powers of an inspector, a copy of the orders and remarks aforesaid shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1), of the Act.

8. The inspector shall keep a file of the records of his inspections arranged in monthly bundles and shall submit to the authority to whom he is subordinate for the purposes of this Act, on the tenth day of each month, a diary in Form B attached to these rules, showing the work done in the preceding month. A copy of the said diary shall be retained by the inspector.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*c*.)]

Duties of certifying surgeon or person authorised to exercise his functions.

9. (1) The duties of a certifying surgeon, as such, and of a person authorised under section 8 of the Act to exercise his functions, are confined to the examination of persons desirous of being employed in a factory and the grant to them of certifictes of age and of physical fitness. No fee shall be charged for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof.

(2) The certifying surgeon or person authorised as aforesaid shall fix such place and such times as may be proper for the attendance of persons wishing to obtain certificates of age and physical fitness. Notice of the place and the times thus fixed shall be given to the Managers of factories within the local limits for which he is appointed.

10. (1) Every certifying surgeon shall keep a bound book containing forms in foil and counterfoil as in Form C attached to these rules. The forms shall be numbered consecutively, and shall be printed on cloth-backed paper.

(2) Every certificate granted under section 7 of the Act to a person desirous of being employed in a factory shall be prepared by filling up the foil and counterfoil, on which shall also be impressed the left thumb mark of the person in whose name the certificate is granted.

(3) The certifying surgeon shall, when satisfied as to the correctness of the entries made therein, sign the foil and initial the counterfoil, and shall deliver the foil to the person in whose name the certificate is granted. The foil so delivered shall be the certificate granted under section 7 of the Act.

(4) If the certifying surgeon refuses to grant to any person a certificate under this rule, no fresh application for a certificate shall be made on behalf of such person until a period of three months has elapsed, unless the certifying surgeon otherwise gives permission in writing at the time of refusing to grant the certificate.

Grant of provisional certificate under section 8.

11. Every person authorised under section 8 of the Act to exercise provisionally the functions of a certifying surgeon shall grant certificates in the manner provided for in the last foregoing rule. The word "provisional" shall however be printed or stamped in red ink at the top of each foil and counterfoil.

Grant of duplicate certificates.

12. (1) When a person, to whom a certificate under section 7 of the Act has been granted, loses such certificate, he may apply to the certifying surgeon for a copy of the certificate, and the certifying surgeon, after making such inquiry as he deems fit, may grant a duplicate thereof. The word "duplicate" shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and initialled by the certifying surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked "duplicate" and initialled.

(2) For every copy of a certificate granted under clause (1) of this rule, a fee of one rupee shall be charged, which shall be credited to Government. The certifying surgeon shall maintain a register in Form D of all fees paid for the issue of copies of certificates, and shall initial each entry made therein.

(3) No second certificate under section 7 of the Act shall be granted to any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

13. When a certifying surgeon visits a factory within the local limits for which he is appointed, the Manager shall produce before him all children employed in the factory, whether actually at work or not, who are not in possession of certificates granted under section 7 of the Act.

Provided that children employed solely in the places mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2), of the Act need not be produced before him.

(2) The certifying surgeon shall personally examine every child, who is in possession of a "provisional" certificate granted under section 8, and shall, if satisfied as to the correctness of the "provisional" certificate, countersign the same and return it to its owner.

(3) If on such examination, the certifying surgeon is of opinion that the person in possession of a "provisional" certificate granted under section 8, is under the age of nine years or is not fit for employment in a factory, he shall retain the certificate, write on it the word "cancelled" and sign the same, and shall return the certificate with such remarks, if any, as he may offer to the person who issued it.

[*Section* 37 (2) (e).]

Sanitary provisions.

14. (1) In every factory all the inside walls of the rooms and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases, shall be lime-washed at least once in every fifteen months, dating from the period when last lime-washed.

(2) The Local Government may by special order exempt any class of factories or parts thereof from the provisions of this rule, on the ground that the said provisions are not necessary to satisfy the requirements of clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Act as to cleanliness or are, by reason of special circumstances, inapplicable.

15. All painted or varnished beams, rafters, doors and other woodwork in every factory shall be repainted or revarnished once in every seven years, and shall be kept in a cleanly state.

16. The Manager of every factory not exempted under clause (2) of rule 14 shall keep a register showing the dates on which the parts of the factory are lime-washed, painted or varnished.

17. (1) No Manager of a factory shall permit any rubbish or debris to be accumulated or to remain on any premises under his control of such a nature or in such a position as to cause danger or nuisance to the operatives or as to create a nuisance in such factory owing to effluvia arising from such accumulation.

(2) All latrines and urinals shall be kept in a sanitary state.

[*Section* 37 (2) (h).]

Latrine accommodation.

18. (1) Every factory, which has not been exempted under the proviso to section 13 of the Act, shall be provided with latrine accommodation, which shall be in a place detached from the other factory buildings and on the following scale, *viz.* :—

			Seats.
Where the number of operatives does not exceed 50 ...			3
Do.	do.	exceeds 50 but does not exceed 150 ...	4
Do.	do.	exceeds 150 but does not exceed 200 ...	5
Do.	do.	exceeds 200 ...	1 seat for every 50 or fraction of 50.

(2) If females are employed, separate latrines screened from those for males and marked in the vernacular in conspicuous letters " for females only " shall be provided. Those for males shall be similarly marked " for men only. "

(3) In factories which employ more than 100 hands and which do not provide flushing arrangements in the latrines, one urinal shall be provided for every 100 operatives or fraction of 100.

[*Section 37 (2) (i).*]

Drinking water.

19. (1) In every factory a supply of water fit for drinking, consisting of at least as many gallons per diem as there are persons employed in the factory, shall be provided.

(2) Such supply shall be derived either from a public supply of drinking water or from one or more wells so situated as not to be polluted or contaminated with organic matter or other impurities.

(3) Proper arrangements shall be made for maintaining in drained and cleanly condition the area round the place where the water is distributed.

(4) The water shall be supplied to the operatives free of cost.

[*Section 37 (2) (j).*]

Fencing.

20. Every ring-throstle-frame, flyer-throstle-frame and doubling frame, the tin rollers of which revolve in the usual direction, *i.e.*, in such a manner as to draw upwards between them any object coming into contact with them from beneath, shall be guarded in the following manner:—

(i) A guard or guards shall be permanently fixed along the whole length of each side of every such frame and not further under the frame than the outer edge of the spindle rail.

(ii) These guards shall consist of stout horizontal iron bars not less than 1¼ inches in width secured to suitable uprights spaced not more than four feet apart, the bars shall be so placed that the clear vertical space between the topmost bar and the bottom of the spindle rail or between the lowest bar and the floor or between any two lines of bars shall be not more than six inches. If any line of bars consists of more than one bar, the bars forming the line shall be secured to each other by couplings and check-nuts into which the ends of the bars shall be secured to a depth of not less than one inch.

(iii) Whenever under the tail-end of any such frame there is a clear space exceeding 8 inches from the floor, a like guard shall similarly be fixed midway across such end.

(iv) Every such frame which may hereafter be erected or re-erected in any factory shall be guarded in the above manner before being brought into use.

21. The following rules for the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to machinery in motion shall be observed in every factory :—

(i) Every person who goes up to replace a belt or to oil bearings of shafts shall wear a loin cloth or tight trousers, and shall not wear any loose clothing which is liable to be caught in the machinery.

(ii) Only experienced men and those specially trained for the work shall be allowed to replace fast running belts.

(iii) All ladders used in replacing belts shall be specially made and reserved for that work, and provided with hooks and spurs.

(iv) As far as possible all important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers :

Provided that when the main belts of any machinery have to be adjusted, the machinery shall be stopped and shall not be set in motion again, until such belts have been completely adjusted.

(v) Cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers, scutchers and lap-machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines and spinning mules shall be driven from counter-shafts which must be provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifters.

(vi) In all combined openers the scutchers, scutcher-lap machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines, the covers of the beaters and doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines shall be secured by a self-locking apparatus maintained in efficient order in such a manner as to make it impossible to open such cover or door when the machine is working. A similar device shall be applied to the doors or casings over the jack box motion and adjacent parts of all slubbing, intermediate and roving frames set up after the date of the introduction of Act XII of 1911.

22. All belts and hoist ropes or chains shall be regularly examined to see that they are at proper tension.

23. All kiers, digesters, steam jacketed pans, air receivers and other vessels worked under pressure shall be fitted with safety valves and pressure gauges.

[*Section 37 (2) (k).*]

Notice of accidents.

24. (1) Notice of accidents resulting in death, or causing such severe injury that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to work within 48 hours, shall be sent by telegraph, telephone or special messenger within one hour of the occurrence to—

(*a*) the inspector notified for any area as the person to whom notices are to be sent;

(*b*) the District Magistrate or, if he by general order so directs, the sub-divisional officer.

(2) In case of any accident resulting in death, notice shall also be sent within the same time and by similar agency to the officer in charge of the police station for the area in which the factory is situated.

(3) If the notice is sent by special messenger it shall be in Form E attached to these rules, and if it is sent by telegraph or telephone it shall be confirmed by a written report in that form.

25. Notice of accidents less serious than those referred to in rule 24, but which nevertheless prevent the injured person from returning to work within 48 hours of the occurrence, shall be sent by post within 24 hours of the expiry of that time to the authorities mentioned in rule 24 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) in Form E attached to these rules.

[*Section 37 (1) and 37 (2) (l).*]

26. In every factory where children are employed there shall be correctly kept up to date and written afresh from January 1st in each year a register of children in Form F attached to these rules.

27. In every factory a muster roll shall be kept, which shall show the time of beginning and ending of each period of employment during the day for men and women.

A subsidiary muster roll shall be kept for children employed in each factory and shall show the same information as regards the hours of employment for children.

All intervals by which work is interrupted shall be recorded in these muster rolls, and note shall also be made of the dates, whether Sundays or week days, on which the factory or any department thereof is closed.

28. In every factory where a child when at work wears, instead of his certificate, a token giving reference to the same, such token shall have the number of the child in the register of children stamped upon it. The token shall be attached round the neck of the child.

[*Section 37 (2) (m).*]

Abstract of Act and rules.

29. (1) The abstract of the Act and of these rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed shall be, for textile factories, in Form G attached to these rules.

(2) The abstract of the Act and rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed shall be, for non-textile factories, in a form similar to Form G attached to these rules, but with the omission of paragraphs 1 and 2 and with any other necessary alteration approved in each case by the inspector.

(3) If the abstract of the Act and rules becomes illegible or defaced, a fresh copy shall be affixed.

[*Section 37 (2) (n).*]

Procedure in appeals.

30. (1) An appeal presented under section 50 of the Act shall lie to the District Magistrate and shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order, and bearing a Court fee stamp in accordance with article 11 of schedule II of the Court Fees Act, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(2) On receipt of the memorandum of appeal the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit, or if the appellant has requested that the appeal should be heard with the aid of assessors, call upon the body, if any declared to be the body representative of the industry concerned under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Act, to appoint an assessor within a period of 14 days. If an assessor is nominated by such body, the appellate authority shall appoint a second assessor itself. It shall then fix a date for the hearing of the appeal, and shall give due notice of such date to the appellant and to the inspector whose order is appealed against and shall call upon the two assessors to appear on such date to assist in the hearing of the appeal.

(3) An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of clause (2) shall receive a fee of rupees twenty-five for the hearing of the appeal. The fee shall be paid by Government. But, where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

[*Section 37 (2) (o).*]

Manner of service of notices.

31. The despatch through the Post, under registered cover, of any notice, order or extract of an inspector's report sent under the Act or under these rules, shall be deemed a sufficient service on the occupier or Manager of the factory of such notice or order or of any directions contained in such extract.

Copies of Act and rules whence to be obtained.

32. Copies of the Act and these rules, and of the Abstract referred to in rule 29 in English and the vernacular language of the district, can be purchased from the inspector notified under sub-section (5) of section 4 as the inspector to whom notices are to be sent.

FORM A.

Register of Factories.

Serial No. of Factory.	District.	Place.	Class of Factory.	Name of Factory.	Name of occupier or representative of occupier.	Name of Manager.	Hours of starting and stopping work.	Average number of operatives employed.				Whether interval is given after six hours' work and, if so, time and length of interval, or whether factory is worked in accordance with a system of shifts, or whether factory is exempted from interval and, if so, under what provision of section 31.	Whether holiday is invariably given on Sundays or week days are sometimes substituted or whether Factory is exempted and, if so, under what provision of section 22.	REMARKS.
								Adults.		Children.				
								Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

13718

FORM B.

Diary of Inspector.

Date.	Place.	Factories visited or other work done.	Factories visited for the purpose of the Cotton Duties Act.	Remarks on defects found and directions and orders issued.

FORM C.

1. Serial No._____

Date_____

2. Name_____

3. Father's name_____

4. Sex and caste or religion_____

5. Residence_____

6. Age certified_____

7. Physical fitness_____

8. Distinctive marks_____

Thumb impression.

A. B.,
Initials of certifying Surgeon.

Certificate.

Serial No._____

Date_____

I hereby certify that I have personally examined—

(Name)_____

$\frac{\text{son}}{\text{daughter}}$ of_____(caste, etc.)_____

residing at_____who is desirous of being employed in a factory, and that $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ age as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination is_____years and that $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ is fit for employment in a factory.

$\frac{\text{His}}{\text{Her}}$ descriptive marks are_____

_____

Thumb impression.

A. B.,
Certifying Surgeon.

FORM D.

Register of fees paid for the issue of duplicate certificates under section 7 of the Factories Act.

Date.	Serial No.	Name of person to whom granted.	Initials of Certifying Surgeon.

Paid into Treasury.
Date
Signature of Certifying Surgeon.

FORM E.

Report of Accidents.

Dated the 191

SIR,

I beg hereby to give notice under rule of the Factory Rules that an accident occurred in the factory of at o'clock on causing death / serious injury / slight injury to the person mentioned below :—

Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature and extent of injury.

The injured person was working in the department, the injury was caused by the machine

The injured person is under treatment by

(Signed) A. B.,
Manager.

FORM F.

Register of Children.

*Number.	Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Caste or Religion.	Number of Certificate.	Date of Certificate.	Nature of Employment.	Number of shift in which employed.	Remarks.

* *Note.*—The number given here will be the same as the number on the token, if any.

FORM G.

Abstract of Act and Rules for Textile Factories.

Applicable to all persons.

1. No person shall be employed for more than twelve hours in any one day.

2. No person shall be employed before 5-30 a.m. or after 7-0 p.m. unless he is employed in a system of shifts approved by the inspector.

3. There shall be after each six hours of work a stoppage of half an hour, during which all work shall be discontinued except by persons employed in a system of shifts approved by the inspector.

4. No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday, unless he has had or will have a holiday on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday.

Exceptions to 1, 2, 3 *and* 4—

(*a*) work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers;

(*b*) work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler house, the engine-room or power-house, or in connection with the mill gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps;

(*c*) work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room flues or line shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories;

(*d*) work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examination or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory.

EXPLANATION.—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing."

(*e*) work on the processes of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.

Further exceptions to 1, 2 *and* 3—

(*f*) work on sizing, calendering, finishing, sewing and tailoring;

(*g*) work on cloth-printing, bleaching and dyeing.

Applicable to women only.

5. No woman shall work before 5-30 a.m. or after 7-0 p.m. or for more than 11 hours on any one day.

Applicable to children only.

6. No child shall be employed before 5-30 a.m. or after 7-0 p.m. or for more than 6 hours on any one day.

7. No person shall employ or permit to be employed any child in more than one factory on any one day.

8. No child shall be employed, unless he is over 9 years of age and has obtained a certificate of age and physical fitness.

9. Every child when at work must have in his possession either his certificate or a token giving reference to such certificate.

10. No child shall use or attempt to use as his own a certificate granted to another child.

11. No child shall obtain two certificates under section 7 or section 8 of the Act, but if he loses his certificate he may apply to the certifying surgeon for a duplicate certificate, the fee for which shall be one rupee.

12. When a child goes to work in a new factory he must give up his token (if any), but must show his certificate to the Manager of the new factory.

(Signed) A. B.,
Inspector of Factories.

Address.

Appendix L.

Assessment of Mills.

No. 12286 of 1912.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *17th July* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to correspondence ending with your No. 30 of 5th February 1912, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Corporation Resolution No. 2021 of the 1st instant, together with the Committee's report referred to therein, and to inform you that the Corporation have decided to omit any mention of a fixed term of re-assessment, since under the Municipal Act, the Commissioner has the power of re-assessment at any time, and it was not thought right to interfere with this discretion.

The new assessment will be brought in force from 1st April 1913. The basis for assessment will in the first place be the figures furnished by the 55 out of the 89 mills, and in the case of the remainder, those prepared by the Executive Engineer in 1909, subject to correction of errors, and to the right of individual appeal.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 2023 of 1-7-1912.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that at an adjourned Monthly Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held this day, the following Resolution was passed :—

No. 2021. "That the Report, dated the 24th May 1912, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3181, dated the 6th August 1908, and

reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 516, dated the 25th April 1910, regarding assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City, be approved and adopted with the exception of clause 6 of the proposals mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Report, and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance."

2. Copy of the Report is accordingly forwarded herewith.—I have, etc.,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

CONSIDERED—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION REGARDING ASSESSMENT OF SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN THE CITY.

BOMBAY, *24th May* 1912.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3181, dated the 6th August 1908, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 516, dated the 25th April 1910, to report on the Commissioner's letter No. 12543, dated the 21st July 1908, regarding assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City, beg to submit the following report.

2. Up to the year 1880 Mills used to be assessed according to their supposed rental value. As, however, this method was found unsatisfactory, it was resolved that the Mills be assessed according to floor area and rates based on that method were imposed in 1882, but those rates were objected to by the Millowners' Association as being excessive and a settlement was finally arrived at, whereby a floor rate of Rs. 1-6-3 per square yard of main buildings and Re. 0-14-0 per square yard of outhouses, godowns and other buildings attached or appurtenant to the main buildings, was levied, vacant land being left unassessed. This method has been in force since the year 1883-84 and the rates then fixed should have been revised long before. Since the year 1883 assessments in Bombay have risen on an average by 127 per cent. and the assessment of large buildings, such as those belonging to Government, which furnish an analogy to Mill buildings in not being constructed for letting purposes, has been periodically revised and enhanced.

3. It was therefore suggested by the Commissioner in a report placed before the Committee, No. 17035*, dated the 14th September 1910, that the Mills be assessed on the cost of buildings and land. Before, however, coming to any decision in the matter, the Committee thought it desirable to ask the Commissioner to put himself in communication with the Millowners' Association on the subject, with a view to ascertaining if they had anything to say in regard to the proposed revision of the method of assessing mills in the City, and place the views of the Association before the Committee.

4. In his report No. 1833, dated the 18th April 1912, copy annexed, the Commissioner informs the Committee that the Committee of the Millowners' Association have agreed that a change in method and an increase in the assessment is inevitable and that they have accepted generally the proposals made to them by him, which are as follows:—

(1) The assessment to be arrived at by taking 4 per cent. on the value of the land and 6 per cent. on the value of the buildings used for the *bona-fide* business purposes of mills and dye-works.

(2) All lands used for storing and stacking purposes and lands required for the general purposes of the Mill in the Mill compound to be assessed with the buildings.

(3) Chimneys and tanks to be also assessed with the buildings.

---

* This letter was placed before the Committee.

(4) Lands purchased for future extensions and not actually used for Mill purposes to be assessed separately according to the rateable value of similar land in the neighbourhood allowing, if necessary, a rebate, if the area is so large that it could not, if not used for Mill purposes, have been easily let. These lands to be kept separate from the land actually used for Mill purposes, and fencing or boards to be put up to show that these lands are reserved for future extensions. These lands to be assessed at 4 per cent. on value when used for Mill purposes and assessed with the buildings."

(5) Quarters for Managers, and Spinning, Weaving and Carding Masters and others and stables which are at present assessed on the rental basis to continue to be so assessed.

(6) The assessment of Mill buildings to be revised every 10 years according to the value of land and buildings at the time when the revision is made and to be calculated at 4 and 6 per cent. respectively.

5. The Committee consider the proposed arrangement to be fair and recommend that it be accepted. The result of the change in assessment as pointed out by the Commissioner will be approximately as follows, on a value taken in 1910 :—

Valuation of the lands on the basis of 4 per cent.	Rs.	8,90,919
Valuation of the buildings on the basis of 6 per cent.	,,	30,72,973
	Rs.	39,63,892

This total of Rs. 39,63,892 represents an increase of Rs. 16,48,611 or 71 per cent. over the old valuation, fixed on the basis of the 1883 agreement, of Rs. 23,15,281. To this must be added the value of land under chimneys and tanks.

MUNMOHUNDASS RAMJI.
K. E. DADACHANJI.
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.
D. E. WACHA.
N. J. GAMUDIA.
DINSHAW PETIT.

Seen.
JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT.

I strongly object to the 10 years' period in proposal 6 in para. 4 of the Committee's report.

On the 24th March 1908 the Corporation had been pleased to carry the Resolution No. 8206 requesting the Commissioner to report showing the rates and total amounts of assessment of all Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City. In pursuance of the said resolution the Commissioner submitted a statement (Appendix A)* with his letter No. 12543 of 21st July 1908.

On the 6th of August 1908 the Commissioner's said letter with the accompaniments was referred to a Committee of 12 members by Corporation Resolution No. 3181 of 6th August 1908, when an amendment was moved and seconded by two members, who were Mill-owners, to the effect that the Commissioner's said letter with accompaniments be *simply recorded.* Fortunately but unusually the amendment was lost by 20 votes against 16 and at present the Municipality is in a position to get a *further nett annual income of nearly one and a half lakhs of rupees* which they are losing since 1883.

---

* This appendix was placed on the table.

On the 28th August 1908 a letter (Appendix B)* was addressed requiring very important information from the Commissioner who had been good enough to furnish it per his letter No. 27579 of 14th December 1908 covering the Assessor and Collector's letter No. 39575 of 1st December 1908. (Appendix C.)*

On the 2nd September 1910 the Commissioner submitted two statements (Appendices E and F)* per his letter No. 17035 of 14th September 1910 and covering the Assessor and Collector's letter No. 30705 of 2nd September 1910. (Appendix D.)*

On the 20th February 1911 the Secretary was requested to prepare a short summary (Appendix G)* of the two statements that accompanied the Commissioner's letter No. 17035 of 14th September 1910, the Commissioner was requested to put himself in communication with the Millowners' Association on the subject of the revision of the method of assessing mills in the City and to inform the Committee of their views.

On the 18th April 1912 the Commissioner sent in his letter No. 1833 of 18th April 1912 (Appendix H) which was considered by the Committee at its meeting on 16th May 1912 when there were present only three members, *viz.*, Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia (a Mill-owner) and Drs. Dadachanji and Sukhia, besides the Chairman the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohundass Ramji (a Mill-owner) who did not vote.

> "After discussion it was resolved *by* 2 *votes against* 1 that a report be made recommending the adoption of the arrangement for the assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City as suggested by the Commissioner and concurred in by the Millowners' Association."

I cannot understand why the Municipality should differently and leniently treat the Millowners, who amass their exorbitant wealth by the sweats of poor millhands and by the money of the unfortunate shareholders,—from the Rate-payers of the City and it is more surprising, rather inexplicable, why the assessments of mills should not be revisioned for a very long period of 10 years while the properties belonging to Government and other Public Bodies are and can be re-assessed every five years.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

It is stated that the average rise in value since 1883 is 127 per cent., but the increase under the arrangement recommended by the Committee will be only 71 per cent. Manifestly the assessment is low. In the words of the Commissioner "They will not represent as much as might possibly be taken..." The underassessment is far too generous. This is bad. The reasons assigned for such prodigality are worse. It is alleged it would be most unwise "to encourage the construction of mills elsewhere." Indeed, this would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for. The Mills are the chief cause of the ills of Bombay. It is also alleged that the Mill industry is subject to severe competition and considerable vicissitudes of trade, but these considerations are entirely out of place in assessing the value of premises. The Corporation would lay itself open to the charge that they suffer different measures to be applied to the wealthy and powerful. But the most objectionable recommendation is that no revision of the assessment is possible for a decade. In my opinion this would be illegal. It is also invidious. Notices for revised assessment are in countless cases sent to house-owners every 2 or 3 years and even every year. Why should the Millowners be exceptionally favoured? I therefore think that the recommendation contained in 6th clause of para. 4 should be eliminated.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

I am unable to approve of Clause 6 of the terms.

P. M. MEHTA.

---

* These appendices were placed on the table.

Letter from the Commissioner, No. 1833, dated the 18th April 1912.

"With reference to your No. 7286, dated 28th February 1911, I have the honour to state that I have placed myself in communication with the Committee of the Millowners' Association, on the question of the assessment of Mills and Mill lands in the City.

2. The Corporation may remember that up to 1880 Mills had been assessed according to their supposed rental value. As this method was found unsatisfactory, it was resolved by the Town Council to assess according to floor area, and rates based on that method were imposed in 1882. These were objected to by the Millowners' Association as being excessive, and a settlement was finally arrived at, whereby a floor rate of Rs. 1-6-3 per square yard of main Buildings and Re. 0-14-0 per square yard of out-houses and godowns was levied, vacant land being left unassessed. This assessment has been in force since 1883-84.

3. Since that time assessments in Bombay have risen on an average by 127 per cent. and the assessment of large buildings such as those belonging to Government, which furnish an analogy to Mill buildings in not being constructed for letting purposes, has been constantly revised. Apart from its inadequacy, the method of valuing Mills according to floor space is unsatisfactory, and unequal, and has been abandoned elsewhere. The Committee of the Millowners' Association have agreed that a change in method and an increase in the assessment is inevitable, and they have accepted generally the proposals made to them by me, which are as follows :—

(1) The assessment to be arrived at by taking 4 per cent. on the value of the land and 6 per cent. on the value of the buildings used for the *bona-fide* business purposes of mills and dye-works.

(2) All lands used for storing and stacking purposes and lands required for the general purposes of the mill in the Mill compound to be assessed with the buildings.

(3) Chimneys and tanks to be also assessed with the buildings.

(4) Lands purchased for future extensions and not actually used for Mill purposes to be assessed separately according to the rateable value of similar land in the neighbourhood allowing, if necessary, a rebate, if the area is so large that it could not, if not used for Mill purposes, have been easily let. These lands to be kept separate from the land actually used for Mill purposes, and fencing or boards to be put up to show that these lands are reserved for future extensions. These lands to be assessed at 4 per cent. on value when used for Mill purposes and assessed with the buildings.

(5) Quarters for Managers, and Spinning, Weaving and Carding Masters and others and stables which are at present assessed on the rental basis to continue to be so assessed.

(6) The assessment of Mill buildings to be revised every 10 years according to the value of land and buildings at the time when the revision is made and to be calculated at 4 and 6 per cent. respectively.

4. As regards the rates above proposed, I may state that the ordinary rate for large buildings not erected for letting purposes would be 5 per cent. on the cost of the land, and 6 per cent. on the cost of buildings. In the case of Government buildings, however, and such large properties as the P. & O. Co.'s buildings, a rate of 4 per cent. has been allowed, and I think this should be done in the case of Mill properties. In Calcutta the rate on Mill property is 5 per cent. on the cost of both building and land. Such cost would in most cases be ascertainable without difficulty.

5. The proposal to fence or mark off the lands not actually used for Mill purposes is made to prevent confusion between the two rates of assessment, as such land will be generally assessed at a lower rate than the land actually used for Mill purposes.

6. Some doubt may arise as to the question of depreciation. In my letter to the Committee I suggested that some allowance might be made for this, and this has been stipulated for by the Committee. This must not, however, be understood to be depreciation as calculated in the ordinary way, according to the age of the building. An old Mill will already benefit, because its original cost of construction will have been at lower rates than those of modern Mills. If a further deduction was made for age the older Mills might clearly pay an assessment disproportionately low. Depreciation should therefore mean some damage or injury to the building which would prevent its being put to its full economic use, and, when such cases occurred an allowance might be made, at the discretion of the Commissioner.

7. The result of the change in assessment will be approximately on a value taken in 1910 :—

Valuation of the lands on the basis of 4 per cent.	Rs.	8,90,919
,Do. buildings on the basis of 6 per cent.	„	30,72,973
	Rs.	39,63,892.

This total of Rs. 39,63,892 represents an increase of Rs. 16,48,611, or 71 per cent. over the old valuation fixed on the basis of the 1883 agreement of Rs. 23,15,281. To this must be added the value of land under chimneys and tanks. The valuation of the land shown, however is based on value and not on cost, and may show some diminution when worked out on the original cost.

8. I consider these proposals fair. They will not represent so much as might possibly be taken, and they cannot be called severe when the long years of under-assessment are considered. On the other hand, the Mill industry is the most important in the Island, and it is subject to severe competition and to considerable vicissitudes of trade. It would in my opinion be most unwise to levy upon it too heavy an impost or one which would encourage the construction of Mills elsewhere. I recommend the proposals therefore for the acceptance of the Corporation."

In connection with this item, the President informed the meeting that a letter, dated the 26th June 1912, had been received from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, complaining that the appendices to this Minute had not been printed, and observed that there were several precedents to show that bulky statements, &c., need not be printed. The appendices in question were placed on the Table, the minute was in no way mutilated and it was open to the Corporation to ask that the appendices be printed if they considered it necessary.

Proposed by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr Jamsetji A. Wadia—

" That the Report, dated the 24th May 1912, of the Committee, appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3181, dated the 6th August 1908, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 516, dated the 25th April 1910, regarding Assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City, be approved and adopted, and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance."

Amendment—Proposed by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—

That the Report, dated the 24th May 1912, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3181, dated the 6th August 1908, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 516, dated the 25th April 1910, regarding Assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City, be approved, and the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the following Appendices A, B, C, D, E, F and G to Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia's Minute on the subject :—

[*Here follow the Appendices which have been entered in the Minute Book.*]

Not seconded.

Amendment—Proposed by Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry, seconded by Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Pestanji Master—

That the Report, dated the 24th May 1912, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3181, dated the 6th August 1908, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 516, dated the 25th April 1910, regarding Assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City, be approved.

2. That the Corporation are of opinion that the assessment of mills should be revised every year.

Further Amendment—Proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—

No. 2021. "That the report, dated the 24th May 1912, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3181, dated the 6th August 1908, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 516, dated the 25th April 1910, regarding Assessment of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City, be approved and adopted, with the exception of Clause 6 of the proposals mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Report, and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

After discussion Mr. Mistry's *Amendment* was, with permission, *withdrawn.*

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah's *Amendment* was then put to the vote against the original proposition and was *carried.* It was also *carried* as a substantive proposition.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

In accordance with notice of motion it was—

Proposed by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—

No. 8206. "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a report showing the rates and the total amounts of assessments of all Spinning and Weaving* Mills in the City with their owners' names and areas occupied by them and the areas of their compounds."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji and *carried.*

Considered—Letter from the Commissioner, No. 12543, dated the 21st July 1908;—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 8206 of 23rd March 1908 *re* certain information required in connection with the assessment of all Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City, I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of the Corporation a copy of the Assessor and Collector's Report No. 27179 of 17th July 1908 on the subject, together with the list therein mentioned."

Letter to the Commissioner from the Assessor and Collector, No. 17179, dated the 17th July 1908—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 8206, dated the 23rd March 1908, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the particulars required by the Corporation.

The compounds of the Mills are not assessed according to the arbitration accepted by the Municipality and the Millowners' Association and their areas are not measured. The method of assessing the Mills is given in the Report of Millowners' Association for the year ending 31st October 1882, page 14, and is as under ;—

The rate per square yard of flooring shall be :—

Main Mill Buildings	Rs.	1	6 3
Out-houses, godowns and other buildings attached to or appurtenant to the Main Mill Buildings...	,,	0	14 0

* The Words "all Spinning and Weaving" were added with permission.

No separate assessment is to be levied on ground not built upon within the Mill compounds and used for the *bona fide* business purposes of the Mill nor on tanks within the compounds used exclusively for the purposes of the Mill nor on the area occupied by the bas of the Mill chimney."

Proposed by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Mr. Sarafali Mamooji :—

That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 12543, dated the 21st July 1908, forwarding a report as to assessments of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City, be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for report to a Committee composed of the Councillors named below :—

1. The President; 2. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.; 3. Mr. A. K. Leslie; 4. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit; 5. Mr. J. A. Wadia; 6. Mr. D. E. Wacha; 7. Mr. E. M. Proes; 8. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, 9. Mr. N. J. Gamudia; 10. Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia; 11. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; 12. Mr. Joseph Baptista.

Rider—Proposed by Mr. N. V. Mandlik—

That the Committee be requested to bring up their report to the Corporation before the close to the official year.

The *rider* was accepted by the mover of the Original Proposition.

Amendment—Proposed by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, seconded by Mr. A. K. Leslie—

That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 12543, dated the 21st July 1908, forwarding a report as to assessments of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City, be *recorded.*

The *amendment* on being put to the vote *against* the Original Proposition with the rider was *lost*, there being 16 votes *for* and 20 *against.*

The Original Proposition with the Rider was *carried* as follows :—

"That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 12543, dated the 21st July 1908, forwarding a report as to assessments of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City, be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for report to a Committee composed of the Councillors named below :—

No. 3181.

1. The President; 2. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.; 3. Mr. A. K. Leslie; 4. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit; 5. Mr. J. A. Wadia; 6. Mr. D. E. Wacha; 7. Mr. E. M. Proes; 8. Mr. S. M. Edwardes; 9. Mr. N. J. Gamudia; 10. Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia; 11. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; 12. Mr. Joseph Baptista.

2. That the Committee be requested to bring up their report to the Corporation before the close of the official year."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, No. 17035, dated the 14th September 1910—Forwarding copy as follows of a letter to his address from the Assessor and Collector, No. 30705, dated the 2nd September 1910.

"I have the honour to forward the accompanying two statements marked A and B.*

Statement A shows all the Mills in the City and their present assessments as well as the valuations calculated on the cost of the land and buildings. The estimated cost of buildings furnished by the Executive Engineer under his No. 11745, dated 6th November 1909, does not include the value of the compound walls, tanks and chimneys of the Mills.

This method is usually adopted in assessing properties where it is not possible to ascertain the rents at which they might be expected to let from year to year. It also shows the area of the land not built upon and the tanks in the Mill compounds and their probable assessments. The valuation in Column 19 is included in the valuation in Column 16.

* Placed on the Table.

Statement B shows the comparative assessment of all the Mill-buildings as compared with other properties in the locality.

Four Mills were partially burnt and the buildings, that were standing, were assessed as godowns.

In 52 cases the present cost of buildings has been furnished by the Agents or the owners of the Mills, while that of the remaining 34 mills was furnished by the Executive Engineer, Municipality.

According to Statement A the increase in the present assessment is 80 per cent., while Statement B gives an increase of 110 per cent. It will be observed that the figures in the latter represent the value of the buildings only. If the value of the land in the compound, which is used for stacking coal and for other purposes, is added, the total percentage of increase would be Rs. 134.

The rents in the City have gone up during the last 25 years. The increase in the rentals since 1883/4, in which the arrangement regarding the assessment of mills, was made with the Millowners' Association is Rs. 127 per cent.

There is no doubt that the rates fixed for the assessment of mills in 1883/4 are now low and require to be enhanced.

In Calcutta Mill premises, that is, buildings which are not erected for letting purposes and are not ordinarily let the annual value is arrived at by taking 5 per cent. on the cost of the building and land including tanks as part of the same premises and a reasonable amount is deducted on account of depreciation, if any.

In Madras they are valued in the same way but 6 per cent. is taken on the cost of the building and land.

In Manchester, Cotton and other Mills are assessed at the amount at which the Overseers consider they would let from year to year. Buildings used as stores in connection with the Mills are also valued as above.

All land appertaining to Mills is included in the assessment and all Mills are assessed as a whole.

Motive power, *viz.*, engine, boilers and shafting are taken into consideration in fixing the assessment; producing machinery, such as spinning frames, &c., is not.

In Oldham (Lancashire) rating of Cotton Mills is based upon the structural value of the buildings, quite apart from the actual cost; regard is specially had to the suitability and convenience of the arrangements as well as the solidity of the structures.

The Motive power, *i. e.*, the engines, economisers, boilers, shafting, gearing, steam and water pipes, &c., is then valued; the considerations taken into account in arriving at such value are—

(*a*) indicated horse powers of the engines,

(*b*) the thickness of the plates,

(*c*) the working pressure of the boilers and their capacity for obtaining the best results combined with economy of fuel.

The automatic water sprinklers attached to the building are also valued. 6 per cent. is taken upon the capital value of the structure and 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. upon the motive power; to these two is added the annual value of the site. From the gross estimated rental thus arrived at is deducted the cost of repairs, maintenance and insurance, &c., to get the rateable value. Machinery of the Mill is not valued *per se*, but in arriving at the value of the structure the presence of machinery is taken into account. Chimneys of Cotton Mills are also assessed.

They are not assessed by us and their value is not included in the valuation in Column 9 of Statement A.

On reference to Faraday on Rating, 2nd Edition, pages 258 and 259, it will be seen that many Unions in the North of England have scales for the assessment of the Cotton Mills, which are applied in some cases according to the number of spindles in the Mill and also according to the amount of floor space in each Mill.

This latter principle of valuing Mills according to their floor space is not considered to be a good one and severe criticism was passed on the principle in the case of the Calico Printers' Association *vs.* Glossop Union at the Derby County Quarter Sessions on 7th April 1903.

The system of valuing Cotton Mills according to the number of spindles is preferable, but the number of classes into which Mills will have to be divided, that is to say, modern, old, fireproof, &c., makes the application of the scale difficult.

For these reasons it would be well to assess the Mills on the cost of the buildings and land.

The undermentioned dyeworks are assessed on cost and their valuations are as under :—

The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	...	Rs. 21,867
E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dyeworks ...	...	„ 24,896

The Indian Dyeing & Bleaching Mill was assessed on cost at Rs. 25,689 from 16th April 1909. They appealed against the valuation and contended that the arrangement, under which Mills are at present assessed, makes no mention of the description of Mill, that the owners are members of the Millowners' Association and that many Mills have a bleaching and dyeing department which is assessed on the same basis as that for the spinning portions, and that the bleaching and dyeing of several mills is localised and centralised. The valuation was reduced to Rs. 8,915 per annum at the Mill rate as per Municipal Commissioner's No. 8494, dated 23rd June 1910.

Out of the two Surveyors referred to in this Office No. 39575, dated 1st December 1908, one Surveyor is still assisting Mr. Chambers in collecting the information required by him to enable him to determine the rateable value of buildings and land belonging to Government and it was impossible for the other Surveyor to cope with the work of the Department and to complete earlier the measurements of the Mills and other properties which were selected to ascertain the average rate of rent per square yard in the different localities.

I regret it has unfortunately not been possible for me to submit the report earlier owing to heavy pressure of work."

No. 29 OF 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th January* 1913.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that my Committee have received several complaints in connection with the notices being sent out to Millowners regarding the revised assessment of mills, which has been fixed on a problematical market value of the day instead of on the original cost value of the land to the mills as was understood would be the case.

2. On referring to the report of the Committee of the Corporation, dated 24th May last, my Committee observe, in paragraph 3, you suggested that mills should be assessed on the cost of buildings and land. Again in paragraphs 4 and 7 of your letter to the Corporation No. 1833, dated 18th April 1912, it would appear you had in mind the cost value of buildings and land when putting forward your proposals in connection with the proposed reassessment.

3. I am also to point out that in all previous correspondence on this subject my Committee have urged that an allowance for depreciation should be granted; and it was hoped the usual 2½ per cent. on the original cost of the building would be approved. But in paragraph 6 of your letter to the Corporation, already referred to, a definition of the term "depreciation" is given which, in the opinion of my Committee, is very unusual and if permitted to stand will preclude the possibility of any mill ever securing this allowance. Old mills naturally have a less rental value than modern mills because they are less adaptable from the point of view of economical working and, moreover, owing to the method of erection, are quite unsuited to modern machinery.

4. My Committee respectfully contend that a 2½ per cent. allowance for depreciation is reasonable and they submit the Municipality should recognise their claim to consideration in this connection as is done by the Income Tax Department.

5. I am to express a hope that you will reconsider the question of mill assessment and recommend that it should be calculated on the cost value of the land to the mill and after allowing for the usual depreciation on buildings.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, *5th February* 1913.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

In connection with the notices now being issued to Millowners regarding the revised assessment of mills, I am directed to inform you that the following letter has been sent to the Municipal Commissioner by the General Committee of this Association:—

"I am directed to inform you that my Committee have received several complaints in connection with the notices being sent out to Millowners regarding the revised assessment of mills, which has been fixed on a problematical market value of the day instead of on the original cost value of the land to the mills as was understood would be the case.

"2. On referring to the report of the Committee of the Corporation, dated 24th May last, my Committee observe, in paragraph 3, you suggested that mills should be assessed on the cost of buildings and land. Again in paragraphs 4 and 7 of your letter to the Corporation, No. 1833, dated 18th April 1912, it would appear you had in mind the cost value of buildings and land when putting forward your proposals in connection with the proposed reassessment.

"3. I am also to point out that in all previous correspondence on this subject my Committee have urged that an allowance for depreciation should be granted; and it was hoped the usual 2½ % on the original cost of the building would be approved. But in paragraph 6 of your letter to the Corporation, already referred to, a definition of the term "depreciation" is given which, in the opinion of my Committee, is very unusual and if permitted to stand will preclude the possibility of any mill ever securing this allowance. Old mills naturally have a less

rental value than modern mills because they are less adaptable, from the point of view of economical working, and, moreover, owing to the method of erection, are quite unsuited to modern machinery.

"4. My Committee respectfully contend that a 2½% allowance for depreciation is reasonable and they submit the Municipality should recognise their claim to consideration in this connection as is done by the Income Tax Department.

"5. I am to express a hope that you will reconsider the question of mill assessment and recommend that it should be calculated on the cost value of the land to the mill and after allowing for the usual depreciation on buildings."

Previous correspondence on this subject will be found on pages 22 and 108 of the Annual Report of the Association for 1911, a reference to which will show that the Committee recommended that the revised assessment should be on the basis of the cost value of the buildings and land to the mills, and not on a problematical market value of the day.

The Committee recommend that each individual member when interviewing the Municipal Commissioner in this connection, or when lodging their protest, should press for consideration on these lines and also urge the necessity of a 2½% allowance for depreciation being granted on the original cost of the mill building.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix M.

Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

No. 5447.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 16*th August* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that Government have under consideration proposals to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891 (II of 1891), and the rules made thereunder for the grant of certificates to Mechanical Engineers.

2. I am to forward herewith for the information of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, copies of the draft Act and rules as proposed and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council would be glad to have the opinion of your Association on the proposed amendments at an early date.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 259 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th November* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5447, dated 16th August 1912, forwarding copies of the draft Act and rules amending the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, and the rules made thereunder for the grant of certificates to Mechanical Engineers.

2. At the outset my Committee respectfully suggest that a meeting be arranged between the Collector of Customs and one or two representatives of Government, including the Chief Boiler Inspector, and a small Sub-Committee of this Association, for the purpose of discussing certain vital points in connection with the draft Act. They feel that such a Conference would materially help towards a clear understanding of the requirements of Government as set forth in the draft Act.

3. On the various provisions of the draft Act, my Committee beg to submit the following report :—

Clause 1, *Sub-Section* 3.—The meaning of the following words is not quite clear and a further explanation is requested :—

> " To any apparatus of not more than 1½ cubic feet internal capacity within which steam is generated for the sole purpose of heating its surface."

Clause 3—(*Definition of Boiler*).—As there was a question raised in the time of the late Chief Inspector, (Mr. Davidson), it is hoped it will be made quite clear that this definition does not apply to economisers or superheaters.

Clause 6, *Sub-Section* 1 (*d*).—The alteration in the wording of this sub-section, especially when read in conjunction with Rule 50, is not quite clear. According to this sub-section it will be necessary for the Engineer to be in charge of the boilers during the whole of the time the boilers are steaming, while under Rule 50 (*c*) he can be relieved for 2 hours. It is therefore suggested that the wording of this sub-section be amended and also that of Rule 50 (*c*) for the following reasons :—

> (1) If this sub-section and Rule 50 (*c*) be insisted upon, it will be compulsory for Millowners to appoint a first class Engineer in charge to replace the regular Engineer, if the latter be ill for one day, or if he be absent for the purpose of attending a funeral or marriage. This could hardly be done at a moment's notice and so, in practice, it means that all mills will have to keep two first class Engineers on the premises. My Committee feel it is not the intention of Government to lay this extra burden on the Mill Industry, and it is therefore suggested that in case of sickness of the Chief Engineer, not exceeding a period of seven days, or in case of his absence on urgent private affairs for a few hours, he may for such periods be relieved by an Engineer of a grade immediately below his own.
>
> (2) According to the strict wording of this clause, it is also necessary for the Chief Engineer to be present when steam is being raised in the boilers in the early morning, before the mill starts work. It is felt that Government has no intention of enforcing literally the letter of this sub-section and my Committee therefore suggest that it should be altered so as to permit of the Chief Engineer actually assuming charge when the mill starts work.

Clause 6, *Sub-Section* 2 (*e*).—If the period of the provisional order expires and the Inspector does not send in the certificate for the boiler, the owner should not, it is contended, be required to stop working the boiler, unless a certificate has actually been refused. It is respectfully suggested that this sub-section be amended accordingly.

Clause 6, *Sub-Section* 2 (*g*).—It is suggested that instead of the words "not more than two sets of boilers in this sub-section, it should read "two or more sets of boilers." There are cases existing where more than 2 sets of boilers, all within 1,000 feet, are at present in charge of one Engineer.

Clause 8, *Sub-Section* 3.—Under the old Act in the Mofussil, it was necessary for the owner to give notice to the Collector of the District only; now it is proposed, under this sub-section, that notice should be given to the Chief Inspector and the Collector. My Committee feel the double notice is unnecessary and suggest the wording of the old Act be adhered to.

Clause 9, *Sub-Section* 1 (*b*).—When boilers are ordered from England direct, the provisions of this sub-section can easily be carried out, but in the case of boilers purchased locally it will be very difficult for owners to procure from the dealers the particulars required. Inspectors can easily obtain the desired particulars when inspecting boilers; in fact they do so at present. If the provisions of this sub-section are insisted on, Inspectors can refuse certificates on the ground that no plan is produced for his inspection, although it might be quite impossible to secure one under six weeks.

Clause 22.—My Committee respectfully but emphatically protest against the appointment of a single full-time Examiner. This system was in force prior to the passing of the present Act of 1891, and owing to certain abuses which were pointed out to Government, the present Act introduced the system of a Board of Examiners which has proved satisfactory. My Committee see no reason why it should be altered. Last year when criticising the report of the Departmental Committee on Mechanical Engineers' Examination Rules, my Committee pointed out that the permanent appointment of a full-time Examiner acting quite independently was open to objection and was wrong in principle. They considered it necessary that such a permanent Examiner should have associated with him, for examination purposes, another competent Engineer, holding a Board of Trade certificate, or belonging to the Royal Indian Marine, whose term of service would be limited to three months in the year. In other words every quarter a new man with the above qualifications would be appointed for examination work with the full-time Examiner. It is believed this method would ensure greater efficiency and inspire fuller confidence in the impartiality of all examinations.

My Committee suggest that Clauses 22, 23 and 24 might be amended accordingly.

It is not understood why the proviso in the present Act, *viz.*—

"In no case shall an Inspector appointed under this Act be a member of such Board" is omitted from the Bill.

Clause 32.—It is suggested that a proviso should be added to the effect that all rules proposed to be made under this clause should be published for general information and objections at least two months before bringing them into force.

Schedule B.—My Committee feel that the time has arrived when the antiquated system of levying fees on the basis of nominal horse-power should be changed to the more modern system of calculating on grate area.

Nominal horse-power is hardly understood by present-day Engineers, and the present system of working out the nominal horse-power of a boiler is based on the grate area. It would therefore simplify matters if grate area measurements were substituted for nominal horse-power.

4. As regards the fees themselves my Committee are of opinion that the time has arrived when they should be reduced. Under the Act the fees, which are supposed to be maximum, have all along been levied at the maximum rate and this has resulted in a handsome balance remaining in the hands of Government, after paying the cost of administering the Boiler Inspection Department. My Committee believe it cannot be the intention of Government to make a large profit out of this Department and they therefore respectfully submit that the question of fees be reconsidered.

5. The rules submitted with the Bill are for Part II only. It is hoped that the rules under Parts I and III will also be submitted to this Association for opinion.

6. My Committee much regret the delay that has taken place in replying, but the proposed alterations in the Act are of such a far-reaching character that they necessitated very careful perusal and consideration.

7. In conclusion, I am to express the hope that Government will be pleased to approve of the suggestion contained in the second paragraph of this letter, *re*; the proposed Conference. —I have, etc.,

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 8875.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*rd December* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 259, dated the 2nd instant offering the opinion of your Association on the draft Bombay Boiler Inspection Act and the rules framed thereunder.

2. In reply, I am to state that Government approve of the suggestion made in paragraph 2 of the letter as to the holding of an informal Conference for the purpose of discussing certain important points in connection with the draft Act.

3. The Collector of Bombay has accordingly been requested to arrange for such a Conference between three representatives of Government, *viz.*, himself, the Chief Boiler Inspector and the Mechanical Engineer to Government and three representatives of your Association. I am to request that you will be so good as to communicate the names of your representatives to the Collector of Bombay at an early date.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 12 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th January* 1913.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

In connection with the draft Bombay Boiler Inspection Act and the rules framed thereunder, I am directed to state that Government have been pleased to approve of my Committee's suggestion that an informal Conference should be held for the purpose of discussing certain important points in connection with this draft Act.

2. In accordance with instructions received from the Bombay Government, I have the honour to inform you that the following gentlemen will represent this Association, and they will be pleased to meet you and the other representatives of Government on any day you may appoint for this purpose :—

Mr. J. F. Bradbury,
Mr. N. N. Wadia,
Mr. C. N. Wadia.

I have, etc.,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. B. L/371 of 1913.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *14th January* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 12 of 9th January 1913, I have the honour to appoint Wednesday, the 29th January, at 12 noon, for the informal Conference referred to. It will be held in my office in the Town Hall.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 22 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th January* 1913.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. B. L/371 of the 14th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Sub-Committee of this Association will be pleased to meet you in your office on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 12 noon, for an informal discussion in connection with the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act and rules thereunder.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix N.

Fireproof Doors and Shutters.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY, *23rd December* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Under the instructions of our Committee we beg to send you herewith two copies of new Rules regarding Fireproof Doors and Shutters which have been adopted by this Association and which will come into force from the 1st proximo.

We are directed to request that these rules be brought to the notice of members of your Association and that they be informed that doors fitted after 1st January 1913, which may not conform thereto, will not be admitted as fireproof.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

BOMBAY, *10th December* 1912.

Rules for the Construction and Fitting of Fireproof Doors and Shutters used as a means of separation between communicating Buildings and/or Rooms or between Buildings and Staircases.

SECTION I.

RULES

For the construction and fixing of Fireproof Doors.

The expression "Fireproof Door" or "Single Fireproof Door" means a door fitted to the wall opening and constructed and erected in accordance with one or other of the following specifications.

The expression "Double Fireproof Doors" means two such doors fitted one on each side of the wall opening, the full thickness of the wall apart, except in the case of doors of the hinged type, which may be fitted flush with the surface of the wall.

SPECIFICATIONS.

I.

IRON OR STEEL DOORS.

For definition of "Fireproof Door" or "Single Fireproof Door," and "Double Fireproof Door," see above.

1. *Wall Opening.*—The opening must not exceed 56 superficial feet, nor be more than 7 feet in width, or 9 feet in height.

2. The sill, jambs and head must be formed of brick, stone or cement concrete, but the *sill may be protected by an iron or steel plate*, and iron or steel lintels are allowed if protected on external faces by brickwork or by at least 1 inch of cement concrete.

3. The raising of the sill, from 1½ inches to 3 inches above the higher floor level on either side of the opening, is recommended in order to check the flow of water from one building to the other in case of fire.

4. *Construction of Door.*—The door must be of wrought iron or steel plate not less than ¼ inch thick, with styles and rails on each face of the plate not less than 3 inches in width and ¼ inch thick rivetted together with rivets not less than 5/16th inch diameter and spaced not more than 6 inches apart, dividing the door into panels not exceeding 9 superficial feet each.

5. Or, must be of wrought iron or steel plate not less than ¼ inch thick, stiffened all round one face at the edges with T iron not less than 3 inches by 2 inches by ¼ inch and further divided into panels not exceeding 9 superficial feet each by T iron of similar section all rivetted as above described.

If Hinged Type :—

6. If the opening exceeds 3 feet 6 inches in width the door must be in two leaves (neither of which may exceed 3 feet 6 inches in width), so constructed that a rebated joint not less than ½ inch wide is formed at the meeting styles when the door is closed.

7. *Hinges or Pivots.*—The door must be hung on substantial hinges or pivots. If hinged, each leaf to have not less than three hinges, but the central one may be replaced by a substantial iron lug engaging the frame when the door is closed. Doors on pivots must have a similar lug.

8. *Bolts and Latches.*—The door must have bolts at top and bottom (or if in two leaves there must be a bolt at the top and bottom of each leaf), which must fasten into or engage the frame. There must also be a central bolt or latch fastening into or engaging the frame, or if the door is in two leaves a central bolt or latch to hold the same securely together when closed.

9. The bolts and latches must be so arranged that the door can be opened from either side.

10. *Note.*—Minimum sizes required for bolts and latches, and straps or clips for the same:—

Bolts.—Not less than ½ inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·375 square inch.

Latches.—Not less than ⅜th inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·375 square inch.

Straps or Clips.—Not less than ⅛th inch thick nor less than 1 inch wide, substantially rivetted or bolted to the door.

11. *Frame.*—The door must be hung on a wrought iron or steel frame, at least ¼ inch thick, carried round the four sides of the opening and securely bolted through, or keyed into, the wall by substantial bolts or keys not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, with at least three on each vertical side. The frame must have a rebate at least ½ inch wide on all sides except the bottom. No lead or wood to be used in the fixing.

If Sliding Type :—

12. The door must be in one leaf.

13. *Hangers and Supporting Rail.*—The door must be hung from the top by wrought or malleable iron or steel hangers of substantial design extending at least 15 inches down the door, unless designed with a double strap, in which case they need not extend more than 12 inches. They must be secured to the door by rivets or bolts. If the door exceeds 5 feet in width not less than three hangers must be fitted. The grooved pulleys and pins must be of wrought or malleable iron or steel.

Memo.—It is recommended that frictionless pulleys be used.

14. The supporting rail upon which the door pulleys run must be of wrought iron or steel at least 3 inches by ⅜th inch in section, securely bolted through or keyed into the wall. The wall bolts or keys securing the rail must not be placed more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, and so placed that there is one directly opposite each hanger when the door is closed.

15. *Frame.*—The opening must have a continuous frame of wrought iron or steel at least ¼ inch thick, so constructed that when the door is closed a lock or channel joint at least 1½ inch deep is formed on all four sides. If the door be stiffened with T iron as above specified the frame need not have a channel at the bottom provided a 4-inch projecting sill of brick or cement concrete, not less than 4 inches thick and extending 6 inches beyond the opening on both sides, be formed or provided there be a sill of wrought iron or steel plate at least ¼ inch thick bolted to the frame, extending the full thickness of the wall and projecting beyond the outer face of the door. The frame must be securely bolted through or keyed into the wall by substantial bolts or keys not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart with at least three on each vertical side.

16. In order to keep the lower channel clear of refuse it is recommended that a slot be made at the bottom of each side of the frame.

17. The use of cast-iron for door parts or fittings is not allowed.

18. Every door must have a metal plate attached giving the date of its erection.

II.

Metal Covered Doors.

For definition of "Fireproof Door" or "Single Fireproof Door," and "Double Fireproof Doors," see commencement of Rules.

19. *Wall Opening.*—The opening must not exceed 56 superficial feet, nor be more than 7 feet in width, or 9 feet in height.

20. The sill, jambs and head must be formed of brick, stone or cement concrete, but the sill may be protected by an iron or steel plate, and iron or steel lintels are allowed if protected on external faces by brickwork or by at least 1 inch of cement concrete.

21. The raising of the sill, from 1½ inches to 3 inches above the higher floor level on either side of the opening, is recommended in order to check the flow of water from one building to the other in case of fire.

22. *Construction of Door.*—The door must be without panels and constructed of layers of planed, grooved and tongued well-seasoned yellow pine boards not less than $\frac{7}{8}$th inch thick crossed at right angles and thoroughly nailed together with wrought iron nails, which must be clinched. The boards composing the outer layers must be in single lengths, but the inner layer or layers may be made up of not more than two pieces in any one length provided that every length so formed be adjoined by a full length board on each edge.

23. A door protecting an opening not exceeding 35 superficial feet must have not less than three layers of boards, but if the opening exceeds 35 feet there must be not less than four layers.

24. One layer less respectively than above specified may be used, provided that the wood inside the metal casing aftermentioned be completely covered with sheets made of a composition of asbestos and other incombustible mineral ingredients, not less than $\frac{1}{8}$th inch in thickness.

25. *Metal Covering.*—The door must be completely encased in XXX charcoal tinned steel or iron sheets, not exceeding 14 inches by 20 inches, and not less than No. 26 B. W. G.

26. The sheets must be lock-jointed and not soldered, and the width of the lock-joints must not be less than $\frac{3}{8}$th inch. The sheets covering the edges of the door must be turned round at least 2 inches on each face.

27. The sheets must be attached closely to the door with screws or barbed nails penetrating at least three-quarters of the thickness of the door and placed not more than 6 inches apart. The heads of all screws and nails must be inside the lock-joints.

If Hinged Type:—

28. The door should be in one leaf, but may be in two leaves. If in two, the leaves must be so constructed that a rebated joint not less than 1 inch wide is formed at the meeting styles when the door is closed.

29. *Hinges.*—The door must be hung on substantial strap hinges, extending not less than two-thirds the width of and bolted through the door. If the door is more than 7 feet in height intermediate hinges must be provided at intervals not exceeding 3 feet.

30. *Bolts and Latches.*—The door must have bolts at the top and bottom (or if in two leaves there must be a bolt at the top and bottom of each leaf) which must fasten into or engage the

If Sliding Type:—

35. The door must be in one leaf, and must overlap the opening at least 3 inches at the top and sides, the portion of the wall overlapped being faced up with cement so as to ensure close contact when the door is closed.

36. The bottom of the door must be protected by a 6-inch projecting sill of brick or cement concrete not less than 4 inches thick and extending 6 inches beyond the opening on both sides thereof, or by a sill of wrought-iron or steel plate at least ¼ inch thick bolted or keyed into and extending the full thickness of the wall and projecting beyond the outer face of the door.

37. *Hangers and Supporting Rail.*—The door must be hung from the top by wrought or malleable iron or steel hangers of substantial design,

If Hinged Type—(continued).

frame, or, if there be no frame, into strong wrought-iron or steel caskets securely fixed in the head and sill of the opening respectively. There must also be a central latch fastening into or engaging the frame, or, if the door is in two leaves, a central latch to hold the same securely together when closed.

31. The bolts and latches must be so arranged that the door can be opened from either side.

32. *Note.*—Minimum sizes required for bolts and latches, and straps or clips for the same :—

Bolts.—Not less than ½ inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·375 square inch.

Latches.—Not less than ⅜th inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·375 square inch.

Straps or clips.—Not less than ⅛th inch thick nor less than 1 inch wide, substantially rivetted or bolted to the door.

33. *Frame.*—The door must be hung in a wrought-iron or steel frame at least ¼ inch thick carried round the four sides of the opening and securely bolted through or keyed into the wall by substantial bolts or keys not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, with at least three on each vertical side. The frame must have a rebate at least 2 inches wide on all sides except the bottom. No lead or wood to be used in the fixing.

34. Or, the frame may be omitted, provided the door overlaps the opening at least 3 inches at the top and sides, the portion of the wall overlapped being faced up with cement so as to ensure close contact when the door is closed, and further provided the bottom of the door be protected by a 6-inch projecting sill of brick or cement concrete, not less than 4 inches thick and extending 6 inches beyond the opening on both sides thereof, or by a sill of wrought-iron or steel plate at least ¼ inch thick, bolted or keyed into and extending the full thickness of the wall and projecting beyond the outer face of the door.

If Sliding Type—(continued).

extending at least 15 inches down the door unless designed with a double strap, in which case they need not extend more than 12 inches. They must be secured to the door by rivets or bolts. If the door exceeds 5 feet in width not less than three hangers must be fitted. The grooved pulleys and pins must be of wrought or malleable iron or steel.

Memo.—It is recommended that frictionless pulleys be used.

38. The supporting rail upon which the door pulleys run must be of wrought-iron or steel at least 2½ inches by ½ inch in section, securely bolted through or keyed into the wall. The wall bolts or keys securing the rail must not be spaced more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, and be so placed that there is one directly opposite each hanger when the door is closed.

39. To the top the door must be secured two wrought or malleable iron or steel angle brackets, to prevent the pulleys jumping the rail and to stay the door from falling away in the event of the pulleys or hangers becoming distorted in the heat of a fire.

40. With the object of keeping the door close against the wall when closed, two wrought or malleable iron or steel stops of substantial design must be built into the wall so as to engage one of the vertical edges of the door at points, respectively, one-third and two-thirds of its height. A roller guide must also be built into the wall or sill to engage with an iron wedge fixed to the bottom corner of the door at its opposite edge.

41. *Striking plates and chafing strips.*—Striking plates not less than ⅛th inch thick must be attached to the door to protect those parts which close into the stops.

42. An iron chafing strip, convex in section ¼ inch thick, must be fixed to the door so as to prevent the sheathing being damaged by contact with the wall, and a similar strip, parallel to the supporting rail, to prevent damage by the roller guide.

43. The use of cast-iron for door parts or fittings is not allowed.

44. Every door must have a metal plate attached giving the maker's name and the date of its erection.

III

"Checkfire" Doors, Original Type (also known as Door "A").

For definition of "Fireproof Door" or "Single Fireproof Door," and "Double Fireproof Doors," see commencement of Rules.

45. *Wall Opening.*—The opening must not exceed 45 superficial feet, nor be more than 6 feet in width, or 8 feet in height.

46. The sill, jambs and head must be formed of brick, stone or cement concrete, but the sill may be protected by an iron or steel plate, and iron or steel lintels are allowed if protected on external faces by brickwork or by at least 1 inch of cement concrete.

47. The raising of the sill, from 1½ inches to 3 inches above the higher floor level on either side of the opening is recommended, in order to check the flow of water from one building to the other in case of fire.

48. *Construction of Door.*—The door must be constructed in an angle wrought-iron or steel frame 2 inches wide, by 1½ inches deep, by $\frac{3}{16}$th inch thick. One face of the door to consist of No. 19 B.W.G. sheet iron or steel, adjoined by a $\frac{3}{16}$th inch sheet of asbestos composition, followed by a sheet of corrugated iron or steel No. 25 B.W.G. Next to the corrugated iron or steel there must be a $\frac{3}{32}$nd inch sheet of asbestos composition followed in turn by a $\frac{5}{32}$nd inch sheet of asbestos slate adjoining the other face, which must consist of an iron or steel plate of No. 14 B.W.G. perforated with holes $\frac{7}{8}$th inch by $\frac{3}{32}$nd inch. The whole to be secured to the angle iron or steel frame by means of an iron or steel cover strip, 2 inches wide and ¼ inch thick, rivetted through. The thickness of the door at the frame to be not less than 1½ inches, and the thickness between the metal face sheets not less than 1 inch.

If Hinged Type :—

49. If the opening exceeds 3 feet 6 inches in width the door must be in two leaves (neither of which may exceed 3 feet in width), so constructed that a rebated joint not less than 1 inch wide is formed at the meeting styles when the door is closed. The cover plate of the rebate must not be less than ¼ inch thick.

50. *Hinges.*—The door must be hung on not less than three substantial strap hinges to each leaf extended the full width of and bolted through the vertical framing of the door.

51. *Bolts and Latches.*—The door must have bolts at the top and bottom (or if in two leaves there must be a bolt at the top and bottom of each leaf), which must fasten into or engage the frame. There must also be a central bolt or latch fastening into or engaging the frame, or if the door is in two leaves a central bolt or latch to hold the same securely together when closed.

52. The bolts and latches must be so arranged that the door can be opened from either side.

53 *Note.*—Minimum sizes required for bolts and latches, and straps or clips for the same :—

Bolts.—Not less than ½ inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·375 square inch.

Latches.—Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$th inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·375 square inch.

Straps or clips.—Not less than ½ inch thick nor less than 1 inch wide, substantially rivetted or bolted to the door.

54. *Frame.*—The door must be hung in a wrought-iron or steel frame, at least ¼ inch thick, carried round the four sides of the opening and securely bolted through or keyed into the wall by substantial bolts or keys not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, with at least three on each vertical side. The frame must have a rebate at least 1 inch wide on all sides except the bottom. No lead or wood to be used in the fixing.

If Sliding Type :—

55. The door must be in one leaf.

56. *Hangers and Supporting Rail.*—The door must be hung from the top by wrought or malleable iron or steel hangers of substantial design extending at least 15 inches down the door, unless designed with a double strap, in which case they need not extend more than 12 inches. They must be secured to the door by rivets or bolts. If the door exceeds 5 feet in width not less than three hangers must be fitted. The grooved pulleys and pins must be of wrought or malleable iron or steel.

Memo.—It is recommended that frictionless pulleys be used.

57. The supporting rail upon which the door pulleys run must be of wrought-iron or steel at least 2½ inches by ½ inch in section, securely bolted through or keyed into the wall. The wall bolts or keys securing the rail must not be spaced more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, so placed that there is one directly opposite each hanger when the door is closed.

58. *Frame.*—The opening must have a continuous frame of wrought-iron or steel at least ¼ inch thick, so constructed that when the door is closed a lock or channel joint at least 1¼ inches deep is formed on all four sides. The frame need not have a channel at the bottom, provided the bottom of the door be protected by a 4 inch projecting sill of brick or cement concrete not less than 4 inches thick and extending 6 inches beyond the opening on both sides thereof, or by a sill of wrought-iron or steel plate at least ¼ inch thick bolted to the frame extending the full thickness of the wall and projecting beyond the outer face of the door. The frame must be securely bolted through or keyed into the wall by substantial bolts or keys not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, with at least three on each vertical side.

59. In order to keep the lower channel clear of refuse it is recommended that a slot be made at the bottom of each side of the frame.

60. The use of cast-iron for door parts or fittings is not allowed.

61. Every door must have a metal plate attached giving the maker's name and the date of its erection.

IV.

"Checkfire" Doors, Light Type (also known as Door "C").

For definition of "Fireproof Door" or "Single Fireproof Door" and "Double Fireproof Doors" see commencement of Rules.

62. *Wall Opening.*—The opening must not exceed 35 superficial feet, nor be more than 5 feet in width or 7 feet in height.

63. The sill, jambs and head must be formed of brick, stone or cement concrete, but the sill may be protected by an iron or steel plate, and iron or steel lintels are allowed if protected on external faces by brickwork or by at least 1 inch of cement concrete.

64. The raising of the sill, from 1½ inches to 3 inches above the higher floor level on either side of the opening, is recommeded in order to check the flow of water from one building to the other in case of fire.

65. *Construction of Door.*—The door must have a surface construction consisting of sheet iron or steel of No. 19 B.W.G., without panels. Behind each face of the door there must be a layer of asbestos composition $\frac{1}{16}$th inch thick, and in the centre of the door, between the two layers of asbestos composition, a sheet of corrugated or expanded iron or steel of No. 25 B.W.G., forming ½ inch internal air spaces. The various layers of the materials of which the door is composed must be rivetted together, and the whole securely held by friction in a channel frame formed of angle irons respectively $\frac{15}{16}$th inch by $\frac{15}{16}$th inch by $\frac{5}{64}$th inch, and $\frac{13}{16}$th inch by $\frac{13}{16}$th inch, by $\frac{5}{64}$th inch welded together. The channel frame must be fixed round the door by first laying the latter in the smaller angle irons, with sufficient clearance at the edges to allow of lateral expansion, and then fitting on the larger angle irons, which must be held under pressure against the face of the door whilst being welded to the smaller angle irons to form the channel. The thickness of the door at the frame must be not less than $\frac{15}{16}$th inch, and the thickness between the metal face sheets not less than ¾ inch.

If Hinged Type—

66. If the opening exceeds 3 feet 6 inches in width the door must be in two leaves of equal size, and on each meeting style a cover plate, not less than 2 inches wide by ⅛th inch thick, must be fixed to form a 1-inch double lap when the door is closed.

67. *Hinges.*—The door must be hung on not less than three substantial strap hinges to each leaf, extending the full width of and bolted through the vertical framing of the door.

68. *Bolts and Latches.*—The door must have bolts at the top and bottom (or if in two leaves there must be a bolt at the top and bottom of each leaf), which must fasten into or engage the frame. There must also be a central bolt or latch fastening into or engaging the frame, or, if the door is in two leaves, a central bolt or latch to hold the same securely together when closed.

69. The bolts and latches must be so arranged that the door can be opened from either side.

If Sliding Type:—

72. The door must be in one leaf.

73. *Hangers and Supporting Rail.*—The door must be hung from the top by wrought or malleable iron or steel hangers of substantial design extending at least 15 inches down the door, unless designed with a double strap, in which case they need not extend more than 12 inches. They must be secured to the door by rivets or bolts. The grooved pulleys and pins must be of wrought or malleable iron or steel.

Memo.—It is recommended that frictionless pulleys be used.

74. The supporting rail upon which the door pulleys run must be of wrought iron or steel at least 2½ inches by ½ inch in section, securely bolted through or keyed into the wall. The wall bolts or keys securing the rail must not be spaced more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, and so placed that there is one directly opposite each hanger when the door is closed.

If Hinged Type—(continued).

70. *Note.*—Minimum sizes required for bolts and latches, and straps or clips for the same :—

Bolts.—Not less than ½ inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·357 square inch.

Latches.—Not less than ⅜th inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·375 square inch.

Straps or clips.—Not less than ⅛th inch thick nor less than 1 inch wide, substantially rivetted or bolted to the door.

71. *Frame.*—The door must be hung in a wrought-iron or steel frame, at least ¼ inch thick, carried round the four sides of the opening, and securely bolted through or keyed into the wall by substantial bolts or keys not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, with at least three on each vertical side. The frame must have a rebate at least 1 inch wide on all sides except the bottom. No lead or wood to be used in the fixing.

If Sliding Type—(continued).

75. *Frame.*—The opening must have a continuous frame of wrought-iron or steel at least ¼ inch thick, so constructed that when the door is closed a lock or channel joint at least 1¼ inches deep is formed on all four sides. The frame need not have a channel at the bottom, provided the bottom of the door be protected by a 4-inch projecting sill of brick or cement concrete, not less than 4 inches thick and extending 6 inches beyond the opening on both sides thereof, or by a sill of wrought-iron or steel plate at least ¼ inch thick bolted to the frame, extending the full thickness of the wall and projecting beyond the outer face of the door. The frame must be securely bolted through or keyed into the wall by substantial bolts or keys not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart with at least three on each vertical side.

76. In order to keep the lower channel clear of refuse it is recommended that a slot be made at the bottom of each side of the frame.

77. The use of cast-iron for door parts or fittings is not allowed.

78. Every door must have metal plate attached giving the maker's name and the date of its erection.

V.

"Dreadnought" Doors (also known as Door "B").

For definition of "Fireproof Door" or "Single Fireproof Door," and "Double Fireproof Doors," see commencement of Rules.

79. *Wall Opening.*—The opening must not exceed 45 superficial feet, nor be more than 6 feet in width, or 8 feet in height.

80. The sill, jambs and head must be formed of brick, stone or cement concrete, but the sill may be protected by an iron or steel plate, and iron or steel lintels are allowed if protected on external faces by brickwork or by at least 1 inch of cement concrete.

81. The raising of the sill from 1½ inches to 3 inches above the higher floor level on either side of the opening is recommended, in order to check the flow of water from one building to the other in case of fire.

82. *Construction of Door.*—The door must have an inner fame of wrought-iron or steel either of channel section $1\frac{1}{16}$th inches by ⅞th inch by ⅛th inch, or of flat bar $1\frac{1}{16}$th inches by ½ inch in cross section, on which are to be fixed iron or steel plates $\frac{1}{16}$th inch thick to form the faces of the door.

83. The edges of the plates must be fitted round the inner frame and be secured thereto by an outer wrought-iron or steel channel, 1⅜th inches by ⅞th inch by $\frac{1}{16}$th inch, which must be screwed and rivetted to the inner frame.

84. Panels, grooves or ribs must be pressed into the plates.

85. The space between the plates must be filled with insulating material in the panels with Asbestos Mill Board not less than ¼ inch thick, and in other parts with a special fibrous material composed mainly of Asbestos and Kieselguhr.

86. The plates must be stayed with cross rivets in rows not more than 3 feet apart, and having at least one rivet to every 2 superficial feet. Doors of the grooved or ribbed type must be further strengthened with horizontal bars of not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{3}{16}$th inch section, not more than 3 feet apart, rivetted and screwed together.

If Hinged Type :—

87. If the opening exceeds 3 feet 6 inches in width the door must be in two leaves (neither of which may exceed 3 feet in width) and have on each meeting style a cover plate not less than 2 inches wide by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick to form a 1-inch double lap when the door is closed.

88. *Hinges.*—The door must be hung on not less than three substantial hinges to each leaf.

89. *Bolts and Latches.*—The door must have bolts at the top and bottom (or if in two leaves there must be a bolt at the top and bottom of each leaf), which must fasten into or engage the frame. There must also be a central bolt or latch fastening into or engaging the frame, or if the door is in two leaves a central bolt or latch to hold the same securely together when closed.

90. The bolts and latches must be so arranged that the door can be opened from either side.

91. *Note.*—Minimum sizes required for bolts and latches and straps or clips for the same.

Bolts.—Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·375 square inch.

Latches.—Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$th inch thick nor of a sectional area less ·375 square inch.

Straps or clips.—Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$th inch thick nor less than 1 inch wide, substantially rivetted or bolted to the door.

92. *Frame.*—The door must be hung in a frame of angle iron or steel not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 1/5th inch carried round the four sides of the opening and securely bolted through or keyed into the wall by substantial bolts or keys not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, with at least three on each vertical side. The frame must have a projection to form a rebate at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide on all sides except the bottom. No lead or wood to be used in the fixing.

If Sliding Type :—

93. The door must be in one leaf. If it exceeds 54 inches in width it may be formed in two or more parts, joined together by H iron $1\frac{1}{8}$th inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{1}{4}$th inch in section, or by two cover plates each 2 inches by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in section, fixed vertically and rivetted through the channel frames.

94. *Hangers and supporting rail.*—The door must be hung from the top by wrought or malleable iron or steel hangers of substantial design, extending at least 15 inches down the door unless designed with a double strap, in which case they need not extend more than 12 inches. They must be secured to the door by rivets or bolts. If the door exceeds 5 feet in width not less than three hangers must be fitted. The grooved pulleys and pins must be of wrought or malleable iron or steel.

Memo.—It is recommended that frictionless pulleys be used.

95. The supporting rail upon which the door pulleys run must be of wrought iron or steel at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in section, securely bolted through or keyed into the wall. The wall bolts or keys securing the rails must not be spaced more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, and be so placed that there is one directly opposite each hanger when the door is closed.

96. *Frame.*—The opening must have a continuous frame of wrought-iron or steel at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, so constructed that when the door is closed a lock or channel joint at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep is formed on all four sides. The frame need not have a channel at the bottom, provided the bottom of the door be protected by a 4-inch projecting sill of brick or cement concrete, not less than 4 inches thick and extending 6 inches beyond the opening on both sides thereof, or by a sill of wrought-iron or steel plate at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick bolted to the frame extending the full thickness of the wall and projecting beyond the outer face of the door. The frame must be securely bolted through or keyed into the wall by substantial bolts or keys not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, with at least three on each vertical side.

97. In order to keep the lower channel clear of refuse it is recommended that a slot be made at the bottom of each side of the frame.

98. The use of cast-iron for door parts or fittings is not allowed.

99. Every door must have a metal plate attached giving the maker's name and the date of its erection.

VI.

"Steyp" Doors (Also known as Door "D").

For definition of "Fireproof Door," or "Single Fireproof Door," and "Double Fireproof Doors" see commencement of Rules.

100. *Wall Opening.*—The opening must not exceed 45 superficial feet, nor be more than 6 feet in width or 8 feet in height.

101. The sill, jambs and head must be formed of brick, stone or cement concrete, but the sill may be protected by an iron or steel plate, and iron or steel lintels are allowed if protected on external faces by brickwork or by at least 1 inch of cement concrete.

102. The raising of the sill from 1½ inches to 3 inches above the higher floor level on either side of the opening is recommended, in order to check the flow of water from one building to the other in case of fire.

103. *Construction of Door.*—The door must have its surfaces constructed of hollow rectangular strips of iron or steel of not less than No. 20 B. W. G., each having an opening in the underside running the full length of the strip. The maximum width of the strips must not exceed 2½th inches and the depth must not be less than ½ inch.

104. The metal strips must run diagonally with the top and sides of the door (the strips on one face running at right angles to those on the opposite face), and be mounted upon a ½ inch thickness of hard asbestos-slate composed of two or three sheets (each not less than the full size of the door) superimposed upon each other and rivetted together. Rivets must be placed down each strip, not more than 2 feet apart. Upon each face of the asbestos-slate, beneath the head of each rivet, there must be two washers, a small one in contact with the asbestos-slate and a larger and stouter one resting on the smaller one. The underfaces of the metal strips must slide beneath the larger washer and be held securely against the asbestos-slate.

105. The edges of the door must be enclosed in a border of iron or steel not less than No. 16 B.W.G., bent into the shape of a channel and overlapping each face of the door not less than 2 inches. The whole door must be bound together at the edges by rivets passing through each metal strip, as well as through the iron or steel border and the asbestos-slate. The border and the strips must be lead-coated on both sides.

If Hinged Type:—

106. The door should be in one leaf, but may be in two leaves. If in two, the leaves must be so constructed that a rebated joint not less than 1 inch wide is formed at the meeting styles when the door is closed.

107. *Hinges.*—Each leaf must be hung on not less than three substantial strap hinges extending two-thirds of its width, and set in and rivetted to the asbestos-slate.

108. *Bolts and Latches.*—The door must have bolts at the top and bottom (or if in two leaves there must be a bolt at the top and bottom of each leaf), which must fasten into or engage the frame or, if there be no frame, into strong wrought-iron or steel sockets securely fixed in the head and sill of the opening respectively. There must also be a central bolt or latch fastening into or engaging the frame, or, if the door is in two leaves, a central latch to hold the same securely together when closed.

109. The bolts and latches must be so arranged that the door can be opened from either side.

If Sliding Type:—

113. The door must be in one leaf and must overlap the opening at least 3 inches at the top and sides, the portion of the wall overlapped being faced up with cement so as to ensure close contact when the door is closed.

114. The bottom of the door must be protected by 6-inch projecting sill of brick or cement concrete not less than 4 inches thick and extending 6 inches beyond the opening on both sides thereof, or by a sill of wrought-iron or steel plate at least ¼ inch thick bolted or keyed into and extending the full thickness of the wall and projecting beyond the outer face of the door.

115. *Hangers and Supporting Rail.*—The door must be hung from the top by wrought or malleable iron or steel hangers of substantial design extending at least 15 inches down the door, and set in and rivetted to the asbestos-slate. If the door exceeds 5 feet in width not less than three hangers must be fitted. The grooved pulleys and pins must be of wrought or malleable iron or steel.

If Hinged Type—(continued).

110. *Note.*—Minimum sizes required for bolts and latches and strap or clips for the same :—

Bolts.—Not less than ½ inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·375 square inch.

Latches.—Not less than ⅜ inch thick nor of a sectional area less than ·375 square inch.

Straps or clips.—Not less than ⅛th inch thick nor less than 1 inch wide, substantially riveted or bolted to the door.

111. *Frame.*—The door must be hung in a wrought-iron or steel frame, at least ¼ inch thick carried round the four sides of the opening, and securely bolted through or keyed into the wall by substantial bolts or keys not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, with at least three on each vertical side. The frame must have a rebate at least 1 inch wide on all sides except the bottom. No lead or wood to be used in the fixing.

112. Or, the frame may be omitted, provided the door overlaps the opening at least 3 inches at the top and sides, the portion of the wall overlapped being faced up with cement so as to ensure close contact when the door is closed ; and further provided the bottom of the door be protected by a 6-inch projecting sill of brick or cement concrete, not less than 4 inches thick and extending 6 inches beyond the opening on both sides thereof or by a sill of wrought-iron or steel plate at least ¼ inch thick bolted or keyed into and extending the full thickness of the wall and projecting beyond the outer face of the door.

If Sliding Type—(co n ti

Memo.—It is recommended that frictionless pulleys be used.

116. The supporting rail upon which the door pulleys run must be of wrought-iron or steel, at least 2½ inches by ½ inch in section, securely bolted through or keyed into the wall. The wall bolts or keys securing the rail must not be spaced more than 2 feet 6 inches apart, and be so placed that there is one directly opposite each hanger when the door is closed.

117. To the top of the door must be secured two wrought-iron or steel angle brackets, to prevent the pulleys jumping the rail and to stay the door from falling away in the event of the pulleys or hangers becoming distorted in the heat of a fire.

118. With the object of keeping the door close against the wall when closed, two wrought or malleable iron or steel stops of substantial design must be built into the wall so as to engage one of the vertical edges of the door at points, respectively, one-third and two-thirds of its height. A roller guide must also be built into the wall or sill to engage with an iron wedge fixed to the bottom corner of the door at its opposite edge.

119. Striking plates of angle iron not less than ⅛th inch thick must be attached to the door to protect those parts which close into the stops.

120. The use of cast-iron for door parts or fittings is not allowed.

121. Every door must have a metal plate attached giving the maker's name and the date of its erection.

Section II.

Rules for the Construction and Fixing of Fireproof Shutters.

The expression "fireproof shutter" means a shutter for the protection of window or other openings in external walls from outside exposure, constructed and erected in accordance with one or other of the following specifications.

No window or other opening exceeding 56 superficial feet shall be deemed capable of protection by fireproof shutters.

All shutters must fit closely to the window or other opening and no lead or wood may be used in the fixing.

Specifications.

Iron or Steel Shutters.

"Checkfire" Shutters, original or "A" Type.

"Checkfire" Shutters, light or "C" Type.

"Dreadnought" Shutters
and
"Stryp" Shutters.

Shutters of any of the above descriptions must be constructed and fixed in accordance with the specification (see Section I) relating to fireproof doors of their particular type, except as to size.

Metal-covered Shutters.—Must be constructed and fixed in accordance with the specification relating to metal-covered doors of the same type except as to size and that only two layers of boards need be used.

Steel Gauze Shutters.—The gauze must be of steel wire not less than $\frac{1}{16}$th inch thick and have not less than 64 meshes to the square inch and must be securely rivetted in a double frame of angle iron or steel at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, dividing the shutter into panels not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches.

Revolving Iron Shutters.—Must be constructed of curvilinear laths of wrought-iron or steel not less than No. 12 B.W.G. rivetted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hinged straps not more than 2 feet apart or of galvanized steel not less than No. 21 B. W. G. in thickness interlocked together and running in wrought-iron or steel channels not less than 1 inch deep securely bolted or keyed into the wall.

No. 35 OF 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th February* 1913.

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 23rd December 1912, together with two copies of new rules regarding Fireproof Doors and Shutters, which came into force as from 1st January 1913.

My Committee contend that 7 days' notice of material alterations in existing rules is not sufficient, and they request for the future, that six months' notice be given.

I am further to request that any of these doors which may have been ordered prior to the adoption of these new rules may be allowed to pass, if they arrive within two months of the date of your letter under reply.

To enable me to notify all members of this Association, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly send me 100 copies of the new rules.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY, *13th February* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 35 of the 6th instant on the subject of the new rules *re* Fireproof Doors adopted by this Association.

In reply, we are directed to say that the Offices who have the placing of insurances on Mills have no doubt informed their clients of the greater scope now given by the new rules

with regard to the choice of doors. Our Committee, therefore, do not see the necessity of supplying additional copies as asked in your letter.

As regards your request that doors ordered prior to the adoption of the new Rules should be allowed to pass, we are directed to say that any question arising on the point will receive due consideration on its being brought to the notice of the Committee through the leading office on the Mill.

As regards your suggestion that six months' notice of material alterations should be given, we are directed to inform you that the Committee cannot bind themselves to a time when alterations have to be made, but they will always endeavour to arrange to bring in alterations so as to cause as little trouble to the mill industry as possible.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Appendix O.

Fire Insurance of Mills.

ROYAL ASIA

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st June* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In your letter of 18th December last your Association asked this Committee to meet a Sub-Committee of your Association on the subject of rates and discounts for sprinklered mills in Bombay.

You will recollect that the meeting took place on the 16th January last when your Chairman placed the views of your Association before our Committee and raised the following points, *viz*:—

(1) Sprinkler discount.
(2) Extra charge for Electric Light for three hours.
(3) Blow room rates.
(4) Rates for ring spinning, doubling, reeling and weaving.
(5) Rates for mixing rooms.

The points raised by your Association have had the careful consideration of our Committee, and the matter having been placed before the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign), we have now to advise you that this Committee have agreed upon the following reductions:—

(1) Sprinkler Discount to be increased from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent.
(2) Cancelment of the extra charge for Electric Light for 3 hours.
(3) Reduction in Blow Room rates where the process is by suction from Mixing Room.

With regard to Blow Rooms of the old type, Mixing Rooms and Ring Spinning, etc., the Committee do not see their way to make any alteration.

The present concessions however to sprinklered mills in Bombay will mean a saving in premium of over 2 lakhs on account of sprinkler discount and something like Rs. 50,000 for

the free use of Electric Light between the hours of 5-30 a. m. and 9-30 p. m. There will besides be a further saving to mills which qualify for the revised Blow Room rates.

Our Committee would remind you that it has hitherto been the practice to inspect Electric Light Installations when they were originally erected; and, unless alterations have been made in the installation, the use of the light was allowed for any period notwithstanding the fact that the installation may have deteriorated to a serious extent, they have recently appointed an Inspector of Electric Installations; and it is now proposed with regard to mills that an annual inspection of all installation be made and a small fee charged for such inspection. This arrangement will be, as our Committee think you will agree, mutually advantageous.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 161 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 1*st July* 1912.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by my Committee to thank you for the contents of your letter of the 21st ultimo.—Yours faithfully,

H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

No. 245 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 14*th November* 1912.

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your letter, dated 21st June 1912, I am directed by my Committee to inform you that they much appreciate the concessions you have been instrumental in securing from the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign), in connection with Sprinkler Discounts; and I am to convey my Committee's best thanks to the members of your Association for the interest they have taken in this matter.

I am, however, to raise certain other points, in this connection, which my Committee hope will receive your sympathetic consideration.

In your letter under reply, you say Sprinkler Discount is to be increased from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. This, it is understood, refers only to mill buildings; but evidently it has been an omission on the part of your Association not to allow the same discount on cotton godowns in connection with the mills in Bombay. My Committee, therefore, desire to know whether this increased discount should not also apply to cotton godowns.

I am also to draw attention to the exorbitant rates the Fire Offices' Association is charging for short date policies for cotton and goods inside the mills. As you are aware, Millowners generally have to take in stocks of cotton between the months of March and June for their requirements in the mills. Further, when there is a slack demand, they have to carry large

stocks of yarn and piece-goods in their godowns, and therefore short date policies are necessary to keep owners covered against the temporary increased stock.

My Committee hope you will favourably consider these further points and that you will arrange to issue short-date policies at proportional rates to the yearly policies, especially in view of the fact that the mills, in most cases, place all their fire insurance business with the various offices connected with your Association.

In conclusion, my Committee desire me to add that, if you wish, a Sub-Committee of this Association will meet your Committee for an informal discussion on these subjects, at any time that may be convenient.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th December* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are instructed to state that your favour of the 14th ultimo has had the careful consideration of our Committee, and to reply to same as follows :—

The increased Sprinkler Discount of 50 per cent. refers, as you surmise, to the main blocks of Mills only, and it was never the intention to give a similar discount for Sprinklered Godowns for the simple reason that Sprinklers are obviously nothing like so effective in godowns as in Mills.

With regard to the charges for short period policies, we are directed to say that our Committee are unable to agree with you that these are exorbitant.

Short period scales of premium are in use for every trade in every part of the world ; and our Committee therefore fail to see that your members have any genuine grievance, because these are applied to their risks.

Our Committee regret that they are unable to add to the very liberal concessions which have so recently been granted in the shape of increased Sprinkler Discounts, cancelment of the extra for electric light for 3 hours' use and reduced rates for Blow Rooms.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1913.

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your letter dated 11th ultimo, in connection with a Sprinkler Discount for godowns, I am directed to ask if your Committee will meet a small Sub-Committee of this Association on Tuesday next, the 21st instant, at 5-15 p.m., in this office, for an informal discussion on this subject.

An early reply will be much appreciated.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th January* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We duly submitted to our Committee your letter of the 16th instant, and are directed by them to reply that they will be pleased to meet a Sub-Committee of your Association in this Association's Room to hear their views, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 5-15 p.m. (Standard Time).—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Appendix P.

Electrical Installations in Mills.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *11th June* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

As you are doubtless aware several of the Mill Companies in Bombay have entered into an Agreement with the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company for the supply of electrical energy, including the fitting up of the Power Installation in its entirety within their Mills.

Under Clause XIII of the Agreement the Supply Company contracts to fit up the installation to conform to the Rules, etc., under the Indian Electricity Act 1910 (which contains very little reference to such installations), and engages that upon increase in fire insurance premiums following objection to the Installation by this Association, it shall be capable of proof that the installation conforms to the rules and regulations or the requirements of the Board of Trade in regard to undertakings of a similar nature.

Our Committee are advised that Factory Installations were not subject to the Board of Trade Rules, but that the Home Office Rules apply in such cases; and as this Association has rules on the subject of electrical installations based upon those of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, the Board of Trade Regulations and the Home Office Rules for Factories and Workshops, we are directed to suggest that your Members should insist upon Clause XIII of the Agreement referred to above being amended to the effect that it shall be capable of proof that the arrangements conform to the Rules of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association.

We may mention that the Committee has been in communication with Messrs. Alfred Dickinson & Co., regarding the amendment of the clause, who reply that they will not alter or amend the Agreements as suggested by the Committee, although they state that this Association's Electric Rules will be most strictly observed in carrying out the work.

We enclose a copy of the Association's Electric Rules referred to, and beg to say that we bring the matter to your notice specially as you will understand that if on inspection it is found that the installations in any *mills* do not conform to our Rules, it is probable that the fire insurance rates for such mills will be raised accordingly.

We venture to think it probable, therefore, that you will prefer to have the protection given by embodiment of the necessary guarantee in Clause XIII aforesaid, as proposed by our Committee.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 153 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th June* 1912.

THE AGENTS,
TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by my Committee to forward herewith the attached letter and pamphlet received from the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, and to ask you kindly to inform them whether the rules referred to differ from those in force under the Indian Electricity Act, and, if so, in what way.

An early expression of your views will be much appreciated.

Kindly return the correspondence with your reply, as it is required for the next meeting of the Committee on Monday next.—Yours faithfully,

H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., LD.,
NAVSARI BUILDINGS, FORT,
BOMBAY, *25th June* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 153 of the 24th instant, and note from the enclosure forwarded therewith the representation made by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association in connection with one of the clauses of our agreement with the Millowners for supply of power.

2. On the papers being forwarded to our Consulting Engineers in Bombay for an expression of their opinion they advise as follows :—

"The work as carried out will pass these rules and those of the Electricity Act."

3. As desired, the original letter, dated the 11th instant addressed to you by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, is returned herewith.—Yours faithfully,

TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 31*st July* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are directed by our Committee to refer to this Association's letter of the 11th ultimo to you, and to say they will be much obliged if you will let them have your advice as to any action taken by your Committee.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 186 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 1*st August* 1912.

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

In reply to your letter of 31st July, I have to state that the matter referred has not yet been settled by the Committee of the Association.

I will see that information is sent you directly any conclusion has been arrived at.—I am, etc.,

H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

No. 195 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 7*th August* 1912.

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

In continuation of my letter of 1st instant, I am directed to ask, with reference to Clause XIII of the Agreement between the members of this Association and the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., whether the Bombay Fire Insurance Association requires any special regulations beyond those laid down by the Board of Trade; also whether there is any point in Clause XIII that does not fully cover the requirements of the rules of your Association. My Committee will feel greatly obliged by your affording them information on these two points.—I am, etc.,

H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Appendix Q.

Improvement of Cotton Cultivation.

No. 44 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *20th February* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of this Association's letter No. 14, dated the 12th January 1912 and the correspondence that has ensued with the Government, with reference to the question of cotton cultivation in this Presidency generally, and particularly with reference to the establishment of a buying agency for cotton grown from American seed in Sind, I am desired to further address the Government on the following points.

2. My Committee request that Government should instruct the Department of Agriculture to establish a system of seed farms on the lines of those which have been so successfully worked in the Central Provinces, as it is their opinion that only by such seed farms being distributed over each Province can the desirable strains of cotton be kept pure.

3. It must also be borne in mind that such seed farms act as demonstrative farms, and under proper management are no expense to the Government as is shown in the Central Provinces. In the Central Provinces the Department of Agriculture requested a few farmers to sow say 5 acres each with a special kind of seed, guaranteeing that Government would make good any loss they might suffer. The fields had to be cultivated in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Agriculture, and the result was in every case a large profit to the farmer. Last season 42 such seed farms were established, and next season, if the necessary staff can be obtained, there will be some 60 such seed farms. Each seed farm receives its seed from the large Government seed farm at Akola. In the Bombay Presidency there is no similar system of seed farms; the Government buys the seed from a cultivator who appears to have a field with a pure strain.

4. My Committee has specially to urge this in view of the report recently issued by Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, in which he complains that, owing to the short rainfall and the primitive method of cultivation in the Bombay Presidency, the cotton crop this year would be poor, while if proper methods of cultivation had been adopted under the instructions of the Department of Agriculture, at least an average outturn of cotton would have been ensured, as evidenced by the experimental growing of cotton made at the Poona College.

5. With reference to the special experiments which the Government of Bombay are prepared to make of growing cotton from American seed in the Sind valley, my Committee endorse the suggestion that has already been made that new land in any Province, along irrigation canals that are being completed, should be given to farmers with the stipulation that a certain percentage of each allotment is to be cultivated with cotton, in accordance with the instructions of the respective Agricultural Departments. Such stipulation was in force in Sind as regards Egyptian cotton, and is still in force in the Punjab as regards the breeding of horses and mules. In Sind the stipulation was not enforced lately, as Government could not supply the necessary water for Egyptian cotton cultivation.

6. My Committee are of opinion that the Government of Bombay should impress upon the Government of India the necessity for an additional European Deputy Director of Agriculture, assisted by an adequate staff—all of practical agricultural experience—to be employed

in each Province, and that one of the Deputy Directors in each Province should specialise in cotton. It is felt that specialisation is necessary, as so many kinds of crops claim the attention of each Deputy Director, who, moreover, has each day several hours of correspondence to attend to.

7. My Committee further respectfully request that, as informally discussed by them with Mr. Noel-Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the Government of Bombay will urge upon the Government of India the importance of early introducing a scheme for furnishing statistical returns showing the number of cotton bales pressed in the country, similar to the one in force in the United States of America.

8. In conclusion, my Committee wish to emphasize the fact that this Association is very desirous of helping Government in every possible way, in the efforts that are being made for improving the method of agriculture and increasing the outturn of cotton throughout the Presidency; and it is hoped that results on a large scale will speedily ensue.

9, My Committee trust that the above suggestions will receive the favourable consideration of Government.—I have, etc.,

N. N. WADIA,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

Appendix R.

Special Schools for Factory Children.

No. 3599.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *7th June* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to send you the accompanying copy of letter No. 783, dated the 2nd April 1912, from the Government of India, Department of Education, on the subject of the establishment of special schools for factory children, together with extracts from the report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908 relating to the same question; and in inviting attention to the expressed opinion of the Government of India as to the desirability of the co-operation of the mill-owners in any scheme for the institution of such schools in the neighbourhood of factories, to request the favour of a statement of the views of your Association on the subject generally and in particular as to the best means of affording the desired educational facilities.

2. Government understand that your Association have already been approached in this matter by the Schools Committee of the Corporation, but they consider that it would be of advantage, as tending to the speedier formulation of definite proposals and the ultimate solution of the question, if they could be placed in possession at first-hand of the views thereon of the mill owning community of Bombay.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 783, dated the 2nd April 1912.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education);

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

I am directed to address you on the education of factory children. Enquiries were made in Education Department letter No. 525—529, dated the 18th of April 1911, from five* local Governments, as to the steps taken to carry out the recommendations contained in paragraphs 89—91 of the Report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1908. The replies show that while Local Governments are alive to the importance of the questions and are concerting or taking practical action, the results hitherto achieved in several Provinces are disappointing. The Government of India therefore desire to emphasise the opportunity afforded by the distribution of the present education grant of 50 lakhs of rupees for pushing on the schemes which Local Governments have devised to remove illiteracy among children employed in factories.

*Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

2. To this end, the establishment of educational institutions for plantations and factories is mentioned in the Education Department letter No. 378—384, dated the 13th February 1912, as a deserving object in connection with the grants now allotted for elementary education. The present communication will not deal with plantation-schools. It is believed that the Governments of the tea-producing Provinces are taking action in this matter, to the success of which it is hoped that these grants will conduce. Again, cotton ginning factories and jute presses are scattered and employ but few children, and there are other manufactures in which only skilled labourers are found. It is rather upon the large centres of industry where considerable numbers of children are employed in such places as cotton spinning and weaving and jute mills that efforts may usefully be directed. Statistics are appended to this letter based on the figures for these two industries.

3. The Government of India are inclined to agree with the opinion of the Commission that the best solution of the problem lies in special schools opened at suitable centres, close to the factories. The success of such schools can best be secured by the co-operation of the mill-owners. And it is thought that here, as has been found in the case of tea-plantations, the management may be of various kinds to suit local conditions and the feelings of the employers upon the subject. In some centres municipal schools may be found suitable; in others the employers may prefer to manage schools with or without aid, either *capital or recurring*. The Commission suggested a short course of two hours daily, repeated twice a day for the benefit of each set of half-timers. And such an arrangement, especially where the employers manage their own schools, is likely to facilitate a certain amount of enforcement of attendance if the employers consider this desirable. Both employers and pupils are more likely to appreciate the instruction if it receives a practical bent by the introduction of drawing and the use of hand tools in the higher stages.

4. I am now to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be informed not later than the 1st November next of the progress made in this respect, whether the suggestions contained in the preceding paragraph have been found practical, what are the numbers of children employed in factories in the province and how many of these are undergoing education. In addition to the figures appended to this letter, there may be children employed in other industries, such as the leather industry, who should be taken into consideration. The Government of India will also be glad to learn of the schemes set on foot or in contemplation for the education of factory children, and the actual or estimated cost of the establishment and maintenance of such schools. The matter is one in which the Government of India are anxious that progress should not be postponed or hampered by lack of funds.

* Not printed.

(*Paragraphs 89—91 of the report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1908.*)

Education.

89. We do not consider that factory owners should be compelled to provide elementary education for the children employed by them. We can see no reason why this particular obligation should be placed upon employers of factory labour only, and we know of no analogous provision in this country which could be cited in support of the proposal. Education is not compulsory in India, and the class from which the child workers employed in the factories are drawn does not, as a rule, take advantage of the educational facilities which are at present offered. Further, as we have already stated, we are most strongly opposed to the maintenance of schools within the factory enclosure. In many cases the mill school is used only in order to keep the children on the premises throughout the day, and they are forced to work, often for the full running hours of the factory, if the labour supply is short.

90. We feel strongly, however, that every facility and encouragement should be given to promote the education of children working in factories. The conditions under which these children live are necessarily such as to prevent them from availing themselves of educational facilities to the extent to which other children can; and in most cases it would be impracticable for the children, however willing they or their parents might be, to obtain any opportunity of attending school. It is hardly necessary to advance any arguments in favour of the suggestion that all possible facilities should be given for the education of this class; and we feel sure that in advocating this we shall command the sympathetic support of the employers of labour in India. The problem must, we consider, be attacked by the educational and local authorities acting in concert; and we trust that the various local Governments will bring all the influence which they can to bear in order to secure that the matter is adequately dealt with. The only solution of a practicable character appears to us to be an arrangement under which special schools for factory children would be opened at suitable centres, close to the factories; the course of instruction would have to be repeated twice each day, for the benefit of each set of half-timers, and the school hours would have to be fixed solely with reference to the working hours of the children in the factories. Arrangements could doubtless be made under which it would be possible for the children to attend school for a maximum of two hours each day. We do not consider that a longer period would be advisable in view of the facts that the children must necessarily be tired after their work in the factory, and that it is desirable to get them away from the factory, and the factory neighbourhood, at the earliest possible moment. These special schools would probably have to be financed by the local authorities concerned, but we feel confident that the factory owners for the education of whose workers these schools would be maintained would gladly assist in this matter by substantial voluntary contributions.

91. Further, in order to encourage the education of factory children, we propose that any child of 13 years of age, who can produce a certificate showing that he has passed such educational standard as each Local Government may fix from time to time, should be permitted to work as a "young person", if certified as physically fit to work 12 hours a day. This proposal is based on a similar concession given under the English Factory Law; though it may not be taken advantage of to any great extent at first, we believe that in time it may give some stimulus to education.

	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.														
	IN COTTON MILLS.					IN JUTE MILLS.					GRAND TOTAL.				
	Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children	Total.	Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children.	Total.
Madras	10,574	2,046	2,012	4,223	18,855	1,247	284	152	163	1,846	11,821	2,330	2,164	4,386	20,701
Bombay	104,219	30,210	12,644	8,555	155,628	...	...	...	...	...	104,219	30,210	12,644	8,555	155,628
Bengal	7,432	1,344	800	929	10,505	135,012	32,417	14,374	20,455	202,258	142,444	33,761	15,174	21,384	212,763
United Provinces	10,859	901	465	813	13,038	...	...	...	...	...	10,859	901	465	813	13,038
Punjab	2,862	284	180	282	3,608	...	...	...	...	...	2,862	284	180	282	3,608
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar.	7,780	2,276	342	1,463	11,861	...	...	...	...	...	7,780	2,276	342	1,463	11,861

No. 166 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 1*st July* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 3599 of the 7th ultimo. My Committee have carefully considered the contents of your letter and I am to state that whilst the elementary instruction of young children belonging to the Mills is desirable, the execution of the suggestion presents considerable difficulties. Under the existing circumstances, this could only be carried out if education were made compulsory.

2. My Committee, however, wish me to state that they are quite prepared to consider any proposal which can practicably carry out the intention of Government.—I have, etc.,

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman.

H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Appendix S.

Official Records of Factory Wages.

No. 83-S.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA.
SIMLA, 20*th September* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In the course of efforts to improve the official records of factory wages, it has been found desirable to record the course of wages of a representative and well recognised class of labour employed in large dyeing establishments. It is further desirable that the class to be selected should be one in which the scale of wages does not have too wide a range. The class "Hank dyers," which is probably found in establishments making dyed yarn, and in those where yarn is dyed for weaving, seems to be the representative class of labour for the purpose stated above. At the same time, it is recognised that in the case of establishments where dyeing is done only in the fabric, a record of the wages of "Piece dyers" will have to be constituted. It is therefore proposed to ask for quotations for both "Hank dyers" and "Piece dyers" and I have the honour to request that I may be favoured at your earliest convenience with your opinion as to the suitability of this arrangement: that is, whether the classes designated by the terms hank dyer and piece dyer are well defined, whether the rate of wages within these classes are approximately uniform at any one time, and whether the rates could be given by all dyeing establishments.—I have, etc.,

F. NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 240 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th November* 1912.

F. NOEL-PATON, ESQ.,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
Simla.

SIR,

In reply to your letter dated 20th September 1912, No. 83 S, I am directed by my Committee to inform you that the rate of wages obtaining among "Hank dyers" and "Piece dyers" in Bombay is from 8 annas to 10 annas per day.

I am to add that, in the opinion of my Committee, the two classes should be separately defined.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix T.

Smoke Nuisances Commission.

No. 4393.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *9th July* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that, under section 4 of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act VII of 1912, His Excellency the Governor in Council will constitute a Commission to supervise and control the working of the Act in the City. Under section 4 (2) and (3) the Commission will consist of a President nominated by Government and so many members as Government may determine. One-half of the members, exclusive of the President, are to be nominated by Government, and the remainder are to be elected, in such manner and for such period, as Government may direct, by bodies or associations whose interests are likely to be affected by the Act.

2. I am to inform you that Government, in pursuance of these provisions of the Act, have determined the constitution of the commission as consisting of the Collector of Bombay as President and six other members, three of whom will be nominated by Government. With regard to the appointment of the remaining three members, Government are pleased to allot two seats on the Commission to the nominees elected by, and representing the interests of, the Bombay Millowners' Association. I am to request that the names of the two members who may be selected by the Association for the Commission may be communicated to Government, if possible, within a fortnight of the receipt of this letter.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 177 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 12*th July* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4393, dated 9th instant, and to inform you that the two members elected to represent the Bombay Millowners' Association on the Commission in question are—

Mr. N. N. Wadia,
Mr. J. F. Bradbury.

I have, etc.,
DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman.
H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

No. 5307.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 12*th August* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 177, dated the 12th July 1912, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Government Notification No. 5306A of this date constituting the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Commission under section 4, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Act VII of 1912.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1912.

No. 5306-A.—It is hereby notified that under section 4, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Act, 1912, the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the gentlemen named below to constitute for the ensuing year the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Commission for the purpose of supervising and controlling the working of the Act :—

President :

The Collector of Bombay ... ...*Ex-officio.*

Members.

The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers ...*Ex-officio.*
Mr. T. S. Dawson ... ... } nominated by Government.
„ J. W. Mackison ... ... }
„ N. N. Wadia ... ... } nominated by the Bombay Millowners' Association.
„ J. F. Bradbury ... ... }
„ T. W. Birkett ... ... nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government

Appendix U.

Coal Traffic.

No. 253 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 22*nd November* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
RAILWAY BOARD,
Simla.

SIR,

The question as to the inability of the Railways terminating in Bombay to deal with the traffic offering during busy seasons is a matter which my Committee has been brought to the notice of the Railway Administrations on various occasions and although it is recognised that the conditions which obtained during the past busy season were exceptional, my Committee feel that the failure of the Railways to meet the requirements of trade generally is so complete that no excuse is necessary in further representing the matter to the Railway Board.

2. In this particular instance my Committee wish to draw attention to the inability of Indian Railways to carry the coal traffic offered to them, thus forcing mills in Bombay to obtain their supplies by sea which (owing to the present high steamer freights) enhances the cost per ton by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

3. The Collieries report that mill supplies of coal have been so bad because of the inability of the railways to supply "Public wagons." Whatever the cause may be the fact remains that mills in this Presidency are compelled to pay a good deal more for their supplies of coal than would be the case if the railways were sufficiently well equipped to deal with the traffic offering. There must also be an appreciable loss of revenue to the administrations concerned.

4. My Committee trust that in the general scheme which it is understood your Board has in hand for the improvement of railways, the interests of Millowners on this side have not been overlooked.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 2529 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD),
SIMLA, 9*th December* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd November 1912, and in reply am to say, in reference to your remark regarding the inability of Indian Railways to carry the coal traffic offered to them, that this question has been receiving special attention and I am directed to forward for your perusal a copy of the Report and Proceedings of the Coal Traffic Conference which recently met in Calcutta.

2. With regard to the last paragraph of your letter in which you ask that the interests of Millowners on the Bombay side should not be overlooked, I am to say that this is a question, the settlement of which would seem to be largely, if not entirely, a matter for the collieries with which the mills contract for their coal supplies, as railways are not in a position to allocate the wagons supplied to a colliery, on their indent, to the various customers of the colliery. Moreover Railways cannot interfere with a Colliery Company's business to the extent of deciding how wagons should be distributed to individual purchasers of coal.

3. The duty of the railway is to supply such wagons as a colliery may indent for, the colliery using these wagons to meet its obligations to purchasers. When the number of wagons available is less than those asked for, it is for the colliery to decide to which of its constituents it will give preference.

4. I am to add that the Railway Board are prepared to make enquiries, through their Mining Engineer and his Inspectors at the coal-fields, in any specific case referred to them, in which a colliery is very far behind hand in its contract obligations to a mill, and to ascertain the number of wagons with which such colliery has been provided and how it has used them. I have, etc.,

C. A. ANDERSON,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Appendix V.

Delays in Delivery of American Cotton.

No. 112 of 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th May* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to bring to your immediate notice the extensive delay which is being experienced by all importers of American Cotton in securing delivery of their consignments from the Docks.

2. The result of the delay is that firms are called upon to pay heavy additional fees on their consignments.

3. The complaints received are so general that my Committee feel that the matter is one that calls urgently for your attention.

4. I am further directed to state that the members of the Association feel that where the delay in delivering goods has been caused through no fault of their own, the extra fee charged by the Port Trust should be remitted.

5. In support of the above mentioned complaint, a specific instance has been quoted in the case of the S.S. "Arsterturm." The steamer arrived on the 15th ultimo yet when the end of the month came several importers were still awaiting delivery of their consignments.

6. I am directed to ask that you should take immediate steps to remedy this very unsatisfactory state of affairs whereby importing firms are put to great loss, delay and inconvenience.—I have, etc.,

H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

No. 2200.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 11*th May* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 112, dated 7th May 1912, I am directed to say that any delay which may have occurred in taking delivery of American Cotton from the Docks is principally due to the faulty system of marking the bales. Besides faulty marking *i. e.*, very indistinct and faint marks (and in some cases no marks), some bales have had a very large number of different marks, as may be seen from the numbers of pages in the importing manifests.

A further cause of confusion and delay has been that the Agents in Bombay have not received proper advice of the shipments from Port Said and have been unable to issue Delivery Orders to the Consignees. Weighing cotton in Dock by some Consignees has also been responsible for very slow deliveries and has further congested the Dock open spaces.

In spite of these difficulties the Trade has been given every facility at the Docks. Discharging cotton at night has been avoided as much as possible and in some cases stopped so that as good sorting as possible might be done, extra labour being furnished at the expense of the Port Trust for sorting. All letters from Importers or Consignees complaining of their inability to find their bales have been at once attended to, and much expense for labour has been incurred in searching. As soon as the Docks Superintendent knew that large consignments were coming forward he at once made arrangements for Importers to take direct delivery from the landing sheds, instead of carting to the American Cotton Shed, thus relieving the trade from cart hire charges and furnishing more space to effect deliveries in.

As regards the specific case of the S.S. "Arsterturm" the Docks Superintendent reports that the vessel arrived on 13th April 1912 and brought 9,193 bales of cotton, with numerous marks; there were 232 different marks out of 9,193 bales, and to render the matter more out of the ordinary 6,396 bales, belonged to one Importer; there were in the cargo of this vessel so many bales without marks, and so many faultily marked bales that work was seriously delayed. The vessel took 7 days to discharge and not a bale was removed until 17th April when only 33 bales were taken. After this deliveries were more rapid, the best days being 19th April 971 bales, 20th 1,224 bales, 22nd 1,111 bales. On 7th May there was still a balance of 364 bales. The reason of the slow deliveries was faulty marking, or no marking, and many of the bales were in bad condition with their wrappers torn to tatters.

From the abovementioned facts it will be seen that there was no fault attributable to the Port Trust in point of delay, and the question of payment of extra fees should be taken up with those responsible for the faulty marking and delay in sending advices. It is quite impossible to promote rapid clearances when goods are landed at the Docks indistinctly or unproperly marked, and it is hoped that the Millowners' Association have taken steps with the shippers to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have occurred in respect of the importations of American Cotton.—I have, etc.,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Appendix W.

Railway Risk Note Forms A. and B.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
VITHALWADI,
BOMBAY, 6*th November* 1911.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have been directed by my Committee to enclose herewith for your information a copy of the letter addressed by me to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, on the 17th October 1911, on the subject of the Risk Notes Forms A and B hereto attached. I hope that your Committee will be pleased to give it their best attention and will support the representations made therein.—I am, etc.,

SHANTARAM G. RELE,
Secretary.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
VITHALWADI, BOMBAY, 17*th October* 1911.

THE AGENT,
G. I. P. RAILWAY,
Victoria Terminus.

SIR,

I have been asked by the Managing Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association to approach you on the subject of the Risk Notes Forms A and B, required to be signed by the consignors before the goods are tendered for despatch either to stations on your line or to those on the foreign railways and to lay before you their grievances.

The members of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, dealing in cotton piece-goods and twist, despatch their goods by the G. I. P. Railway on their own account and on account of their constituents for a very long time and in order to make you aware of the facts they, with sanguine hopes of success, have asked me to put forward the following for your kind consideration and decision. Risk Note Form "A", hereto attached. I am informed that this Form was formerly required to be signed by the consignors in the case of liquids or perishable goods, tendered for despatch to stations on your line or to those on Foreign Railways and the words in big types at the top of that Form "Goods so defectively packed as to be liable to damage, leakage or wastage in transit", show that it is not necessary to sign and execute this Form in cases of piece-goods, bales, bundles and cases, because they are so well packed (that is, in three coverings) that there is no chance of any of them being damaged, leaked or wasted, but it is only a month or two that the General Traffic Manager issued orders to the staff concerned to obtain Risk Note Form "A" for such goods, found in torn or broken condition even by an inch. Coverings of bales and bundles, torn by being handled in carts to the extents of six inches or so, cannot be said to have been damaged. Outer wooden coverings of cases or piece-goods packed in tins found so broken, are repaired and then tendered for despatch.

Bales and Bundles, found in torn state, as is mentioned above, cannot cause shortage in quantity unless theft occurs and the claims for damages, paid by the Railway Company up to this time, are due to chafing, but the word "chafing" does not mean that the Bales and Bundles found in torn condition to the outer covering only are damaged, but that some portion of the piece-goods from inside must have been damaged by the rubbing of one bale with the other or by the rubbing of a case with a Bale or Bundle in transit. The Railway authorities should arrange to issue orders to the staff concerned to load the bales in such way as will prevent such chafage.

Bales, Bundles and Bags, packed in India, are also so packed that the Railway Company should not be required to pay claims unless their contents are extracted by the Railway servants or unless the contents are damaged by their being loaded in waggons, spoiled by oil, coal, etc. Bales, packed in India (*i.e.*, without tarpaulins inside) are allowed to pass without Risk Note Form A as per G. T. M.'s order, dated 15th March 1911, and communicated to the former Secretary of our Association, and if this is so, I should request you to allow the Bundles and Bags to pass as well.

I shall be glad to know if the Railway Board has been made aware of the system brought into force now only, the system which has caused a great deal of hardship and troubles to the merchants dealing in piece-goods and twist.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway do not require the Risk Note Form A to be signed by the consignors, and it is unintelligible why your railway have now enforced it.

Risk Note Form B. hereto attached.—This form states that in consideration of special reduced rates the consignor agrees to hold the Railway Company free from any responsibility for any loss, destruction, etc. The special reduced rate is nothing else than the competition rate in order to enable your Railway to secure goods traffic from Steamship Companies; for instance, the rate charged from Bombay to Calcutta (Armenian Ghat) is Rs. 1-2-0 on piece-goods and twist. If your railway had not reduced the rate, the piece-goods and twist would have been despatched to Calcutta by steamers, causing a loss of revenue to your railway. Where there was a competition, you had alternative rates, namely, the rate on Owner's Risk and that on Railway Risk, and on your own line, where there was no competition there was charged till recently, that is, till the 1st June 1911 only the Railway Risk rate. But from the 1st June 1911 your railway, I understand, has not only increased the Railway Risk rates but also introduced the alternative rates on your line, as you will be pleased to see from the table given below for some stations on your line by way of illustrations:—

From Bombay.	Rates before 1st June 1911.		Rates after 1st June 1911.	
	Railway Risk.	Owner's Risk.	Railway Risk	Owner's Risk.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Sholapur	1 1 11	Nil.	1 2 8	1 2 3
„ Amraoti	1 2 3	„	1 12 8	1 2 6
„ Akola	1 1 11	„	1 8 8	1 2 3
„ Murtazapur	1 1 11	„	1 10 3	1 2 3
„ Hinghanghat	1 0 10	„	1 13 5	1 2 9
„ Raichur	1 1 1	„	1 8 10	1 2 3

The consignors used to send goods to stations on your line at Railway Risk for very long time, but instead of finding the rates decreased in the interest of the public, they have the misfortune to see them increased with the alternative rates at Owner's Risk inflicted upon them. I shall feel obliged by your kindly inquiring into it and seeing that the system now enforced and causing great hardships to the trading community is abolished.

I beg to bring to your consideration that the Forms A and B. cause great hardships, troubles and losses to the consignors and have a demoralizing effect on the Railway employees inclined to stealing and thieving habits. As soon as the Railway servants know that the Railway Company is exempted from any responsibility for the contents, they can extract from the packages as much as possible and they can even do away with the whole consignment.

I shall, therefore, feel obliged by your kindly giving due consideration to the above representations as regards the Forms A and B and the alternative and increased rates for the stations on your line and favouring me with a reply at your early convenience.—Yours faithfully,

SHANTARAM G. RELE,
Secretary,
Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.

No. 31 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th February* 1912.

THE AGENT,
G. I. P. RAILWAY,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to represent that my Committee have been favoured with a copy of a letter which was addressed to you by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, on 17th October last, in connection with Risk Note Forms A. and B.

While my Committee quite recognise the necessity of your Company protecting itself against possible fraud, they consider the railway cannot take protection for this under Risk Note Form A, which is only authorised for use when articles were tendered for carriage "which are either already in bad condition or are so defectively packed as to be liable to damage, leakage or wastage in transit."

In spite of the fact that goods may arrive in Bombay in perfect condition the existence of the Risk Note carries the implication that the goods are damaged in some way and therefore the free disposal of the goods in the market cannot be arranged except at a loss. If damaged or defective packing was used the Railway receipt should be endorsed accordingly but my Committee cannot admit the railway have a right to indiscriminately take protection under Risk Note A, when such a course constitutes a serious hindrance to the trade.

My Committee feel this is a hardship that merchants should not be called upon to bear, especially as regards piece-goods consignments; and in generally supporting the representations of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association in this connection, they venture to hope something will be done in the near future to relieve the trade of so burdensome a restriction.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No 239 C-4.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
AGENT'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *14th February* 1912.

THE ACTING SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay,

Risk Note Forms.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 31, dated 6th February 1912, I have to inform you that, when piece-goods in bales or cases are tendered for despatch intact, no risk note is asked for, but if any of the bagging is torn, or the case damaged, the senders are given the option of either sewing up the torn bagging or repairing the case before despatch of the goods, failing which they are required to sign Risk Note Form 'A,' freeing the Company from responsibility in case of shortage at destination.

2. It will, I think, be admitted that the action of this railway is not unreasonable; all we require is that the packages should be delivered to us intact. When that is done no Risk Note is demanded, so that there could be no great hardship in asking senders to sew any rents or to repair cases, especially when it is remembered that this has the effect of localizing any thefts which might occur after despatch.—Yours faithfully,

FRANK CLARK,
Secretary.

No. 68 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th March* 1912.

THE AGENT,
G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 239 C-4, dated 14th ultimo regarding Risk Note, Form A, and to state that my Committee still adhere to the opinion that when damaged or defective packing is used for Piece-Goods, the Railway Receipt should be endorsed and that Risk Note Form A should not be demanded.

I am to call your attention to the 3rd paragraph of my letter No. 31, dated 6th ultimo, and to request that the matter may receive further consideration.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 239 C-6.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
AGENT'S OFFICE,

BOMBAY, *9th April* 1912.

THE ACTING SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 68, dated 15th March 1912, regarding Risk Note Form A, I am to say that, as previously stated, no risk note is asked for, if the bales or case, are tendered for despatch *intact*; but if the bagging of the bales is torn or the cases damaged, the senders are given the option of either giving a risk note or sewing up the torn bagging or repairing the cases. There can be no hardship in that arrangement. All that senders are required to do is to hand over their packages intact, by repairing any damage. This precaution is necessary otherwise claims would have to be paid at the receiving station.

2. A remark on the railway receipt without a risk note would not free this railway from liability in such cases. We hold that bales with their bagging torn or wooden cases damaged, are defectively packed, in that pilferages may have occurred before the goods are handed over to the railway and the consignees can point out and do point out the torn state of the covering in proof of the pilferage, which they maintain must have occurred in transit, if a risk note is not held showing the condition in which the goods were forwarded.—Yours faithfully,

FRANK CLARK,
Secretary.

Appendix X.

Public Holidays.

No. 294 OF 1912.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, *15th March* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the Government of Bombay have approved of this Chamber's suggestion that a Special Committee should be formed to advise on the festivals to be observed as Public Holidays in future. I am therefore to request you kindly to nominate a member of your Association for this purpose, at an early date, for submission to Government.

Due notice of the Meeting to be convened in this connection will be sent you on receipt of the Government's approval of the Special Committee so nominated.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 81 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd April* 1912.

THE ACTING SECRETARY,
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 294 of the 15th ultimo, and in reply, to inform you that the Chairman Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will represent this Association on the Special Committee in question.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 3780 OF 1912.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *19th November* 1912.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for your information, a copy of Government Resolution No. 3778 of this date, containing the orders of Government on the report of the Special Committee appointed to advise on the festivals to be observed as public holidays in the future.—I have, etc.,

C. W. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

Holidays—

Report of the Special Holidays Committee appointed to consider what festivals should be notified as Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

No. 3778.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *19th November* 1912.

Read Government Resolution No. 1784, dated 22nd May 1912.

Letter from the Secretary, Special Holidays Committee, No. 867, dated 28th August—10th September 1912 :—

"With reference to your letter No. 1787, dated 22nd May 1912, I have the honour to attach hereto the report* of the Special Holidays Committee appointed for the purpose of considering what festivals should be observed, in future, as public holidays under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act."

RESOLUTION.—After careful consideration of the report, the Governor in Council is pleased to accept, with the modifications indicated below, the recommendations made by the Special Holidays Committee.

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

2. Having regard to the opinion expressed by the Committee that they are in favour of a smaller number than 26 actual Bank holidays, Government is of opinion that the following five days may more appropriately be granted as sectional holidays than notified as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act :—

Day following the New Year's holiday.

Easter Monday.

Pajusan.

Kali Chaudas (*i.e.*, one of the three days of Divali).

New Year's Eve.

The New Year's day holiday is, under the Act, on New Year's day itself, and if that is a Sunday, on January 2nd ; and Government see no necessity to notify one day before and one day after that day as Bank holidays ; nor is there any need for a Bank holiday on Easter Monday. At Pajusan the Jains entirely suspend their own business for a whole week, but public business, trade, commerce, and banking are scarcely affected, and it makes no difference to the Jains whether one day or no day is recognized as a Bank holiday. In no other Province are more than two days notified as holidays for the Divali festival and the third day, Kali Chaudas, which has hitherto been observed in this Presidency may well be omitted.

3. On the other hand Government consider that all the three Mahomedan festivals, *viz.*, Bara Wafat, Ramzan Id and Bakri Id, should be allowed as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act in addition to Mohurrum which is usually notified under that Act. The Mahomedan community is large both in Bombay City and outside it, and the grant of four holidays is not too generous a recognition of festivals which are of very great importance to that community.

4. Further in view of the importance attached by the Parsi community to Zarthost-no-Diso, the Governor in Council is of opinion that it should also be allowed as a Bank holiday.

5. In accordance with the views expressed above the following festivals will in future be observed as public holidays under section 25 of the Act, besides the three days specified in that section :—

Maha Shivratri	One day.
Holi	One day.
Bara Wafat	One day.
Ramzan Id	One day.
Bakri Id	One day.
Jamshedi Naoroz	One day.
Ramnavami	One day.
Easter	One day.
King's Birthday	One day.
Zarthost-no-Diso	One day.
Cocoanut Day	One day.
Gokul Ashtami	One day.
Parsi New Year	Two days.
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Sud 4th). (The day chosen to be the actual day of Ganesh Chaturthi)	One day.
Khordad Sal	One day.
Dassera	One day.
Divali	Two days.
Mohurrum	One day.
Day before Christmas day	One day.
Day following Christmas day holiday	One day.

The total number of holidays will accordingly stand at 25, *i.e.*, there will be a reduction of one in the maximum number which was provisionally fixed by Government in the first instance. In view of the definite statement of the Committee that a less number of Bank holidays is favoured, the Governor in Council has notwithstanding this reduction, decided to accept the proviso suggested by it at the close of paragraph 1 of its report.

6. As, under the application of the proviso, no extra days will be allowed (1) on account of holidays falling on Sundays and (2) on account of two or more holidays falling on the same day and as the festivals which are to be notified as holidays will not be subject to alteration, the Governor in Council is of opinion that henceforth it is unnecessary to appoint a Committee to fix the days to be notified for a particular year.

7. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the members of the Special Holidays Committee for the valuable assistance they have rendered in the examination of the question.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,

The Accountant General,

The Collector of Customs, Bombay,

The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay,

The Prothonotary and Registrar of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Original Side, Bombay (by letter No. 3779, dated 19th November 1912),

The Editors' Table and Editors of Newspapers,

All Registered Libraries,

The Oriental Translator to Government (with a request that the Resolution alone may be translated into Gujerati, Marathi, Kanarese and Urdu and the translations supplied to the Editors of the Vernacular Newspapers concerned),

The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States,

The Political Agent, Savantvadi,

The Separate Department of the Secretariat (for the Reading Room for the Members of the Legislative Council),

The Non-Official Members of the Legislative Council,

The General Department of the Secretariat,

The Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
R. Aitken, Esq.,
J. Greig, Esq.,
The Chairman, Cotton Trade Association, Limited, Bombay.
F. F. Gordon, Esq.,
The Hon. Mr. Manmohandás Rámji,
Lakhamsi Nappu, Esq.,
Sir Dinshah M. Petit, Bart.,
The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., C.I.E.,
The Hon. Sir Sassoon David, Bart.,
Mahomedbhai Currimbhái Ibrahim, Esq.,
Sir Vasanji Trikamji, Kt.,
Purshotamdas Thákordas, Esq.,
} By letter.

ACCOMPANIMENTS TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 3778, DATED 19TH NOVEMBER 1912.

Report of the Special Holidays Committee nominated by the Government of Bombay for the purpose of considering what festivals should be observed in future as public holidays under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act.

We, the undersigned, having met in accordance with the terms contained in Press Note No. 1784, dated 22nd May 1912, have the honour to report as follows:—

The petitions from the various communities and from individuals have received careful consideration, and the following list of festivals, now recommended for recognition as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, has been prepared, after very fully discussing the question from all points of view:—

New Year's holiday...	One day	... Christian.
Day following New Year's holiday	One day	... „
Maha Shivratri	One day	... Hindu.
Holi	One day	... „
Bara Wafat and stoke or Ramzan and or Bakri Id.	Two days	... Mahomedan.
Jamshedi Naoroz	One day	... Parsi.
Ramnavami	One day	... Hindu.
Easter	Three days	... Christian.
King's Birthday	One day	... .
Cocoanut Day	One day	... Hindu.
Gokul Ashtami	One day	... „
Parsi New Year	Two days	... Parsi.
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Sud 4th) (The day chosen to be the actual day of Ganesh Chaturthi).	... One day	... Hindu and Jain.
Pajusan	One day	... Jain.
Khordad Sal...	One day	... Parsi.
Dassera	One day	... Hindu.
Divali	Three days	... „
Mohurrum	One day	... Mahomedan.
Day before Christmas	One day	... Christian.
Christmas Day	One day	... „
Day following Christmas day holiday	One day	... „
New Year's Eve	One day	... „
Total ...	28 days.	

Although the Committee recommend this increase of two days, accounted for by the inclusion of two additional Mahomedan holidays, they desire to state that they are not in favour of more than 26 actual Bank holidays, in fact a less number is favoured; and they make this recommendation subject to the proviso that whenever any of the festival falls on a Sunday (except such as are already provided for in the Negotiable Instruments Act), such festival or festivals shall not be gazetted as public holidays under the Act for that particular year, and further that should any two of the festivals fall on the same day, one holiday only shall be gazetted.

2. After carefully investigating actual dates, the Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the number of actual holidays will not average more than 26; but should there be less in any one year, it is recommended that an additional Mahomedan holiday be given

(one of those mentioned in the group of three), to bring the actual number up to 26. Although the Mahomedan members of the Committee have not signified their acquiescence, we recommend that Bara Wafat be the day chosen.

3. A copy of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Committee is attached hereto for information.

C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman,
R. AITKEN,
J. MULLER,
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
J. GREIG,
SASSOON DAVID,
VASANJI TRIKAMJI,
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS,
M. M. S. GUBBAY,
A. M. KAJIJI,
F. F. GORDON,
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO,
{ See my minute of dissent,
{ IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
MANMOHANDAS RAMJI,
{ Subject to my minute,
{ DINSHAW PETIT,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary, Holidays Committee.

NOTE.—Mr. W. H. Michael left Bombay. Mr. R. D. Bell left for Europe.

BOMBAY, 26*th July* 1912.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Special Holidays Committee held on Tuesday, the 23rd July 1912, at 1 p. m. in the rooms of the Chamber.

Present :—

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong (Chairman),
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Collector of Customs, Bombay,
The Prothonotary, High Court,
The Chairman, Cotton Trade Association, Limited,
F. F. Gordon, Esq. (Presidency Trades Association),
The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (Indian Merchants' Chamber),
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. (Millowners' Association),
The Hon. Sir Sassoon David, Bart.,
Mahomedbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim, Esq.,
Purshotamdas Thakordas, Esq.,
The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.,
The Under Secretary to Government, Financial Department,
R. E. Gregor-Pearse (Secretary, Holidays Committee).

The list of holidays, after the various suggestions which were brought forward at the previous meeting, were given effect to, totalled 32 days.

In opening the proceedings of the present meeting the Chairman suggested that the Jain holiday "Samvatsari", Sud 4th, should be bracketted with the Hindu holiday "Ganesh Chaturthi" and that the day chosen for this joint holiday should be the actual day of Ganesh Chaturthi. This reduced the number of days to 31.

The suggestion was unanimously agreed to.

The desirability of further reducing the list was then considered and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to delete from the list the following days :—

Zarthost-no-Diso.

Samvatsari, Sud 14th.

The list of suggested holidays thus standing at 29.

The Chairman then stated that in his opinion the question remaining to be decided was which of the four following holidays should be disallowed, so as to bring the total number down to 28 :—

The Pajusan holiday of the Jains.

The 2nd of January.

The 1st day (Kali Chaudas) of the Divali holidays.

One of the additional Mahomedan holidays.

A general discussion took place and finally Mr. F. F. Gordon proposed :—

That one of the additional Mahomedan holidays be taken out of the list.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., proposed the following amendment :—

"That the 2nd January should be allowed as a public holiday only when the number of actual days falls below 26 in any year owing to holidays falling on Sundays or to two holidays falling on same day."

On being put to the meeting this amendment was lost, four voting for, five voting against, and three abstained from voting.

The Hon. Sir Sassoon David, Bart., then put forward the following amendment :—

"That only 28 days be allowed; and that if in any year there are more than two public holidays falling on Sundays, or two holidays falling on same day, one extra Mahomedan holiday be allowed for that year."

On being put to the meeting this amendment was carried, nine voting for, three voting against.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., then proposed a further amendment as follows :—

"That Kali Chaudas, 1st day of Divali, should be allowed as a public holiday only when the number of actual days falls below 26 in any year, owing to holidays falling on Sundays or two holidays falling on the same day."

On being put to the meeting this amendment was lost, three voting for, seven voting against, and two abstained from voting.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., then proposed a further amendment as follows :—

"That Government be informed that this Committee is divided on the question as to which holiday, out of the list of 29 herewith attached, should be deleted in order to

for this Province. Realising the invidious nature of a discussion of this character and knowing the views of Government in regard to an undue increase in the total number of days to be allowed as Bank holidays, I restricted my request to the very minimum that should be granted to the Musalmans. As I have repeatedly pointed out both in the Legislative Council and at the meetings of the Holidays Committee the four days for which I have been pressing are Mahomedan holidays not only in Bombay, not only in India, but throughout the Mahomedan world, and I cannot therefore agree to one of them being put down in the subsidiary list. In the face of the decision of the Committee to recognise such days as are not recognised as Bank holidays in any other part of India, their recommendation is manifestly untenable. With a view to meeting the wishes of the Committee and to secure an unanimous recommendation I moved at the close of the proceedings the following amendment:—

> That Government be informed that this Committee is divided on the question as to which holiday, out of the list of 29 herewith attached, should be eliminated in order to bring the total down to 28, the Committee recommended that in view of the fact that some days will be saved in each year in consequence of holidays falling on Sundays and two holidays falling on the same day and in view of the further fact that the total number of holidays in Sind is 29 in each year, the same number of 29 should be recognised as Bank holidays for the Presidency proper.

This amendment was rejected by three votes for and five against, as many as four members abstaining from voting one way or the other.

I have since worked out a statement of the Bank holidays for each year from 1912 to 1930 on the assumption that the Committee had decided to recommend all the 29 days for the sanction of Government. I have done this in view of the feeling in the Committee that the number of actual days on which the Bank should be closed should not as far as possible exceed 26 days. I attach to this minute the lists I have prepared for each year up to 1930.

If my amendment quoted above had been accepted the result would have been as follows:—

Year.	No. of holidays recommended.	No. of holidays falling on Sundays.	Common No. of days for two holidays.	No. of days saved.	Actual No. of holidays
1912	29	3	1	4	25
1913	29	...	2	2	27
1914	29	4	...	4	25
1915	29	4	...	4	25
1916	29	7	...	7	22
1917	30	4	...	4	26
1918	29	1	2	3	26
1919	29	2	...	2	27
1920	29	3	...	3	26
1921	29	4	...	4	25
1922	29	6	...	6	23
1923	29	3	1	4	25
1924	29	4	1	5	24
1925	29	4	...	4	25
1926	29	3	...	3	26
1927	29	4	1	5	24
1928	29	2	1	3	26
1929	29	5	1	6	23
1930	29	3	...	3	26

In the year of 1917, two Bara Wafats in consequence of the lunar year.

It will be observed from the above summary that if the Committee had recommended 29 days and avoided the invidious distinction which they have decided to make, the result would have been that only twice in the course of nearly 20 years, the number of actual days would have been more than 26 and that by one only, while the average number of days would

have been a little under 25 days. By sanctioning one day more than 26 only twice in the course of nearly 20 years as against a saving of 21 days during the same period the Committee would have secured for two sister communities as Bank holidays the 2nd of January and Kali Chaudas in spite of these being not recognised in other parts of India, avoided creating an invidious distinction and secured the principle that there should not be as a rule more than 26 actual days on which the Banks should be closed.

I earnestly trust that in view of the reasons which I have advanced the Committee will reconsider their decision and agree to recommend unanimously to Government that the entire list of 29 days should be declared as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, subject to the elimination of those holidays which fall on Sundays in any year and the number of days saved in consequence of two holidays falling on the same day. If the Committee adhere to the decision they have already arrived at by a narrow majority, then I trust my minute of dissent with the list attached will be forwarded to Government for their favourable consideration.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

21st August 1912.

I have duly signed the Report of the Holidays Committee subject to the following remarks :—

I would in the first place insist on its being stated clearly in the body of the Report itself that the decision to drop the " Zarthost-no-Diso " from inclusion into the list of the Gazetted Holidays was not unanimous. The actual decision of votes should be mentioned instead of merely passing it off with the remarks " it was decided."

I would also impress the supreme importance of the extra holiday asked for by my community, by reason of its being to them, what the Easter holidays are to the Christians. It would be advisable therefore out of deference to the sentiments of my community to see to the inclusion of this day, by increasing the actual number of Gazetted Holidays. Should this be not feasible, either the 2nd January or the Kali Chaudas could without any difficulty be dropped, as both of these holidays are absolutely unimportant when compared to the " Zarthost-no-Diso."

DINSHAW PETIT.

10th September 1912.

No. 4289 OF 1912.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *18th December* 1912.

THE CHAIRMAN,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter * No. 267, dated 10th December 1912, on the subject of public holidays to be notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act, I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council has decided to add the following days to the list of festivals which are to be observed in future as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act :—

Easter Monday.
Kali Chaudas.
New Year's Eve.

I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

* Printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 4289, dated 18th December 1912.

bring the total down to 28, and we therefore request that in view of the fact that some days will be saved in consequence of holidays falling on Sundays and probably two holidays falling on same day, and in view of the further fact that the total number of public holidays in Sind is 29 in each year, this Committee recommends that the same number, *viz.*, 29, should be recognised as public holidays for the Presidency proper."

On being put to the meeting this amendment was lost, three voting for, five voting against, and four abstained from voting.

The Chairman then put to the meeting the Hon. Sir Sassoon J. David's amendment as the substantive proposition, and on being put to the vote it was carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary, Holidays Committee.

Minute of dissent by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.

I cannot agree with the report of the majority of the Committee. In the Press Note issued by Government constituting the Holidays Committee, Government state "that in view of the number of requests for additional holidays received from different communities, the whole question of the festivals to be observed as Bank holidays should re-discussed." There appeared to be a strong feeling amongst the majority of the Committee against this being done and the little discussion which actually took place at the last meeting of the Committee in connection with the limited number of holidays mentioned by the Chairman was hardly approved. The prevailing feeling was that as the total number of Bank holidays was to be increased from 26 to 28, the two additional days should be granted to the Musalman Community and that all the holidays previously recognised should not be disturbed. This attitude can hardly be regarded as consistent with the specific instructions conveyed by Government. What Government desired the Committee to do was to re-discuss the whole question of the festivals to be observed as Bank holidays, and I think it was the duty of the Committee to have fully enquired into the relative importance of each of the holidays to be recommended and those alone should have been accepted as could have been amply justified. I know the discharging of this onerous duty was difficult, and in view of the prevailing feeling in the Committee I expressed my readiness to agree with the suggestion which Mr. Michael, the Accountant-General, made to the Committee, when the list was brought down to 29 days, that the Committee should recommend all these 29 days for acceptance by Government subject to the elimination of those holidays which fell on Sundays in any year and the saving of days affected by two recognised holidays falling on the same day. Mr. Michael added that if Government regarded 29 days as too many, and desired to restrict the number of days to 28 they should be asked to omit one of the following four days :—

Pajusan,
2nd of January,
Kali Chaudas and
One of the additional Mahomedan holidays.

The Committee did not appear to be favourable to such a reasonable solution of the question, though it was not put to the vote. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee then proceeded to consider each one of these days. The copy of the proceedings of this meeting which is attached to the report gives full information as regards the resolutions and amendments which were discussed.

The general feeling in the Committee being in favour of retaining "Pajusan" it was allowed to remain. It is however interesting to note that the recognition of this day as a Bank holiday has never been recommended by the Holidays Committee which met every year

under the orders of Government. About three years ago the list forwarded by this Committee to Government was altered by the Hon. Sir John Muir Mackenzie by inserting this day in the list for another holiday which fell on a Sunday. It has since been continued as a Bank holiday.

It was then proposed that the 2nd of January be eliminated from the list of Bank holidays to reduce the number to 28. On being put to the vote this amendment was rejected by 4 votes against 5. It should therefore be noted that the recognition of the 2nd of January as a Bank holiday was allowed by a majority of one. In view of the discussion which took place at the meeting I have since looked up the lists of Bank holidays sanctioned for the other Provinces in India and I find that the 2nd of January is not a Bank holiday in any one of the other five Provinces. Madras, West Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Punjab do not recognise this day as a Bank holiday. When there is not a single Province in India which accepts the 2nd of January as a valid holiday it is the Bombay Presidency alone which has to satisfy the claims of four communities instead of three which all the other Provinces have to consider, which insist upon this day being so recognised. The Negotiable Instruments Act lays down that the 1st of January shall be a Bank holiday, but if it falls on a Sunday, then alone the 2nd of January should be so declared. Every other Province in India accepts this direction, while Bombay alone wants to have the 2nd of January as a Bank holiday always and in every year. I venture to submit this cannot be justifiable.

With referenee to the Kali Chaudas the case is equally strong. No justification was forthcoming why this day should also be declared as a Divali Bank holiday. The result of a reference to other Provinces in this case also is equally convincing. The Punjab, Madras, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the United Provinces have only one day as Bank holiday for the Divali festival. Western Bengal has two days for this festival, while Bombay insists upon having three.

I would not out of regard for the feelings of the sister communities raise these points, were it not made imperative in consequence of the attitude of the majority of the Committee in connection with Mahomedan holidays. If my community has all these years remained under a manifest injustice and the other communities have in consequence enjoyed a larger number of days as holidays, is that a sufficient reason to perpetuate such injustice in order that the sister communities should continue to secure those days as Bank holidays for which there never has been adequate justification ?

I will now examine the relative importance of some holidays accepted all these years as compared with the Mahomedan holiday which the Committee desire to put in the subsidiary list. The Christian community secure 6 days out of 28 as Bank holidays, three for the birth and three for the death of their Prophet. The Hindu community secure three days, one for each of the birthdays of their Gods. The day of the birth of the Parsi Prophet is a Bank holiday, while the day of the birth and death of the Prophet of Islam is not regarded as a Bank holiday unless there is a saving of three days in the year in consequence of some of the holidays falling on Sundays or more than one recognised holiday falling on a common day. I venture to submit that in view of the principle applied to all the other communities it is manifestly unreasonable that the Mahomedans should be placed in such an inferior position, especially when the days allowed to the sister communities are the days of the birth of their Prophets, in the case of the Mahomedans it is a day more sacred in consequence of being the day both of the birth and death of their Prophet. I need hardly point out that this sacred day of the Musalmans is proposed to be relegated to the subsidiary list in order to secure for the Christians as a permanent holiday the 2nd of January and to the Hindus the day of the Kali Chaudas, both of which are in no other Province of India regarded as valid Bank holidays.

I have been throughout reluctant to enter into the merits of the different holidays allowed to sister communities and it was for that reason that in my speech in the Legislative Council I deliberately directed my remarks to securing an increased number of Bank holidays

No. 4348 of 1912.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*rd December* 1912.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 4289, dated 18th December 1912, I am directed to forward a copy of Government Resolution No. 4283, dated 18th December 1912, regarding the additional festivals to be observed in future as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

Holidays.

Declaration of certain days as Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

No. 4283.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18*th December* 1912.

Read again Government Resolution No. 3778, dated 19th November 1912.

Letter * from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, No. 1046, dated 29th November 1912.

Government letter† No. 4037, dated 5th December 1912, to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Government letter † No. 4072, dated 6th December 1912, to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Letter * from the Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, No. 267, dated 10th December 1912.

Letter * from the Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, No. 44, dated 11th December 1912.

RESOLUTION.—On consideration of the representations received from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the following days should be observed as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act in addition to those mentioned in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 3778, dated 19th November 1912 :—

(1) Easter Monday.
(2) Kali Chaudas.
(3) New Year's Eve.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Accountant General,
The Collector of Customs, Bombay,

---

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.
† Not printed.

The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay,

The Prothonotary and Registrar of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Original Side, Bombay (by letter No. 4284, dated 18th December 1912).

The General Department of the Secretariat,

The Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay,
The Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association,
R. Aitken, Esq.,
J. Greig, Esq.
The Chairman, Cotton Trade Association, Limited, Bombay,
F, F. Gordon, Esq.,
The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji,
Lakhamsi Nappu, Esq.,
Sir Dinshah M. Petit, Bart.,
The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Kt., C.I.E.,
The Hon. Sir Sassoon David, Bart.,
Mahomedbhai Currimbhai Ibrahim, Esq.,
Sir Vasanji Trikamji, Kt.,
Purshotamdas Thakordas, Esq.,
} By letter.

ACCOMPANIMENTS TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 4283, DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1912.

No. 1046, *dated 29th November* 1912.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour on behalf of my Committee to address you with reference to Government Resolution No. 3778 regarding the festivals to be observed in future as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, which was received with your No. 3780, dated 19th instant.

2. The list of holidays notified in this Resolution has caused the greatest surprise and disappointment to the members of this Chamber, for it appears to them that the banking and commercial interests of the city, have been overlooked and that, as stated in the notification, holidays have been given for reasons altogether unconnected with the commercial life of Bombay. Bank Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act should undoubtedly be closely identified with the commercial life of the city, and any departure from this principle will certainly cause the greatest inconvenience.

3. The list of holidays recommended by the Special Committee appointed by Government for this purpose, although open to criticism, is on the whole satisfactory and is one which Government might well, in the opinion of my Committee, have adopted as it stood. In altering this well—considered list Government have omitted three Christian holidays, one Hindu and one Jain, and instead have introduced one Mahomedan holiday admittedly for reasons unconnected with commerce or banking, and one Parsi holiday, for reasons which are not stated and are not apparent. The omission of the Jain holiday "Pajusan" is not objected to by my Committee and its inclusion in the list submitted to Government is believed to be due solely to

the fact that this festival was introduced into the list a few years ago by Government, for reason which were however not very clear. It was, it may be pointed out, because of this departure from the recognised list that numerous petitions were subsequently received for additional holidays.

4. The omission of one of the Hindu holidays of Divali is not approved by my Committee, for ordinary business is dislocated by the Divali festival, and it is moreover extremely doubtful if any Hindu clerk will attend office during the three days of its celebration, in which case it is difficult to understand how the work of Banks and mercantile offices is to be carried on, and further, it does not seem wise to spoil a three days' holiday in the manner suggested. My Committee would respectfully submit that to those who have to live and work all the year round in the trying climate of Bombay, holidays of three or four days' duration are infinitely more desirable than an odd day in the middle of a week, which, from the point of view of beneficial holiday, is of no use to any one. In the list now published Easter has been broken into, Divali interfered with, and the Christian New Year holidays, which come at such an excellent time of the year for a thorough change, practically abandoned.

5. The omission of Easter Monday from the list is universally condemned as it is a holiday recognised all over Europe and also, it is understood, in America. It has always been a holiday in Bombay and in other Presidencies and as it follows three closed days it is absolutely useless for foreign mercantile and banking houses to remain open; no telegrams can be exchanged with Europe and business all over the world is at a complete standstill on this day.

6. The omission of 31st December from the list is also strongly objected to and by the banking community more especially, for it is on this day that certain departments, particularly in the Presidency Banks, close all their accounts and open fresh ones for the new year. The work entailed by these transfers is very heavy and can only really be done on a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act. It is true, in the published list sectional holidays are granted on Easter Monday, 31st December and the day following the New Year holiday, but my Committee do not understand what is meant by "sectional holidays" for commerce and banking, for it is obvious that if a Bank is open the Christian staff must be present, and equally obvious that if a foreign mercantile office is open the Christian staff must also be there. Sectional holidays on these days have therefore no meaning, and whatever may be the ultimate fate of this list these Christian sectional holidays should be removed.

7. My Committee respectfully request that Government will be pleased to receive at a very early date a deputation from the Chamber, with a view to revising the list now published and bringing it more into line with the banking and commercial needs of this city.—I have, etc.,

C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

No. 267, *dated 10th December 1912.*

To—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3780, dated 19th ultimo, together with a copy of Government Resolution No. 3778, containing the orders of Government on the report of the Special Holiday Committee appointed to advise on the festivals to be observed as public holidays for the future.

2. My Committee observe that the Jain holiday Pajusan has been omitted from the list of holidays on the grounds that public business, trade, commerce and banking are scarcely affected thereby, although the Jains themselves suspend their business for a whole week during this festival. It is agreed that public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act should be considered principally from the point of view of the banking and mercantile interests of the Presidency, and holding this opinion with Government, my Committee suggest that Easter Monday, New Year's Eve and Kali Chaudas might be included in the list.

3. Easter Monday is a generally recognised holiday throughout the commercial world; New Year's Eve is an important day in banking circles, especially the Presidency Banks, as it is understood that on this day certain departments close all their accounts and open fresh ones for the new year. The exclusion of Kali Chaudas from the list will also cause a deal of inconvenience to business houses in Bombay, as it is extremely doubtful if any Hindu will attend office during the usual three days' celebration of the Divali festival.

4. My Committee submit that the requirements of the case are not met by notifying these three days as sectional holidays because of the enormous percentage of Christian and Hindu employés in the Banks and general offices. The percentage of Mahomedan employés does not represent two per cent. of the whole, therefore sectional holidays for this community can be granted without materially affecting the general routine of business.—I have, etc.,

DINSHAW PETIT,
Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay.
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

No. 44, *dated* 11*th December* 1912.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the recent notification of the Government regarding the Bank Holidays, my Committee note with deep regret that the important Hindu holiday of "Kali Chaudas" is cancelled from the list. This holiday is observed by all the classes of the Hindu community to which large percentage of the clerical staff of the Banks and other commercial offices belong.

It would therefore appear to be impossible for these offices to carry on their work in the absence of Hindu clerks, who would absent themselves on that day, it being considered a sectional holiday for the Hindus.

There would consequently be a heavy congestion of work, and perhaps it would lead to clerical errors and a serious lapse in organization.

The reason of the "Kali Chaudas" not being observed as a holiday in other Presidencies is due to the fact that each Presidency has got different customs and different traditions. Thus, in Bengal, Durga Puja holidays are considered important, while in the United Provinces "Ramnavami" and "Nagpancham" are considered important.

Under the circumstances, my Committee hope that the Government will be pleased to reconsider their decision and to declare "Kali Chaudas" as Bank Holiday.—I have, etc.,

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI,
Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

Appendix Y.

Military Mechanical Transport.

No. TRANS, 13/1.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BOMBAY BRIGADE,
SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS,
BOMBAY, *the 16th August* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that a question of introducing Mechanical Transport as a substitute for Bullocks, etc., is under consideration of Army Head Quarters, and it is proposed to adopt a petrol driven vehicle (lorry or tractor) which would, it is understood, meet the requirements of the case.

2. In the event of the Mechanical Transport being maintained at Bombay, will you kindly let me know if the local Mills, &c., can utilise any of this Transport in time of peace for the carriage of goods, etc., etc., if so, kindly intimate the extent to, and the conditions under which, it can be utilized.

3. Although no particular type has yet been decided on, it is believed that two types of Mechanical Transport, *viz.*, those with a useful load of 30 cwts and 3 tons respectively, would suit the needs of this country and would probably be introduced.

4. Will you please also intimate the roads by which the Transport will require running, to enable me to ascertain the carrying capacity of such roads especially as regards bridges, culverts, etc., which may, in some cases, not be strong enough.

I request the favour of an early reply.—I have, etc.,

L. J. MATHIAS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Officer in charge Supplies,
Bombay Brigade.

No. 221 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th October* 1912.

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE SUPPLIES,
BOMBAY BRIGADE,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. Trans 13/1 of 16th August. In reply, I am directed to state that the institution of petrol driven vehicles in this city would, in the opinion of my Committee, meet with the fullest support of the local Millowners. Scope for employment of these vehicles would probably be found in traffic from Colaba to the Mills, and also in the carriage of finished commodities from the Mills to the godowns. Should it be possible to obtain an alteration in the existing regulations, whereby motor vehicles are forbidden to enter the Docks, these vehicles would further be employed in the carriage of goods from the godowns to the Docks themselves.

In reply to your enquiry as to the route, I am directed to say that most of such traffic is now confined to the main roads between Colaba and Parel.

I am to add that my Committee would welcome any further information on the subject. I have, etc.,

H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

No. TRANS 13/12.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BOMBAY BRIGADE,
SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS,
BOMBAY, *9th December* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

While thanking you for the information given in your No. 221, dated 8th October 1912, regarding the adoption of petrol driven vehicles in the Bombay Brigade and which you state would meet with the support of the local Millowners, etc., I have the honour to request the favour of information as to how many lorries or tractors and the condition under which they would be utilized throughout the City as asked in para, 2 of my No. Trans 13/1, dated 16th August 1912.

2. This information is urgently required with a view to form a estimate of the probable number of Government motor lorries or tractors that could be located in Bombay and hired out to Mills and other business concerns.

3. I shall feel obliged by a very early reply from you as the required report to the Quarter-Master-General in India is detained on this account.—I have, etc.,

E. E. PRESTON, Major,
Officer in charge Supplies,
Bombay Brigade.

No. 13 OF 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th January* 1913.

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE SUPPLIES,
BOMBAY BRIGADE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 9th ultimo, regarding Military Mechanical Transport and to inform you that my Committee are quite unable to form an opinion as to how many lorries or tractors may be required for trade purposes and they can only suggest that a few vehicles be placed at the disposal of the public as a beginning.

The principal consideration, from a business point of view, is of course that of cost and my Committee are of opinion that if the mechanical transport can be hired at a cost which compares favourably with the present system of Bullock cartage, the public will take advantage of the extra facilities offered by the new scheme of carting goods to and from the Docks and Mills.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix Z.

Improper use of Royal Arms and Prince of Wales' Feathers.

No. 1296 of 1912.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *6th February* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a letter No. 400-414-45, dated 12th January 1912, from the Government of India and of its accompaniments, on the subject of legislation with a view to preventing the improper use of the Royal Arms and Prince of Wales' Feathers in India, and to request you to favour Government with the opinion of the Association in the matter.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(Commerce and Trade.)

No. 400—414-45, dated 12th January 1912.

To—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a despatch No. 141, Public, dated the 18th August 1911, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, forwarding a representation from the Royal Warrant Holders' Association on the subject of the prevention of the improper use of the Royal Arms and Prince of Wales' Feathers in India.

2. It will be observed that the Association recommends the adoption of legislation in India on the lines of section 68 of the English Trade Marks Act of 1905 (5 Edward VII., Cap. 15), and that the Lord Chamberlain has expressed his entire approval of the proposal. In view of the Lord Chamberlain's opinion, the Government of India consider it probable that His Majesty's Government will continue to press for action in the matter, and they are of opinion that the question of the action necessary to provide for the point should now be considered.

3. The Indian law contains no provision governing the unauthorised use of the Royal Insignia, nor can this question be taken up in connection with the contemplated revision of the Indian Company Law, which will apply only to Registered Companies. It is probable therefore that the matter cannot be provided for otherwise than by separate legislation.

4. The provisions of the English law in regard to this matter are as follows:—

Under section 20 of the English Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, a penalty not exceeding £20 is provided in case of a false representation by any person that any goods are made by a person holding a Royal Warrant or for the service of His Majesty or any of the Royal Family or any Government Department. The unauthorized assumption of Royal Arms is dealt with by section 90 (2) of the English Patents and Designs

Act, 1907, which provides for a fine not exceeding £20 for the use by any person in connection with any trade, business, calling or profession, without the authority of His Majesty, of the Royal Arms (or arms so nearly resembling them as to be calculated to deceive) in such a manner as to be calculated to lead to the belief that he is duly authorised to use them. The provisions of this section are supplemented by those of section 68 of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, which provides for a civil remedy by injunction applicable not only to the misuse of the Royal Arms but also to the use of any device emblem or title in such manner as to be calculated to lead to the belief that the person using the same is employed by or supplies goods to His Majesty or a member of the Royal Family.

5. The Government of India are disposed to think that penalisation on the lines of section 90 (2) of the English Patents and Designs Act, 1907, is neither necessary nor desirable in the present conditions of trade in India, where retail vendors are often ill-educated and ignorant men; and that, if legislation on this question is undertaken in India, it might take the form of an enactment somewhat similar to section 68 of the English Trade Marks Act, 1905, combined with a penal clause on the lines of section 20 of the English Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, to prevent the dishonest and fraudulent use of the Royal Arms by vendors and others.

6. I am to say that the Government of India would be glad to be furnished with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on this question, after consultation with the representatives of the principal commercial interests.—I have, etc.,

A. C. McWATTERS,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC No. 141.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
18th August 1911.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

I forward, for such action as Your Excellency's Government may think fit to take in the matter, a copy of a letter which I have received from the Secretary of the Royal Warrant Holders' Association with regard to the prevention of the improper use in India of the Royal Arms and Prince of Wales' Feathers.

From Secretary, Royal Warrant Holders' Association, dated 29th June 1911, with enclosure.

2. The Lord Chamberlain has expressed his entire accordance with the proposal that the improper use by trading firms in India of the Royal Arms should be dealt with by legislation.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) CREWE.

ROYAL WARRANT HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION,
8 HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.,
29th June 1911.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

The Royal Warrant Holders in India have approached this Association, through their representative, Mr. John Faletti, of Simla, a member of this Association, with a view to taking steps to prevent the improper use of the Royal Arms and Prince of Wales' Feathers in India.

At a meeting of the Committee of this Association held yesterday, I was instructed to enquire, and petition on their behalf, if it would be possible for you to instruct the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry to pass into law for India Act 5 Edward VII., Cap. 15, section 68 (Trade Marks Act, 1905, copy enclosed herewith), in order to enable the Royal Warrant Holders in India to take action against any firm making an unauthorised user of the Royal Arms, etc., and to so safeguard their interests and privileges.

I am desired by my Committee to add that they would be most grateful if you would give this matter your kind consideration.—I am, etc.,

(Sd.) JAMES W. COLEMAN,
Secretary.

ANNEX.

TRADE MARKS ACT, 1905.

(5 Edward VII., Cap. 15.)

SECTION 68.

Royal Arms.

68. If any person, without the authority of His Majesty, uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession, the Royal Arms (or arms so closely resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive) in such manner as to be calculated to lead to the belief that he is duly authorised so to use the Royal Arms, or if any person, without the authority of His Majesty or of a member of the Royal Family, uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession, any device, emblem, or title in such a manner as to be calculated to lead to the belief that he is employed by or supplies goods to His Majesty or such member of the Royal Family, he may, at the suit of any person who is authorised to use such arms or such device, emblem, or title, or is authorised by the Lord Chamberlain to take proceedings in that behalf, be restrained by injunction or interdict from continuing so to use the same: Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the right if any of the proprietor of a trade mark containing any such arms, device, emblem or title, to continue to use such trade mark.

No. 60 OF 1912.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th March* 1912.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1296, dated 6th ultimo and its accompaniment, on the subject of Legislation with a view to preventing the improper use of the Royal Arms and Prince of Wales' Feathers in India, and to inform you in reply, that my Committee have no objections to offer to the proposals of the Government of India in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE
Ag. Secretary.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufactures (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1853 *to* 1912, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,078,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340
1912	658,026,700	1,451,819,200	173,698,700	13,298,110	11,913,170	10,745,130

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1903 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1912.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 5,76,095	Pcs. 7,87,868	Pcs. 5,65,993	Pcs. 9,67,528	Pcs. 5,80,805	Pcs. 2,44,383	Pcs. 3,32,931	Pcs. 5,47,293	Pcs. 4,01,855	Pcs. 5,69,243
37/9 „ do. do. 5½ lbs. & under ...	„ 6,645	„ 800	„	„ 540	„ 665	„	„ 282	„ 843	„ 1,166	„ 6,515
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 1,12,216	„ 48,279	„ 27,874	„ 20,318	„ 26,425	„ 7,055	„ 3,507	„ 52,578	„ 14,818	„ 31,225
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 56,800	„ 25,006	„ 8,959	„ 25,571	„ 64,521	„ 28,439	„ 40,788	„ 1,39,246	„ 95,263	„ 1,46,135
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 86,247	„ 89,276	„ 83,779	„ 77,763	„ 1,18,883	„ 76,062	„ 94,849	„ 1,58,864	„ 75,650	„ 94,271
„ „ do. do. 8½ lbs. do. ...	„ 5,41,280	„ 2,96,559	„ 4,29,376	„ 6,00,850	„ 5,48,025	„ 3,24,735	„ 5,47,992	„ 3,30,418	„ 2,67,901	„ 4,38,053
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,32,233	„ 1,51,466	„ 1,98,021	„ 2,99,488	„ 2,07,083	„ 1,98,814	„ 3,22,174	„ 2,63,906	„ 2,07,449	„ 1,66,462
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 1,01,187	„ 67,621	„ 87,667	„ 1,57,428	„ 1,19,664	„ 1,04,147	„ 1,31,179	„ 94,501	„ 1,50,439	„ 1,30,539
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„ 1,200	„ 878	„ 6,802	„ 31,029	„ 41,812	„ 32,120	„ 16,493	„ 79,809	„ 33,999	„ 86,515
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 76,183	„ 66,771	„ 1,24,606	„ 1,44,860	„ 84,717	„ 39,970	„ 32,148	„ 62,024	„ 16,554	„ 65,310
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,85,092	„ 1,07,266	„ 1,45,491	„ 93,177	„ 1,62,899	„ 1,09,666	„ 86,159	„ 1,28,723	„ 95,077	„ 1,65,428
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,70,924	„ 1,77,126	„ 2,68,861	„ 2,38,059	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,41,211	„ 2,64,469	„ 3,05,811	„ 2,96,586	„ 4,16,916
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 5,48,704	„ 3,80,378	„ 5,37,547	„ 5,42,665	„ 5,42,044	„ 5,06,164	„ 5,84,352	„ 4,36,164	„ 5,07,233	„ 6,52,963
46/49 „ do. do. all weights ...	„ 1,89,493	„ 1,34,437	„ 1,95,806	„ 1,90,806	„ 1,53,071	„ 1,37,747	„ 1,56,420	„ 90,376	„ 1,36,976	„ 1,73,861
50/52 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 85,236	„ 62,311	„ 90,221	„ 87,255	„ 1,08,819	„ 39,525	„ 1,04,611	„ 49,327	„ 80,770	„ 1,11,093
53/60 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 88,952	„ 68,979	„ 1,30,170	„ 1,58,686	„ 1,57,095	„ 1,11,231	„ 1,46,826	„ 1,43,066	„ 1,60,776	„ 1,53,915
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„	„	„	„	„ 1,050	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	„ 297	„ 600	„ 200	„	„ 19,290	„ 5,918	„ 200	„ 7,573	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,75,130	„ 1,17,883	„ 1,18,513	„ 1,31,936	„ 90,225	„ 54,894	„ 19,993	„ 14,466	„ 11,736	„ 7,564
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 15,447	„ 16,767	„ 8,958	„ 11,803	„ 3,891	„ 9,496	„ 5,037	„ 1,018	„ 1,600	„ 2,472
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under.	„ 38,662	„ 48,206	„ 43,582	„ 57,119	„ 83,784	„ 11,536	„ 2,000	„ 35,756	„ 17,158	„ 41,944
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 21,201	„ 25,911	„ 29,710	„ 16,706	„ 63,273	„ 9,075	„ 3,200	„ 807	„ 3,012	„ 3,400
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under.	„	„	„	„	„ 1,011	„	„	„	„	„ 2,000
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 17,366	„ 2,820	„ 7,175	„ 5,798	„ 4,866	„ 18,180	„ 4,454	„	„ 1,200	„ 7,060
38/43 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs. ...	„ 417	„ 7,877	„ 12	„ 4	„ 1,892	„ 1,304	„ 15	„	„	„ 16
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6¼ lbs. ...	„ 44,975	„ 66,678	„ 1,04,473	„ 1,09,472	„ 1,32,937	„ 1,23,389	„ 41,078	„ 84,584	„ 1,19,381	„ 82,955
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	„ 4,069	„ 22,574	„ 9,757	„	„ 10,584	„ 375	„	„ 3,033	„ 1,710	„ .....
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs. ...	„ 1,250	„ 1,600	„ 1,857	„ 3,750	„	„ 4,887	„ 8,627	„	„ 4,000	„ 12,570
34 to 45 in. × 18 20 yds. Jaconets, all weights	„ 3,26,575	„ 2,90,780	„ 1,38,967	„ 2,58,051	„ 1,83,429	„ 1,19,978	„ 51,659	„ 1,74,208	„ 1,52,484	„ 91,491
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 4,67,847	„ 6,50,800	„ 7,00,578	„ 10,39,094	„ 11,71,092	„ 7,41,737	„ 7,86,758	„ 11,55,475	„ 8,34,103	„ 8,80,239
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 4,90,030	„ 3,73,772	„ 2,48,018	„ 2,67,481	„ 1,73,023	„ 1,36,672	„ 1,68,056	„ 1,30,341	„ 1,39,388	„ 1,67,347
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	„ 5,27,454	„ 3,88,383	„ 2,65,426	„ 4,17,647	„ 5,10,423	„ 2,56,967	„ 1,51,118	„ 2,88,338	„ 3,21,529	„ 2,30,158
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 1,03,327	„ 1,58,021	„ 69,283	„ 58,011	„ 30,845	„ 23,510	„ 21,708	„ 8,078	„ 13,515	„ 25,201
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 22,049	„ 89,850	„ 65,338	„ 2,07,846	„ 41,378	„ 1,17,622	„ 80,155	„ 1,17,602	„ 1,76,274	„ 60,305
Twills and Drills	„ 3,59,770	„ 3,23,785	„ 3,60,230	„ 4,01,748	„ 2,74,682	„ 2,37,416	„ 3,27,206	„ 2,69,720	„ 2,72,563	„ 3,81,730
Total for 12 Months	Pcs. 54,54,263	Pcs. 50,50,967	Pcs. 50,73,155	Pcs. 66,11,459	Pcs. 60,09,119	Pcs. 40,74,225	Pcs. 45,25,442	Pcs. 51,73,837	Pcs. 46,11,596	Pcs. 54,03,494

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 6,65,771	Pcs. 9,14,165	Pcs. 10,76,075	Pcs. 6,08,282	Pcs. 11,09,425	Pcs. 9,12,865	Pcs. 7,45,278	Pcs. 7,30,667	Pcs. 11,59,785	Pcs. 14,34,811
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets ...	„ 1,24,817	„ 3,24,634	„ 3,26,681	„ 2,29,181	„ 1,80,496	„ 1,94,794	„ 1,77,202	„ 1,77,615	„ 2,45,998	„ 2,80,723
40 in. & wider „ do.										
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks ...	„ 46,03,488	„ 50,94,414	„ 49,32,495	„ 51,57,318	„ 48,47,247	„ 34,17,183	„ 27,47,456	„ 45,57,329	„ 36,79,530	„ 40,10,011
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 5,14,282	„ 8,09,782	„ 8,23,197	„ 7,54,930	„ 11,49,512	„ 8,47,017	„ 7,01,298	„ 8,98,005	„ 8,45,492	„ 8,29,258
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 7,63,333	„ 10,40,741	„ 12,54,348	„ 10,69,618	„ 13,62,870	„ 11,73,952	„ 11,74,297	„ 15,04,827	„ 13,06,547	„ 16,07,956
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	„ 8,197	„ 14,372	„ 15,782	„ 7,266	„ 18,732	„ 10,596	„ 12,106	„ 7,990	„ 12,351	„ 15,581
Twills and Drills	„ 66,495	„ 88,995	„ 1,27,676	„ 61,574	„ 71,762	„ 56,531	„ 45,997	„ 51,237	„ 1,01,580	„ 91,428
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 67,46,383	Pcs. 85,47,103	Pcs. 85,55,248	Pcs. 78,83,664	Pcs. 82,40,044	Pcs. 66,12,938	Pcs. 56,03,724	Pcs. 79,27,720	Pcs. 78,51,283	Pcs. 82,69,368
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 3,15,749	Pcs. 4,16,091	Pcs. 3,71,726	Pcs. 4,57,074	Pcs. 3,96,952	Pcs. 2,14,515	Pcs. 1,87,159	Pcs. 3,87,510	Pcs. 4,78,430	Pcs. 3,72,056
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 6,462	„ 4,419	„ 12,587	„ 9,634	„ 10,231	„ 2,475	„ 693	„	„ 130	„ 310
All widths and lengths, Shirtings	„ 2,59,747	„ 2,61,738	„ 3,91,824	„ 3,70,310	„ 2,98,028	„ 3,68,650	„ 3,38,123	„ 3,37,604	„ 4,89,383	„ 4,48,652
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 18,421	„ 40,678	„ 37,549	„ 15,410	„ 62,415	„ 33,660	„ 15,590	„ 12,363	„ 14,483	„ 11,693
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 6,041	„ 8,544	„ 14,513	„ 15,253	„ 1,498	„ 3,454	„ 14,442	„ 6,429	„ 10,651	„ 9,301
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	„ 18,326	„ 29,673	„ 32,690	„ 25,652	„ 38,707	„ 34,777	„ 27,296	„ 33,226	„ 48,842	„ 28,522
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 1,704	„ 800	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 892	„ 500	„	„ 1,296	„ 108	„ 498	„ 824	„	„	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	„ 5,08,043	„ 4,72,735	„ 4,27,953	„ 4,64,997	„ 4,42,895	„ 2,96,647	„ 3,36,796	„ 4,32,766	„ 3,44,053	„ 3,28,862
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 2,04,956	„ 2,11,057	„ 1,88,234	„ 1,71,743	„ 2,18,850	„ 1,70,537	„ 1,55,698	„ 2,36,244	„ 1,70,829	„ 2,27,472
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 11,31,078	„ 15,31,283	„ 14,69,341	„ 13,02,356	„ 17,49,482	„ 11,38,835	„ 12,49,359	„ 13,02,418	„ 16,78,138	„ 10,67,725
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 9,26,795	„ 6,36,181	„ 4,69,255	„ 10,84,019	„ 3,64,838	„ 4,80,065	„ 2,93,874	„ 5,04,628	„ 85,171	„ 2,14,752
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 33,98,213	Pcs. 36,13,799	Pcs. 34,15,672	Pcs. 39,17,744	Pcs. 35,84,064	Pcs. 27,44,133	Pcs. 26,17,854	Pcs. 32,53,188	Pcs. 33,15,010	Pcs. 27,09,325
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 2,03,022	Yds. 2,39,514	Yds. 1,35,921	Yds. 1,45,771	Yds. 2,23,168	Yds. 1,26,530	Yds. 1,54,939	Yds. 2,20,323	Yds. 1,96,411	Yds. 1,21,200
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 1,50,886	„ 1,83,114	„ 3,05,054	„ 2,40,065	„ 1,37,426	„ 46,161	„ 61,254	„ 1,73,796	„ 2,27,163	„ 81,180
Flannels	„ 18,57,278	„ 37,50,121	„ 36,53,288	„ 18,37,990	„ 24,85,837	„ 29,90,746	„ 24,86,232	„ 36,95,683	„ 34,16,556	„ 25,66,104
Broad Cloth	„ 1,60,048	„ 1,48,505	„ 2,02,974	„ 1,79,691	„ 2,32,411	„ 1,85,894	„ 1,44,930	„ 1,78,824	„ 3,10,055	„ 2,43,206
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 7,70,072	„ 12,61,626	„ 9,54,030	„ 7,32,758	„ 9,53,259	„ 13,26,302	„ 8,70,441	„ 13,49,265	„ 14,36,770	„ 12,66,683
Union Cloth	„ 53,739	„ 56,457	„ 59,874	„ 30,410	„ 36,135	„ 39,977	„ 31,800	„ 56,786	„ 35,919	„ 46,255
Cashmere and Coatings	„ 19,41,299	„ 30,12,848	„ 28,46,032	„ 17,92,178	„ 26,27,378	„ 21,63,979	„ 22,36,232	„ 32,54,888	„ 34,75,741	„ 30,00,523
All other Sorts	„ 22,87,312	„ 30,70,420	„ 32,44,299	„ 22,53,461	„ 25,51,727	„ 17,32,044	„ 12,93,171	„ 43,89,441	„ 30,47,783	„ 26,82,523
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 74,23,506	Yds. 1,17,12,597	Yds. 1,14,01,472	Yds. 72,18,824	Yds. 92,47,341	Yds. 96,11,633	Yds. 83,78,999	Yds. 1,33,18,906	Yds. 1,21,46,198	Yds. 1,00,07,674

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 2,63,778	Pcs. 2,55,156	Pcs. 3,69,184	Pcs. 2,69,636	Pcs. 3,75,731	Pcs. 3,05,088	Pcs. 2,08,418	Pcs. 3,39,267	Pcs. 4,10,620	Pcs. 3,89,840
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 1,53,988	„ 1,69,307	„ 1,46,343	„ 1,66,898	„ 1,75,465	„ 1,70,671	„ 1,82,178	„ 2,74,285	„ 1,50,463	„ 1,17,680
„ Jacconets	„ 2,774	„ 1,389	„ 6,652	„ 5,093	„ 3,470	„ 2,925	„ 4,338	„ 1,214	„ 100	„ 4,019
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 14,63,975	„ 17,35,760	„ 17,20,775	„ 19,56,478	„ 20,75,062	„ 14,21,961	„ 14,05,572	„ 23,33,115	„ 22,25,644	„ 23,34,723
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 2,06,264	„ 3,05,677	„ 2,35,740	„ 3,01,408	„ 3,00,737	„ 4,38,803	„ 2,99,500	„ 4,49,517	„ 4,21,085	„ 4,26,832
Lappets, White	„ 1,18,640	„ 1,37,945	„ 1,19,900	„ 1,25,290	„ 1,90,586	„ 1,49,279	„ 1,14,968	„ 1,69,806	„ 1,61,137	„ 1,49,658
„ Coloured	„ 34,859	„ 48,865	„ 48,764	„ 42,681	„ 44,964	„ 38,122	„ 23,386	„ 41,384	„ 41,795	„ 54,721
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 60,543	„ 31,982	„ 34,762	„ 28,273	„ 49,052	„ 38,197	„ 41,705	„ 35,318	„ 33,038	„ 45,251
Dhoties, Grey	„ 16,53,936	„ 24,71,494	„ 28,68,374	„ 47,10,740	„ 29,09,056	„ 25,40,174	„ 25,58,366	„ 32,18,260	„ 35,64,636	„ 30,04,918
„ Bleached	„ 3,53,252	„ 6,41,489	„ 9,16,170	„ 8,33,378	„ 9,03,567	„ 12,20,976	„ 5,85,816	„ 9,00,001	„ 14,18,072	„ 15,65,539
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 1,44,080	„ 94,811	„ 56,206	„ 1,04,035	„ 91,065	„ 26,239	„ 53,123	„ 43,479	„ 35,983	„ 39,513
„ „ Bleached	„ 4,03,169	„ 3,24,046	„ 3,64,932	„ 3,99,347	„ 3,62,418	„ 2,78,838	„ 1,63,897	„ 2,71,052	„ 2,13,698	„ 88,042
„ „ Colored and Printed ...	„ 12,40,646	„ 16,00,954	„ 17,42,172	„ 28,37,239	„ 16,05,420	„ 13,80,099	„ 8,56,579	„ 14,16,544	„ 21,33,528	„ 20,36,402
Book Muslins	„ 3,06,119	„ 4,30,056	„ 3,09,912	„ 2,87,381	„ 3,88,616	„ 3,78,214	„ 2,59,639	„ 4,66,425	„ 5,45,557	„ 5,57,086
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked ...	„ 5,72,807	„ 6,61,616	„ 8,86,163	„ 3,15,233	„ 6,71,698	„ 2,93,785	„ 2,11,370	„ 2,64,330	„ 3,55,409	„ 4,18,933
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 3,39,040	„ 7,07,718	„ 5,49,481	„ 3,84,970	„ 7,55,842	„ 6,49,796	„ 4,01,032	„ 5,95,361	„ 6,79,491	„ 5,37,389
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 6,166	„ 4,051	„ 5,391	„ 3,708	„ 2,904	„ 4,301	„ 3,086	„ 2,778	„ 3,764	„ 5,641
Twills and Drills, Colored and Denims	„ 1,14,282	„ 82,958	„ 1,10,830	„ 83,402	„ 1,09,907	„ 1,07,373	„ 95,129	„ 1,24,436	„ 1,24,842	„ 1,24,684
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 36,759	„ 48,724	„ 58,675	„ 53,839	„ 53,892	„ 78,083	„ 69,840	„ 64,536	„ 63,973	„ 61,648
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)...	„ 1,71,105	„ 2,43,064	„ 1,57,437	„ 1,15,882	„ 2,40,640	„ 2,34,024	„ 2,42,350	„ 2,84,961	„ 2,56,957	„ 2,56,314
Nainsooks, Colored, 12 yds.	„ 1,947	„ 5,786	„ 3,254	„ 2,021	„ 2,932	„ 3,274	„ 2,869	„ 1,715	„ 1,712	„ 2,378
Trouserings	„ 69,869	„ 88,065	„ 73,159	„ 50,552	„ 42,793	„ 25,710	„ 25,162	„ 33,805	„ 25,635	„ 39,423
Merod.-Tussore Suitings	„	„ 21,117	„ 18,088	„ 26,298	„ 36,812	„ 49,225	„ 34,931	„ 79,564	„ 1,08,045	„ 72,522
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c.	„ 57,360	„ 45,151	„ 35,928	„ 35,658	„ 41,723	„ 41,907	„ 34,942	„ 53,645	„ 55,957	„ 77,348
Satin	„ 93,068	„ 1,18,018	„ 1,39,524	„ 84,429	„ 1,26,832	„ 1,39,244	„ 87,945	„ 1,51,601	„ 1,89,915	„ 1,36,358
Coatings	„ 49,731	„ 68,500	„ 56,635	„ 54,367	„ 86,084	„ 79,370	„ 60,220	„ 1,04,362	„ 1,25,705	„ 1,36,400
Italians	„ 41,792	„ 80,518	„ 67,931	„ 46,302	„ 77,623	„ 77,036	„ 32,950	„ 70,480	„ 81,631	„ 75,072
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	„ 94,500	„ 1,15,603	„ 1,51,400	„ 1,57,417	„ 1,84,853	„ 2,34,140	„ 1,33,601	„ 2,55,442	„ 2,48,800	„ 3,13,788
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 80,55,449	Pcs. 1,05,39,800	1,07,53,662	Pcs. 1,29,67,855	Pcs. 1,24,09,223	Pcs. 1,04,01,854	Pcs. 81,92,812	Pcs. 1,20,87,183	Pcs. 1,36,77,192	Pcs. 1,29,20,072
Flannels, cotton Total for 12 months ...	yds. 36,72,982	yds. 44,26,332	yds. 59,44,892	yds. 49,48,485	yds. 72,04,731	yds. 42,37,072	yds. 19,55,928	yds. 37,01,768	yds. 44,52,550	yds. 52,57,561
Nets Do. ...	„ 22,95,218	„ 15,77,338	„ 21,97,762	„ 13,74,388	„ 14,45,722	„ 16,74,248	„ 11,31,729	„ 15,80,801	„ 16,44,734	„ 15,50,484
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 95,571	doz. 96,316	doz. 1,06,997	doz. 1,46,532	doz. 2,50,965	doz. 1,16,435	doz. 2,03,534	doz. 1,39,952	doz. 1,76,168	doz. 1,44,517
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 2,15,479	„ 4,04,468	„ 5,69,854	„ 8,28,010	„ 6,17,243	„ 8,34,529	„ 2,79,769	„ 6,14,161	„ 10,54,069	„ 8,17,033

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1903.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 3,260	lbs. 50	lbs. 56,150	lbs. 19,623	lbs. 27,207	lbs. 31,071	lbs. 16,755	lbs. 22,251	lbs. 11,137	lbs. 2,43,656
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 97,918	" 2,03,211	" 12,73,123	" 15,84,816	" 6,77,686	" 4,77,785	" 5,45,648	" 2,16,947	" 5,35,577	" 4,62,408
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 8,49,787	" 6,77,714	" 14,76,696	" 17,91,260	" 15,16,768	" 20,33,637	" 26,58,931	" 10,39,071	" 19,90,918	" 21,14,488
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 3,13,385	" 3,08,656	" 5,32,463	" 7,64,570	" 5,74,751	" 9,01,323	" 11,73,587	" 6,15,374	" 10,41,126	" 11,88,675
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 2,00,731	" 2,13,588	" 2,06,917	" 4,17,443	" 4,11,235	" 5,02,964	" 12,92,232	" 5,88,875	" 5,71,639	" 6,50,657
" " above 60's	" 1,57,066	" 2,84,787	" 1,25,948	" 4,62,240	" 2,93,214	" 4,93,742	" 11,65,305	" 5,51,509	" 6,93,577	" 6,95,176
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 18,500	" 3,600	" 3,300	" 28,469	" 17,205	" 14,651	" 3,000	" 4,435	" 10,519	" 4,88,037
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 11,12,458	" 12,44,232	" 24,37,738	" 16,82,186	" 18,92,880	" 11,16,867	" 28,39,255	" 9,72,305	" 22,80,644	" 21,93,967
" " 40's	" 5,13,220	" 7,51,083	" 9,37,900	" 13,56,853	" 7,85,156	" 11,05,374	" 14,58,968	" 4,21,479	" 15,96,268	" 11,03,090
" " above 40's	" 11,700	" 14,005	" 25,825	" 96,378	" 64,136	" 17,700	" 65,790	" 9,000	" 79,575	" 1,00,482
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)...	lbs. 32,77,025	lbs. 37,00,926	lbs. 71,25,060	lbs. 82,03,838	lbs. 62,60,189	lbs. 67,01,114	lbs. 1,12,19,516	lbs. 44,40,946	lbs. 88,10,980	lbs. 92,25,586
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 6,78,381	lbs. 8,16,168	lbs. 10,58,572	lbs. 8,52,937	lbs. 15,15,636	lbs. 9,92,470	lbs. 15,46,638	lbs. 12,25,193	lbs. 16,13,446	lbs. 16,82,998
Turkey Red	lbs. 8,57,607	lbs. 8,97,327	lbs. 10,75,713	lbs. 13,54,560	lbs. 15,46,619	lbs. 15,46,999	lbs. 15,37,305	lbs. 8,94,671	lbs 11,07,091	lbs. 11,60,737
Orange and Yellow	" 3,14,790	" 3,08,285	" 5,32,000	" 3,91,355	" 4,25,050	" 6,09,657	" 7,67,408	" 3,84,650	" 6,75,273	" 8,09,200
Green	" 65,425	" 56,795	" 1,32,400	" 94,850	" 1,00,000	" 1,01,590	" 1,53,326	" 1,22,000	" 1,66,100	" 2,18,710
Other Colours	" 66,812	" *1,58,479	" *3,76,481	" * 6,46,094	" *11,21,328	" *13,19,325	" * 14,05,465	" * 11,23,107	" *9,96,480	" *12,66,384
Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)...	lbs. 13,04,634	lbs. 14,20,886	lbs. 21,16,594	lbs. 24,86,859	lbs. 31,92,997	lbs. 35,77,571	lbs. 38,64,004	lbs. 25,24,428	lbs.†29,44,944	lbs. 34,55,031
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 52,60,040	lbs. 59,37,980	lbs.1,03,00,226	lbs.1,15,43,634	lbs.1,09,68,816	lbs.1,12,71,155	lbs.1,66,30,158	lbs. 81,90,567	lbs.1,33,69,370	lbs.1,43,63,615
SUNDRY.										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). (Private) Total for 12 months ...	Tons 1,24,723	Tons 1,67,590	Tons 1,27,683	Tons 1,87,569	Tons 1,83,609	Tons 2,28,349	Tons 2,74,963	Tons. 2,22,543	Tons 2,34,785	Tons 2,04,482
" (" Japan) Do. ...	" 11,022	" 24,834	" 28,302	" 3,367	" 2,581	.....	" 10	" 6,653	" 6,975	" 38,524
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	" 645	" 8,963	" 56,611	" 34,324	" 15,161	" 18,362	" 1,42,001
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...	" 6,60,654	" 5,93,484	" 7,72,548	" 8,05,416	" 7,48,470	" 5,80,718	" 5,25,076	" 6,50,368	" 6,23,237	" 6,31,670
Coke (" Europe). Do. ...	" 2,826	" 5,464	" 2,504	" 5,272	" 5,501	" 6,341	" 5,347	" 1,000	" 3,341	" 1,438
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...					" 1,798	" 619	" 651	" 364	" 629	" 55
" (" Europe) By State Rys. ...					" 5,502	" 3,770	" 1,709	" 471	" 1,840	.....
Coal (" Europe and Australia) Do. ...	Figures from 1903 to 1906 not recorded.				" 10,682	" 16,406	" 35,587	" 10,253	" 22,037	" 30,123
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...					" 8,150	" 7,697	" 33,832	.....	.....	" 61,914
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...					" 2,15,149	" 2,72,986	" 1,56,470	" 2,00,724	" 1,30,852	" 1,54,086

* This—includes mercerised yarn. † Corrected.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1912.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
BENGAL—Calcutta	22,624	4,08,83,535	1,13,44,819	11,049	1,69,68,627	33,673	5,78,52,162	37,115	1,48,28,963
BENGAL—Other Ports	19	14,400	5,637	6	4,200	25	18,600	9	3,600
MADRAS	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconads, Vizagapatam, &c.)	693	12,21,248	3,82,285	925	19,14,868	1,618	31,36,116	7,965	28,13,240
SCIND (Kurrachee)	66,616	13,75,60,180	4,00,59,317	34,207	5,74,03,332	1,00,823	19,49,64,012	13,594	68,47,765
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	651	11,55,920	3,56,796	273	5,25,107	924	16,81,027	9,527	36,70,924
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Ratnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	659	13,82,343	3,87,332	1,131	28,21,136	1,790	42,03,479	752	2,69,130
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombhareo, &c.)	56	96,654	25,521	117	2,17,775	173	3,14,429	96	32,080
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU	489	993,271	2,03,980	281	5,02,394	770	14,95,665	204	73,196
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	4,714	69,35,256	21,76,984	4,904	77,54,395	9,618	1,46,89,651	13,593	43,57,100
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	9	14,790	3,444	160	3,34,666	169	3,49,456	244	90,665
CHINA (Hongkong)	67	82,100	29,718	8	5,300	75	87,400	2,23,014	8,92,05,600
CHINA (Shanghai)	676	8,04,600	1,85,737	...	...	676	8,04,600	2,10,950	8,43,80,000
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	71	1,47,900	71	1,47,900	25	10,000
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....	.....	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	71	1,86,863	35,861	217	3,96,839	288	5,83,702	13,153	49,25,120
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	2,364	41,71,462	11,13,794	1,238	18,54,361	3,622	60,25,823	3,807	14,34,476
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	1,236	18,97,536	5,05,488	1,018	18,99,296	2,254	37,96,832	2,080	7,46,000
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	3,408	64,36,712	15,62,720	1,676	25,28,295	5,084	89,65,007	17,579	70,25,500
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	106	1,73,590	51,200	8	9,825	114	1,83,415	.....	.....
ADEN	6,182	91,47,629	26,18,561	1,162	24,95,387	7,344	1,16,43,016	6,672	24,21,467
AFRICA (Mauritius and Seychelles)	1,043	18,97,685	5,22,200	341	6,19,165	1,384	25,16,850	.....	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	9,715	99,65,102	26,90,370	2,624	38,37,247	12,339	1,38,02,349	262	97,640
AFRICA (Mozambique)	1,157	15,91,720	3,13,689	372	6,26,337	1,529	22,18,057	12	4,400
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	263	4,19,587	1,06,402	93	2,49,007	356	6,68,594	344	1,14,210
AFRICA (Suakim)	1,141	10,84,981	2,91,020	260	5,40,652	1,401	16,25,583	3	800
AFRICA (Egypt)	58	65,414	17,598	49	1,17,747	107	1,83,161	5,475	22,39,100
AFRICA (Natal)	677	7,86,692	1,96,773	177	1,38,430	854	9,25,122	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	670	10,84,128	2,16,567	201	2,72,529	871	13,06,657	2,235	9,08,000
AFRICA (Madagascar)	1	1,000	250	3	6,000	4	7,000	1	400
SUMATRA (Padang)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	488	1,56,800
SIAM (Bangkok)	1,295	25,18,874	6,09,085	1,589	30,84,595	2,884	56,02,969	856	3,42,150
LACADIVES AND MALDIVES	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	135	27,000
EUROPE	1	3,805	903	9	14,016	10	17,821	2,508	10,02,997
TURKEY IN EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,833	7,33,200
BATOUMALIA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1912	1,26,681	23,19,76,527	6,60,09,051	64,169	10,72,89,928	1,90,850	33,92,66,455	5,79,281	22,87,59,617
Exported same time 1911	1,22,601	22,44,38,698	6,35,24,949	54,000	8,94,11,876	1,76,601	31,38,50,074	4,03,214	15,85,82,640
Do. do. 1910	1,36,972	25,04,89,940	6,83,12,314	45,333	7,56,78,845	1,82,305	32,61,68,785	5,65,999	22,37,58,970
Do. do. 1909	1,41,920	25,29,92,500	7,00,93,139	39,326	6,67,51,717	1,81,246	31,97,44,217	6,36,329	25,24,60,745
Do. do. 1908	1,20,300	21,56,98,687	6,08,62,003	30,997	5,07,92,342	1,51,297	26,64,91,029	5,98,621	23,44,84,640
Do. do. 1907	1,23,957	22,23,06,933	6,06,17,174	31,486	5,16,05,269	1,55,453	27,39,12,252	6,08,980	24,10,85,783
Do. do. 1906	1,07,675	18,60,18,348	4,87,19,629	24,545	4,26,35,922	1,32,220	22,86,54,270	7,03,006	27,88,21,792
Do. do. 1905	1,13,474	18,92,98,879	4,94,06,422	24,847	4,12,85,876	1,38,321	23,05,84,748	7,50,639	29,75,89,184
Do. do. 1904	1,03,730	17,10,27,232	4,29,41,052	24,328	3,78,64,072	1,28,058	20,98,91,304	5,80,847	22,94,80,205
Do. do. 1903	86,888	14,30,54,079	3,47,98,444	20,240	3,24,36,521	1,07,178	17,54,90,600	7,25,338	28,69,20,007
Do. do. 1902	89,216	14,12,52,169	3,49,07,243	15,944	2,46,06,384	1,05,160	16,58,58,553	6,74,450	26,66,98,930

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1912.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	PIECE-GOODS.								TOTAL.		TWIST.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
BENGAL—CALCUTTA	71	1,28,539	17	26,468	107	2,50,920	...	.....	195	4,02,927	158	52,360
BENGAL—Other Ports	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
MADRAS	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	100	40,000
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS(Calicut,Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam,&c.)	6,869	1,50,07,845	2,626	66,22,507	603	18,78,253	...	.....	10,098	2,30,08,605	684	2,53,150
SCIND (Kurrachee)	7,353	1,40,45,486	7,865	1,95,15,460	5,090	1,22,50,055	36	56,666	20,344	4,58,67,661	898	2,71,795
KUTCH and KATTYAWAR	2,533	66,81,690	3,259	77,86,671	3,004	74,02,570	10	28,130	8,806	2,12,99,061	282	1,03,149
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	403	7,50,396	1,202	18,53,478	450	7,94,270	...	.....	2,055	63,98,144	53	15,450
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	31	49,172	14	24,161	32	66,242	25	63,800	102	2,03,375	1	300
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	118	1,68,133	725	10,15,766	319	5,18,095	461	6,70,659	1,623	23,72,653	2	500
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	673	10,80,948	875	15,76,801	716	8,79,797	...	.....	2,264	34,87,041	155	41,005
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	330	3,10,112	807	6,84,743	408	8,15,558	36	92,450	1,076	19,02,863	30	8,950
CHINA (Hongkong)	3	5,875	26	34,918	42	46,787	...	.....	71	87,080	...	.....
CHINA (Shanghai)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
CHINA (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	10	11,449	...	.....	10	11,449	...	.....
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	3	6,400	30	71,676	62	74,759	32	72,000	127	2,24,835	6	2,400
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	214	4,51,422	410	10,29,675	1,535	28,54,329	5,854	1,04,25,866	8,013	1,47,61,792	1,549	4,50,300
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	263	4,84,929	1,044	25,72,452	4,097	86,34,917	4,724	1,50,89,252	10,128	2,67,81,550	243	75,100
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	120	2,64,299	46	65,728	93	1,52,166	446	3,81,026	705	8,63,219	280	84,000
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	...	.....	1	1,350	9	10,764	1	1,036	11	13,150	...	.....
ARABIA	293	2,87,319	347	12,33,970	1,022	29,05,061	759	20,84,169	2,421	64,51,019	344	1,06,700
AFRICA (Mauritius, &c.)	129	2,27,420	44	92,707	366	7,91,216	121	2,18,607	660	13,29,950	...	.....
AFRICA (Madagascar)	...	.....	2	4,170	2	3,600	...	.....	4	7,770	...	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	331	4,64,680	578	13,33,309	1,142	26,78,606	1,672	21,61,677	3,723	66,98,272	57	18,600
AFRICA (Mozambique)	88	1,06,697	140	2,47,177	272	5,88,281	1,170	15,20,804	1,670	24,57,959	...	.....
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	5	10,870	10	28,840	57	1,09,750	20	79,750	92	2,29,210	...	.....
AFRICA (Suakim)	27	24,601	25	46,960	33	84,412	56	1,96,290	147	3,52,263	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	...	.....	19	37,445	9	20,400	6	22,300	34	80,645	...	.....
AFRICA (Natal)	21	25,246	33	59,052	142	2,84,697	15	83,600	216	4,52,625	...	.....
AFRICA (Hullulla, Beira, &c.)	27	19,240	43	83,326	58	1,33,428	417	4,93,607	545	7,29,601	...	.....
SIAM (Bangkok)	...	.....	14	25,877	38	91,502	29	59,800	81	1,77,179	3	600
EAST INDIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	1	720	5	7,149	2	3,480	...	.....	8	11,349	...	.....
SUMATRA (Padang)	1	1,200	8	26,660	1	3,200	...	.....	10	31,160	...	.....
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	1	1,000	17	36,383	...	.....	18	37,383	...	.....
AUSTRALIA (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.)	...	.....	1	297	1	3,200	...	.....	2	3,497	...	.....
EUROPE	...	.....	15	27,830	18	32,852	...	.....	33	60,682	...	.....
TURKEY IN EUROPE	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	12,000	3	12,000	...	.....
BATOUM	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
AMERICA	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
LACCADIVES and MALDIVES	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1912	19,907	3,99,53,284	19,787	46,194,153	19,758	4,39,01,599	15,893	3,37,53,974	75,295	16,33,02,960	4,845	15,04,359
Exported same time 1911	20,122	4,17,36,487	21,644	5,10,33,980	18,961	4,31,65,278	17,135	3,60,04,146	77,862	17,19,39,890	4,078	12,68,489
Do. do. 1910	22,153	4,29,95,012	23,705	5,65,97,072	16,463	3,92,11,866	17,098	3,38,24,917	79,417	17,26,28,867	5,466	16,48,049
Do. do. 1909	22,740	4,32,75,539	17,465	4,18,89,302	14,640	3,27,41,944	14,504	2,43,52,036	69,349	14,22,58,821	4,642	13,93,769
Do. do. 1908	22,186	4,60,77,680	16,750	4,16,87,726	13,024	3,11,80,035	14,130	2,54,89,378	66,090	14,44,34,819	2,960	8,99,160
Do. do. 1907	23,805	4,86,30,298	20,686	5,30,49,060	15,513	3,80,53,650	16,905	2,92,34,211	76,859	16,89,67,219	4,688	14,04,700
Do. do. 1906	23,558	4,93,30,635	19,399	5,10,16,453	14,925	3,65,76,027	17,910	2,98,35,769	75,792	16,68,38,884	3,405	10,27,080
Do. do. 1905	23,000	4,90,23,774	19,972	5,23,29,126	14,098	3,49,63,700	20,394	3,34,53,477	77,459	16,97,70,077	4,967	14,74,759
Do. do. 1904	25,635	5,69,45,107	24,641	6,58,86,130	15,166	3,73,57,020	17,437	2,80,24,573	82,879	18,82,12,930	4,522	13,25,748
Do. do. 1903	27,349	5,82,82,733	23,371	6,12,45,692	14,660	3,57,63,284	17,746	3,01,76,326	83,126	18,54,68,035	4,680	13,78,328
Do. do. 1902	26,314	5,51,38,594	19,757	5,16,54,073	13,088	3,12,00,130	15,619	2,63,46,441	74,778	16,43,49,238	8,182	23,94,415

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

From 1st January to 31st December 1912.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	4	...	8	
NASIK	41	...	22	
NASIK TO MANMAD	9	...	24	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	1	...	5	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	9	...	1	
AKOLA	6	...	5	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	3	...	3	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	5	...	...	
WARDHA	...	...	...	
WARDHA TO NAGPUR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR	...	...	...	
NAGPUR	4	...	...	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA	7	...	2	
KHANDWA	...	...	2	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	1	...	...	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	...	...	...	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	...	...	...	
JUBBULPORE	23	...	4	
G. I. P. RAILWAY—BRANCH LINES.				
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR	...	...	19	
AHMEDNAGAR	4	...	26	
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	2	...	54	
JALGAON—AMALNER do.	2	...	9	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	...	...	...	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	...	...	1	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.				
WARDHA TO BALLARSHAH, EXCLUDING WARORA	...	...	1	
WARORA	1	...	...	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	...	...	...	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	5	3	6	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	...	...	...	
BHOPAL TO BINA	1	...	...	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	1	2	13	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	...	...	1	
BINA TO JHANSI	16	...	1	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	2,605	4	6	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA	4	...	8	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	...	...	...	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	...	...	...	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
AGRA AND VIA	4	2	153	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	...	...	...	
ALIGARH	...	...	...	
VIA ALIGARH OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	11	...	...	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	...	...	...	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	...	...	...	
DELHI	19	21	...	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	...	...	...	
AMRITSAR	...	...	...	
LAHORE	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	1	...	...	
SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY AND VIA	...	...	...	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	...	...	...	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	...	...	...	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD	...	...	...	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA	...	...	...	
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD	...	...	...	
ALLAHABAD	1	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	...	...	...	
HATHRAS	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	...	...	...	
MUTTRA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI	...	...	...	
DELHI	...	...	...	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	...	...	...	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	...	...	...	
CARRIED FORWARD	2,790	?2	374	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
Brought forward	2,790	32	374	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	78	1	14	
RAIPUR	1	1	6	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR...	10	.....	8	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT), HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	670	1	200	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	.....	.....	4	
ARMENIAN GHAT	330	.....	335	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	6	.....	.....	
KATNI AND VIA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY VIA ITWARI	32	3	8	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	2	.....	18	
AURANGABAD	1	.....	3	
JALNA	3	.....	16	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	18	.....	2	
STATIONS ON TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY via AMALNER ...	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	17	.....	32	
POONA	34	.....	4	
POONA TO DHOND	.....	.....	4	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND BARSI ROAD	20	.....	6	
BARSI ROAD	.....	.....	.....	
BARSI ROAD TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	3	.....	12	
SHOLAPUR	38	.....	33	
HOTGI TO WADI	5	1	16	
WADI TO RAICHUR	1	.....	24	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	1	.....	10	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY VIA NERAL	.....	.....	.....	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	1	.....	6	
HYDERABAD	31	.....	.....	
SECUNDERABAD	.....	.....	5	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	.....	.....	3	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZVADA	6	.....	2	
BEZVADA AND VIA	2	.....	18	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	.....	.....	.....	
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	3	.....	198	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	5	.....	1	
MADRAS	282	273	52	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE	89	38	18	
BANGALORE CITY...	.....	.....	.....	
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	4	.....	6	
BIJAPUR TO BHAGALKOT	5	.....	21	
BHAGALKOT TO GADAG	9	.....	114	
POONA TO MIRAJ	16	.....	15	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	1	.....	11	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	31	.....	21	
BELGAUM	4	.....	14	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	.....	.....	.....	
LONDA TO MARMAGAO...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	6	.....	4	
HUBLI	3	.....	17	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	38	.....	64	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	1	.....	.....	
BANGALORE...	177	16	5	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	13	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	.....	.....	8	
GADAG...	15	.....	4	
GADAG TO BELLARY	1	.....	39	
BELLARY	6	.....	6	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND	11	17	39	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	.....	.....	.....	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	20	.....	.....	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	1	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1912 ...	4,841	383	1,820	
Do. do. do. 1911...	6,253	266	2,724	
Do. do. do. 1910...	8,377	264	2,924	
Do. do. do. 1909...	8,251	2,976	1,723	
Do. do. do. 1908...	3,832	123	2,263	
Do. do. do. 1907...	3,037	197	2,135	
Do. do. do. 1906...	3,142	725	1,133	
Do. do. do. 1905...	2,768	503	2,448	
Do. do. do. 1904...	4,924	861	2,110	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

	TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
	BROAD-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
	BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	1,360	37	914	
	SURAT...	943	157	1,654	
	SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	83	5	130	
	BROACH	189	12	292	
	BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	119	7	9	
	BARODA	287	13	411	
	BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING ANAND	37	2	79	
	ANAND	31	...	42	
	ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	103	6	41	
	BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA.	55	3	2	
	GODHRA	47	1	50	
	ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD ...	90	1	316	
	AHMEDABAD	725	70	3,115	
	AHMEDABAD TO KHARAGHODA	38	1	223	
	GODHRA TO RUTLAM	55	7	295	
	RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	34	6	156	
	NAGDA TO MUTTRA JUNCTION	55	13	323	
	VIA KANKRAKHARI				
	„ KOSAMBA				
	„ ANKLESVAR				
	„ MIYAGAM AND VISHVAMITRI				
	„ CHAMPANER	1,015	70	1,525	
	„ ANAND				
	„ AHMEDABAD				
	„ SABARMATI (A. D. RY.)				
	„ UJJAIN (G. I. P. RY.)				
	„ KOTAH	4	...	2	
	„ SIWAI MADHOPUR....	1	...	39	
	„ BHARATPUR	1	...	...	
	„ MUTTRA (EXCLUDING DELHI SADAR AND *VIA* DELHI JUNCTION)...	...	...	1	
	„ „ TO DELHI SADAR STATION	36	...	1	
	„ „ TO *VIA* DELHI	2,047	352	212	
		21	1	5	
	METRE-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
VIA RUTLAM.	RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	162	14	597	
	RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	19	1	235	
	VIA CHITORGARH	13	...	4	
	CHITORGARH TO AJMER, EXCLUDING AJMER ...	16	...	45	
	AJMER...	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI.	AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION	70	10	415	
	MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER...	66	13	1,101	
	AJMER TO PHULERA	3	...	59	
	PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	...	...	...	
	REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE	5	...	80	
	PHULERA TO JEYPUR	29	...	15	
	JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	1	...	1	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	1	...	...	
	ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
	AGRA	...	...	...	
	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE *VIA* BHARATPUR	105	8	1	
	BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	12	...	8	
	DELHI	55	34	109	
	REWARI TO FAZILKA AND BEYOND	1,284	69	545	
	VIA KALOL	12	1	42	
	„ MEHSANA	12	1	288	
	„ PALANPUR	12	2	53	
	„ MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION...	128	14	556	
	„ KUCHAMAN ROAD	22	...	21	
	„ SANGANER	...	...	...	
	„ BHARATPUR	...	...	...	
	„ AGRA	1	...	...	
	„ IDGAH AGRA	...	...	...	
	„ MUTTRA	...	...	...	
	„ HATHRAS *VIA* BHARATPUR	...	...	1	
	„ KASGANJ	26	3	2	
	„ CAWNPORE	...	...	1	
	„ DELHI	...	...	...	
	VIRAMGAM TO WADHWAN	1	...	...	
	VIA WADHWAN (B.-G.-J.-P. RY. & MORVI RY.)	51	18	7	
	TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN 1912.	9,482	952	14,023	
	Do. do. 1911.	*10,814	*642	*14,413	
	Do. do. 1910.	12,181	1,377	16,400	
	Do. do. 1909.	13,474	1,568	16,768	
	Do. do. 1908.	12,695	1,340	17,588	
	Do. do. 1907.	18,810	4,814	17,238	
	Do. do. 1906.	30,583	11,395	15,166	
	Do. do. 1905.	22,307	5,059	6,649	
	Do. do. 1904.	32,998	11,842	8,211	

* Revised.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	4,841	383	1,820	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	9,482	952	14,023	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1912 ...	14,323	1,335	15,843	
Do. do. 1911 ...	*17,067	*908	*17,137	
Do. do. 1910 ...	20,558	1,641	19,324	
Do. do. 1909 ...	21,725	4,544	18,491	
Do. do. 1908 ...	16,517	1,463	19,851	
Do. do. 1907 ...	21,847	5,011	19,373	
Do. do. 1906 ...	33,725	12,120	16,299	
Do. do. 1905 ...	25,075	5,562	9,097	
Do. do. 1904 ...	37,922	12,703	10,321	

* Revised.

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.
1853	20	1868	4,008	1883	10,458	1898	22,040
1854	71	1869	4,255	1884	11,631	1899	23,523
1855	169	1870	4,771	1885	12,283	1900	24,752
1856	272	1871	5,074	1886	12,892	1901	25,363
1857	287	1872	5,369	1887	14,103	1902	25,931
1858	427	1873	5,697	1888	14,576	1903	26,956
1859	625	1874	6,226	1889	15,887	1904	27,565
1860	838	1875	6,541	1890	16,401	1905	28,295
1861	1,587	1876	6,860	1891	17,308	1906	29,097
1862	2,333	1877	7,320	1892	17,815	1907	29,357
1863	2,507	1878	8,217	1893	18,504	1908	30,576
1864	2,958	1879	8,494	1894	18,900	1909	31,490
1865	3,363	1880	9,162	1895	19,547	1910	32,099
1866	3,563	1881	9,890	1896	20,254	1911	32,839
1867	3,929	1882	10,149	1897	21,115	1912	33,484

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay during the years 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Piece-Goods		Total.	Yarns				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1903	1,07,178	74,029	1,81,207	7,25,338	28,69,30,007	10,089	33,39,154	7,35,427	29,02,59,161	
1904	1,28,058	50,625	1,78,683	5,80,847	22,94,90,205	10,321	39,15,520	5,91,168	23,33,95,725	
1905	1,38,331	30,627	1,68,958	7,50,639	29,73,39,194	9,097	32,39,740	7,59,736	30,06,28,934	
1906	1,32,220	45,845	1,78,065	7,03,006	27,68,21,792	16,299	61,67,056	7,19,305	28,49,88,848	
1907	1,55,453	26,858	1,82,311	6,08,980	24,10,85,783	19,378	76,87,172	6,28,353	24,87,72,952	
1908	1,51,297	17,980	1,69,277	5,98,621	23,41,84,610	19,851	73,33,714	6,18,472	24,15,18,324	
1909	1,81,246	26,269	2,07,515	6,36,329	25,24,60,745	18,491	77,20,704	6,54,820	26,01,81,449	
1910	1,82,305	22,199	2,04,504	5,65,999	22,37,58,970	19,324	76,41,536	5,85,323	23,14,00,506	
1911	1,76,601	* 17,975	* 1,94,576	4,03,214	15,85,82,640	* 17,137	75,70,779	4,20,233	16,61,53,419	
1912	1,90,850	15,658	2,06,508	5,79,281	22,87,59,617	15,843	53,60,256	5,95,124	23,41,19,873	

* Corrected.

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1903 to 1912.

By	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	11,54,650	13,77,026	11,14,340	10,41,687	17,52,604	12,30,107	14,12,960	16,57,925	16,40,586	20,30,983
B. B. & C. I. Railway	21,03,109	18,75,123	23,74,232	20,63,285	27,71,951	16,70,484	21,42,445	27,76,925	21,07,749	19,91,482
G. I. P. Railway	55,38,328	47,06,884	64,50,336	56,36,946	58,20,671	41,18,135	56,23,478	55,74,754	43,00,247	51,60,726
Total Cwts...	87,96,587	79,59,032	99,38,908	87,41,918	1,03,45,226	70,18,676	91,78,883	1,00,09,604	80,48,582	91,83,191
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	25,13,310	22,74,009	28,39,688	24,97,691	29,55,779	20,05,336	26,22,538	28,59,887	22,99,595	26,23,769

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1903 to 1912.

To	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	9,58,199	9,25,995	6,67,323	9,89,693	11,26,376	6,59,832	6,72,247	11,53,233	7,76,417	4,36,208
China	30,812	32,050	32,490	25,123	41,374	43,874	66,320	80,493	13,331	38,850
Japan	5,23,809	2,88,946	5,69,398	4,40,115	6,06,525	4,23,894	6,82,101	8,04,554	6,10,704	7,81,294
Calcutta and other Ports	13,988	14,997	38,803	43,170	60,982	33,930	29,516	32,682	38,266	20,226
Total Bales...	15,26,808	12,61,988	13,08,019	14,98,101	18,35,257	11,61,520	(a) 14,50,184	(b) 20,70,962	(c) 14,38,718	(d) 12,76,578

(a) Excluding 2,265 Bales exported to America.
(b) " 797 " " "
(c) Excluding 450 Bales exported to America.
(d) " 300 " " "

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1911-1912. (*Year ending 31st March* 1912.)

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value Lakhs of Rupees.	Per centage.
	Millions of [0000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Percentage.	(000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports	57·40	*14·35	142·45	15·84	78·37	156·60	57·57	† 101·78	709·89	16·31	77·56	‡ 811·67	52·73
Indian Ports	268·38	*67·09	30·59	74·06	16·83	67·68	35·86	(a) 466·12	161·55	74·67	17·65	(b) 627·67	40·77
Interior by Rail	*36.61	9·15	8·73	10·10	4·80	17·88	6·57	§ 56·30	§ 43·79	9·02	4·79	§ 100·09	6·50
Total Indian	304·99	76·24	39·32	84·16	21·63	115·56	42·43	522·42	205·34	83·69	22·44	727·76	47·27
GRAND TOTAL	362·39	90·59	181·77	100·00	100·00	272·36	100·00	624·20	915·23	100·00	100·00	1,539·43	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 107·84 lakhs; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 617·73 lakhs of Rupees.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.,) 473·56 lakhs, or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 635·11 lakhs of Rupees.

1910-1911.

Foreign Ports	74·99	*18·75	174·10	20·57	83·33	192·65	64·27	† 124·27	818·49	20·47	82·82	‡ 942·76	59·10
Indian Ports	250·56	*62·64	29·72	68·73	14·22	92·36	30·78	(a) 423·32	145·64	69·74	14·74	(b) 568·96	35·66
Interior by Rail	*39·00	9·75	5·11	10·70	2·45	14·86	4·95	§ 59·42	24·16	9·79	2·44	§ 83·58	5·24
Total Indian	289·56	72·39	34·83	79·43	16·67	107·22	35·73	482·74	169·80	79·53	17·18	652·54	40·90
GRAND TOTAL	364·55	91·14	208·93	100·00	100·00	300·07	100·00	607·01	988·29	100·00	100·00	1,595·30	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 130·25 lakhs; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 748·74 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 429·00 lakhs, or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 574·64 lakhs of Rupees.

1909-1910.

Foreign Ports	68·68	*17·17	211·86	16·77	85·98	229·03	65·67	† 111·87	906·42	17·33	85·87	‡ 1,018·29	59·86
Indian Ports	260·15	*65·04	25·48	63·52	10·34	90·52	25·95	(a) 422·96	111·96	65·52	10·60	(b) 534·92	31·44
Interior by Rail	*30·72	20·18	9·06	19·71	3·68	29·24	8·38	§ 110·74	37·27	17·15	3·53	§ 148·01	8·70
Total Indian	340·87	85·22	34·54	83·23	14·02	119·76	34·33	533·70	149·23	82·67	14·13	682·93	40·14
GRAND TOTAL	409·55	102·39	246·40	100·00	100·00	348·79	100·00	645·57	1,055·65	100·00	100·00	1,701·22	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 116·60 lakhs; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 1,023·02 lakhs of Rupees.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 430·25 lakhs; or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 542·21 lakhs of Rupees.

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL.

REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,876	642,670
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,097	751,570
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	20,018	622,732
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	19,098	605,309
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	18,491	649,643
1910	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,324	574,723
1911	275,087	.....	275,087	121,369	396,456	17,137	413,593
1912	433,989	.....	433,989	137,910	571,899	15,843	587,742

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1860	.....	566	202	768			1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from Cotton China.		1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,317	83	1,300	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1881	2,244	874	60	934	273	1,207	1908	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1882	1,833	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253	1912	2,540	383	923	1,306	1,078	2,384

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH INDIAN YARNS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1907-1908.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of lbs. (000's omitted).				
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
United Kingdom	57·96	19·35	6·21	6·47	8·69
Malta and Gozo	·37	1·32	1·32	1·29	1·98
Cyprus	·40	·43	·08	.....	·18
Germany	51·27	3·94	.....	.....	.....
Holland	·20	.....	·03	·02	.....
Belgium	23·19	3·29	·16	·04	.....
France	2·79	·72	·12	·02	·02
Spain	·18	·04	.....	.....	.....
Italy	33·60	·48	·02	·04	.....
Austro-Hungary	92 89	5·41	3·16	1·43	·77
Bulgaria	·21	5·86	2·63	1·46	1·08
Roumania	·30	1·10	.....	.....	·34
Greece	1·01	·13	.....	·06	·02
Aden and Dependencies	19·02	16·37	19·00	19·10	22·53
Ceylon	·71	·41	·39	.61	·82
Straits Settlements	53·81	41·97	46·40	29·62	40·83
China { Hongkong	636·62	869·48	774·99	778·18	537·69
China { Shanghai, &c.	928·88	1,132·34	1,098·29	727·78	672·62
Japan	.....	3·76	.....	.....	.....
Zanzibar and Pemba	·44	·63	·28	·42	3·22
East Africa Protectorate	·19	·17	·17	·15	·18
Turkey in Europe	16·72	3·64	·42	1·06	2·85
Turkey in Asia	81·53	86·60	97·31	95·02	75·46
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, &c.	6·07	5·60	5·78	7·46	9·41
Persia	27·33	17·58	23·42	25·41	15·87
Java	6·57	7·32	8·57	12·18	9·14
Siam	3·43	2·01	5·32	1·86	1·68
Phillipines	·45	·21	·29	·31	·22
Egypt	29·46	20·77	22·46	28·82	17·65
Portuguese, German and Italian East Africa	2·02	1·13	1·36	2·06	·70
Other Countries	·34	·35	·46	·14	·54
Total Yarns	2,077·96	2,252·41	2,118·64	1,741·01	1,424·49
Value in Lakhs of Rupees	865·07	927·17	906·42	818·49	709·89

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE GOODS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURES HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1907-1908.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of Yards of (000's omitted.)				
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Aden and Dependencies	82·40	79·54	82·26	80·83	76·50
Ceylon	·50	·22	·48	·18	·14
Straits Settlements	1·25	·98	1·00	1·03	·64
China { Hongkong	·45	3·11	·71	1·43	·40
China { Shanghai, &c.	3·45	32·60	30·18	15·67	1·27
Mauritius and Dependencies	9·02	14·96	14·83	14·34	14·17
Zanzibar and Pemba	16·41	9·31	12·09	12·23	11·25
East Africa Protectorate	29·86	20 47	28·64	35·86	30 55
Seychelles	·67	·08	·28	·20	·67
Turkey—Asiatic	79·34	88·09	86·34	181·16	57·11
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, etc.	10·29	7·94	16·08	25·51	21·08
Persia	24·59	23·85	53·33	26·41	40·46
Egypt	13·08	22·15	17·51	19·39	19 51
Madagascar	.....	·16	·45	·04	·22
Siam	16·26	17·80	18·64	16·38	13·11
Abissinia	11·95	.....	.....	.....	1·75
Portuguese East Africa	43·56	49·34	64·19	53·50	36·58
German „	36·18	39·89	58·77	53·61	55·40
Italian „	.....	16·71	14·46	13·05	5·83
Other Countries	1·96	1·52	·38	1·37	·24
Total Grey Piece-goods	381·22	428·72	500 62	552·19	386·88
Value in Lakhs of Rs.	57·71	62·24	72·41	82·27	60·62

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1912 to March 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of 1910-1911 and 1911-1912.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
British India.			
Bombay	424,902,640	441,521,380	485,566,927
Madras	41,070,719	42,838,086	44,974,138
Bengal	38,278,828	32,625,497	37,355,113
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	36,205,427	39,487,426	43,765,289
Punjab (including Delhi)	8,224,423	6,630,835	5,321,927
Central Provinces and Berar	28,314,423	27,738,443	33,581,772
Total ...	576,996,460	590,841,667	650,565,166
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (*a*), and Pondicherry (*b*) ...	32,930,681	34,188,532	37,856,584
GRAND TOTAL ...	609,927,141	625,030,199	688,421,750

(*a*) Figures included since February 1911. (*b*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	199,531,111	219,437,846	230,200,332
	yards.	860,018,057	950,404,102	1,001,636,962
	dozens.	658,602	543,108	485,076
Madras	pounds.	7,152,063	7,897,553	9,178,207
	yards.	22,719,255	25,538,575	30,909,866
	dozens.	25,984	34,628	63,290
Bengal	pounds.	2,804,313	2,656,155	4,008,266
	yards.	15,547,850	15,077,197	20,980,285
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pounds.	9,756,033	9,481,899	10,450,689
	yards.	39,246,126	39,507,288	45,111,390
	dozens.	79,383	55,076	84,631
Punjab (including Delhi)	pounds.	419,012	671,720	959,285
	yards.	1,182,384	2,063,256	3,806,223
	dozens.	631	1,907	5,635
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	11,198,745	11,981,034	12,863,006
	yards.	42,538,839	46,370,385	48,653,908
	dozens.	5,620	8,623	9,565
Total ...	pounds.	230,861,277	252,126,207	267,659,785
	yards.	981,252,511	1,078,960,753	1,151,098,629
	dozens.	770,220	643,342	648,197
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (*a*) and Pondicherry (*b*)	pounds.	14,953,596	14,518,049	17,808,019
	yards.	61,489,142	57,190,837	69,315,900
	dozens.	55,001	46,838	51,735
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	245,814,873	266,644,256	285,467,804
	yards.	1,042,741,653	1,136,151,590	1,220,414,529
	dozens.	825,221	690,180	699,932

(*a*) From August 1910. (*b*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				**BOMBAY ISLAND.**			
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	6,805	3,758	3,596	2	6,805	3,646	....
3	852,353	1,135,847	1,446,598	3	683,919	1,135,847	1,410,647
4	1,396,056	1,677,956	2,077,885	4	1,344,252	1,388,924	1,756,109
5	20,302	125,909	214,270	5	20,302	125,909	193,501
6	5,352,452	7,921,578	7,194,834	6	7,907,306	7,365,563	6,705,663
7	6,993,654	8,091,837	9,314,234	7	6,886,735	7,461,537	8,419,980
8	3,135,094	3,459,403	3,008,272	8	2,918,725	3,140,569	2,755,243
9	2,711,645	3,276,874	3,230,377	9	1,776,137	1,934,817	1,919,221
10	61,823,064	61,886,111	74,814,710	10	58,428,091	58,896,836	72,263,297
Total Nos. 1 to 10	85,393,425	87,573,273	101,304,783	Total Nos. 1 to 10	81,141,272	81,483,298	95,429,461
11	24,865,561	19,187,503	28,870,740	11	23,950,474	18,260,170	27,860,902
12	43,508,092	33,737,729	46,879,445	12	41,556,267	31,991,633	45,155,124
13	3,931,159	5,512,881	6,368,067	13	2,156,616	3,543,432	4,484,637
14	7,293,547	9,082,150	10,332,543	14	6,373,479	7,687,917	8,703,438
15	1,192,913	1,448,086	2,009,175	15	831,749	811,355	1,513,120
16	15,852,615	14,202,092	16,820,969	16	13,015,650	11,120,451	12,799,306
17	3,723,157	4,726,669	3,830,566	17	2,526,362	3,290,351	2,503,470
18	9,111,917	9,975,094	11,172,639	18	7,718,160	7,853,248	8,811,681
19	1,135,442	2,178,078	1,090,487	19	880,194	1,655,801	659,379
20	99,627,549	111,703,788	107,500,436	20	73,219,541	84,351,505	75,611,396
Total Nos. 11 to 20	210,141,942	211,754,000	234,875,017	Total Nos. 11 to 20	171,213,992	170,766,063	188,102,363
21	13,131,405	17,206,229	20,635,925	21	7,694,742	9,656,980	13,756,847
22	37,245,119	37,638,836	34,611,355	22	22,019,937	21,695,396	20,006,257
23	3,093,220	4,691,269	5,952,824	23	348,860	1,197,034	2,925,530
24	27,138,952	30,616,910	32,445,601	24	17,937,653	20,661,983	21,754,544
25	839,000	1,057,318	2,122,063	25	92,826	154,420	391,152
26	6,527,378	7,690,341	9,204,410	26	4,614,217	5,263,907	6,549,658
27	811,376	1,216,348	1,396,126	27	529,802	541,430	529,027
28	5,978,484	6,765,323	5,741,911	28	4,305,751	4,675,266	4,350,414
29	521,109	330,083	406,100	29	236,806	54,378	....
30	15,211,034	14,897,085	16,481,312	30	5,470,265	6,157,285	5,587,035
Total Nos. 21 to 30	110,496,977	121,909,740	128,997,657	Total Nos. 21 to 30	63,045,859	70,958,529	74,850,464
31	346,966	196,929	136,705	31	149,486	86,353	15,600
32	4,738,172	5,013,165	4,822,747	32	2,320,587	2,267,115	2,030,746
33	2,275,849	2,234,443	2,124,992	33	30,883	32,437	....
34	3,275,523	4,323,606	4,121,589	34	645,291	590,167	1,089,500
35	537,882	484,599	349,213	35	....	293	....
36	2,553,918	3,790,835	1,970,627	36	430,357	750,477	507,078
37	2,071	42,679	170,013	37	....	31,170	10,058
38	181,559	434,736	679,858	38	378	9,013	377,654
39	....	110,155	12,586	39	....	....	....
40	2,808,491	1,975,536	3,325,542	40	736,609	464,876	390,117
Total Nos. 31 to 40	16,719,531	18,606,703	17,718,872	Total Nos. 31 to 40	4,313,591	4,551,901	4,420,751
Above 40	1,567,691	1,949,209	2,621,409	Above 40	650,137	705,207	837,260
Wastes, etc.	83,074	120,455	54,189	Wastes, etc.	62,288	105,900	40,701
Total ..	424,902,640	441,521,380	485,566,927	Total ..	320,427,139	327,640,898	363,681,900

NOTE.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
AHMEDABAD.				**MADRAS.**			
1	....	....	....	1	79,033	108,202	82,474
2	....	....	....	2	1,539	....	....
3	434	....	....	3	....	....	....
4	....	3,876	....	4	683,814	382,328	266,675
5	....	....	14,969	5	....	....	....
6	32,037	11,009	30,591	6	756,274	265,395	165,459
7	405,942	516,339	673,481	7	5,242	11,434	....
8	57,268	90,975	3,173	8	582,137	521,826	502,607
9	753,674	1,063,758	936,764	9	10,187	10,983	....
10	501,867	593,427	380,698	10	757,387	1,008,604	1,157,417
Total Nos. 1 to 10	1,361,227	2,279,985	2,039,676	Total Nos. 1 to 10	2,975,813	2,318,772	2,174,632
11	436,205	682,569	675,569	11	21,438	32,415	113,036
12	187,039	164,668	171,634	12	1,470,397	1,677,088	1,661,505
13	1,420,886	1,707,068	1,497,682	13	81,468	106,713	309,097
14	365,849	745,584	809,354	14	2,989,312	3,011,859	3,376,875
15	129,765	322,203	205,660	15	1,380,998	1,587,176	1,593,073
16	982,018	1,502,701	1,140,710	16	2,073,657	1,936,162	2,337,119
17	572,548	906,409	772,927	17	1,969,110	1,804,775	1,392,154
18	273,615	464,624	938,993	18	2,370,088	2,933,007	3,184,841
19	21,315	123,048	190,347	19	3,660,881	3,768,246	3,998,530
20	8,243,355	8,563,531	9,259,707	20	13,711,536	14,181,188	14,547,434
Total Nos. 11 to 20	12,732,595	15,232,525	15,656,573	Total Nos. 11 to 20	29,737,905	31,008,729	32,513,714
21	3,556,532	5,732,136	4,549,909	21	2,825,745	2,707,010	2,777,285
22	12,222,452	11,192,293	10,157,975	22	1,832,165	1,726,524	1,964,181
23	2,471,029	3,224,837	2,608,693	23	25,472	21,951	16,814
24	6,540,613	7,060,536	7,265,287	24	1,153,575	955,647	1,359,487
25	702,993	855,601	1,446,952	25	....	....	1,300
26	1,048,143	1,621,745	2,637,601	26	1,312,144	1,595,623	1,484,629
27	271,554	670,054	822,411	27	....	....	....
28	1,495,265	1,864,922	1,087,284	28	122,328	404,652	576,284
29	19,054	90,532	131,751	29	....	....	....
30	5,908,991	4,637,111	6,241,823	30	1,048,063	1,410,489	1,574,663
Total Nos. 21 to 30	34,237,622	36,599,568	37,049,666	Total Nos. 21 to 30	8,119,492	8,822,096	9,755,143
31	131,578	42,017	38,122	31	....	....	300
32	2,077,975	2,134,695	2,158,847	32	42	80,907	10,602
33	2,223,873	2,200,205	2,124,515	33	....	....	....
34	2,429,416	3,138,059	2,839,140	34	....	....	414
35	536,112	484,306	349,213	35	....	....	....
36	2,115,766	2,937,900	1,286,610	36	....	....	....
37	2,071	31,380	157,727	37	....	....	....
38	161,103	424,306	295,045	38	....	....	....
39	....	107,620	3,177	39	....	....	....
40	1,464,968	893,351	2,434,675	40	197,595	449,633	373,994
Total Nos. 31 to 40	11,181,752	12,404,849	11,687,071	Total Nos. 31 to 40	197,637	530,540	385,310
Above 40	806,061	1,014,041	1,375,446	Above 40	40,072	157,949	140,339
Wastes, etc.	7,336	4,856	1,662				
Total..	60,315,603	67,535,824	67,810,194	Total ..	41,070,719	42,838,086	44,974,138

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	BENGAL.				**UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA).**		
1	6,509	594	....	1	....	7,090	....
2	137,386	305,918	369,591	2	68,929	3,564	.....
3	....	....	407	3	....	19,406	....
4	31,404	....	....	4	831,087	966,956	1,126,546
5	23,527	....	549	5	51,833	27,019	173,184
6	247,838	667,955	418,875	6	609,991	813,786	939,983
7	917,042	273,461	435,615	7	518,547	499,169	711,975
8	270,382	862,960	221,850	8	685,090	691,290	648,942
9	288,463	532,880	211,357	9	124,892	201,799	207,621
10	4,377,822	3,798,877	7,168,878	10	6,588,642	7,249,188	8,020,610
Total Nos. 1 to 10	6,300,343	6,941,585	8,827,132	Total Nos. 1 to 10	9,428,111	10,579,267	11,828,861
11	3,287,132	2,346,849	3,027,128	11	2,367,956	1,329,095	3,156,199
12	3,041,537	2,837,833	3,572,148	12	2,049,245	2,349,165	2,753,813
13	2,836,617	1,885,830	3,563,023	13	2,533,983	2,715,509	2,851,172
14	3,936,733	3,127,673	4,890,049	14	4,640,200	4,636,210	5,034,461
15	517,076	747,620	696,443	15	3,125,358	2,952,059	2,222,277
16	5,091,869	5,268,662	3,776,774	16	5,304,382	6,436,597	7,677,422
17	1,676,929	1,921,804	2,111,716	17	1,447,823	1,664,737	1,666,979
18	1,642,675	1,104,555	981,366	18	1,773,697	2,101,661	2,301,537
19	1,426,936	722,459	1,062,742	19	924,049	973,785	1,062,387
20	3,176,712	2,348,708	1,920,637	20	1,099,243	1,268,128	1,417,152
Total Nos. 11 to 20	26,636,207	22,306,973	23,602,026	Total Nos. 11 to 20	25,266,436	26,977,006	30,143,399
21	1,215,100	813,382	1,119,405	21	176,054	106,669	13,806
22	1,515,241	1,396,575	1,857,394	22	816,044	899,925	775,938
23	100,825	168,766	282,977	23	....	....	1,756
24	1,088,194	625,424	881,997	24	146,779	177,980	62,392
25	100,428	16,697	19,062	25	15,772	52,524	68,471
26	422,892	44,144	98,540	26	....	31,528	160,406
27	487,116	852,007	640,957	27	....	....	....
28	31,012	106,300	42,766	28	72,277	47,950	45,998
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	....
30	85,351	143,238	317,270	30	1,858	11,805	6,697
Total Nos. 21 to 30	5,046,157	4,166,533	4,560,368	Total Nos. 21 to 30	1,228,784	1,328,381	1,135,464
31	....	....	38,301	31	893	....	....
32	144,629	126,592	45,448	32	315	19	10,271
33	11,979	10,537	313	33	.....	2,221	.....
34	....	....	605	34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36	4,288	....	....	36	18,795	44,764	703
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	38	1,643	3,190	55,206
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	....	69,274	212,415	40	451	3,978	44
Total Nos. 31 to 40	160,896	206,233	296,882	Total Nos. 31 to 40	22,097	64,172	66,224
Above 40	135,225	4,173	69,705	Above 40	2,133	....	119
Waste, etc.	....	....	....	Waste, etc.	257,867	538,600	591,222
Total ..	38,278,828	32,625,497	37,355,113	Total ..	36,205,427	39,487,426	43,765,289

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
PUNJAB (including DELHI).				**CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR.**			
1	2,330	19,375	....	1	1,492	106,525	124,972
2	4,579	322	....	2	8,533	78,128	133,713
3	....	2,132	....	3	....	121	15,598
4	57,113	36,580	32,864	4	49,203	108,429	131,254
5	5,170	....	....	5	....	....	6,719
6	34,742	3,056	....	6	604,8.8	593,205	746,252
7	218,757	165,707	140,969	7	743,689	780,613	1,126,765
8	89,059	28,089	....	8	121,859	95,382	146,600
9	152,114	58,234	111,942	9	982,990	910,886	1,217,715
10	144,306	319,574	335,753	10	3,214,110	2,439,382	3,974,193
Total Nos. 1 to 10	711,170	626,069	621,548	Total Nos. 1 to 10	5,876,694	5,062,671	7,676,781
11	1,409,804	1,223,042	1,250,461	11	1,686,180	1,854,688	2,328,451
12	111,443	356,412	544,254	12	4,871,117	4,221,870	5,266,825
13	1,054,244	644,942	589,097	13	874,630	970,872	1,223,543
14	1,824,870	1,059,623	821,111	14	2,258,423	2,100,436	2,542,032
15	863,695	996,818	316,157	15	65,024	250,625	318,365
16	1,401,185	730,398	723,573	16	2,819,033	3,241,027	3,508,138
17	384,964	575,531	394,425	17	514,571	534,359	407,179
18	160,855	65,511	83,638	18	840,553	987,381	926,422
19	115,254	178,508	47,742	19	2,816	491	17,942
20	118,414	127,949	90,148	20	3,747,537	3,178,482	3,700,160
Total Nos. 11 to 20	7,448,128	5,953,234	4,660,706	Total Nos. 11 to 20	17,681,889	17,434,932	20,238,057
21	11,220	820	....	21	563,763	607,226	671,202
22	141	3,611	....	22	851,862	995,131	977,086
23	....	....	401	23	....	....	6,384
24	....	....	....	24	2,067,926	2,223,613	2,681,334
25	....	....	....	25	....	....	556
26	....	....	....	26	236,366	426,819	273,923
27	....	....	....	27	....	....	1,769
28	....	....	....	28	119,902	157,004	64,873
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	....
30	....	1,910	4,350	30	249,094	199,367	226,018
Total Nos. 21 to 30	11,361	6,341	4,751	Total Nos. 21 to 30	4,088,913	4,619,265	4,902,915
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....	32	360,437	325,862	425,507
33	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	110,779	136,656	158,610
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36 to 39	....	....	....	36	17,381	2,329	....
40	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
				38	....	....	....
Total Nos. 31 to 40	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
				40	85,901	58,634	97,971
Above 40	....	....	19,458	Total Nos. 31 to 40	574,298	530,481	682,088
Wastes, etc.	53,764	45,191	19,464	Above 40	92,629	88,094	85,831
Total ..	8,224,423	6,630,835	5,321,927	Total ..	28,314,423	27,736,443(a)	33,581,772

(a) Includes 3,000 lbs. of yarn of which details of count or number are not given.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNT (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
1	89,364	234,726	207,446
2	228,871	391,690	506,900
3	852,353	1,157,506	1,463,603
4	3,648,677	3,172,249	3,685,244
5	108,832	152,938	394,722
6	10,696,115	10,364,975	9,465,403
7	9,396,981	9,771,231	11,729,558
8	5,043,691	5,168,950	4,528,278
9	4,970,291	4,991,656	4,979,022
10	76,855,331	76,701,736	95,471,561
Total Nos. 1 to 10	111,185,356	112,107,637	132,480,737
11	33,640,960	26,473,592	38,751,015
12	55,060,831	45,175,087	60,677,990
13	11,212,101	11,816,738	13,903,999
14	22,942,585	23,067,951	26,997,071
15	7,145,564	7,951,884	7,155,490
16	32,542,741	31,934,938	34,843,995
17	9,720,445	11,227,625	9,603,049
18	15,899,790	17,167,139	18,649,413
19	7,267,378	7,817,667	7,279,830
20	121,481,011	132,802,253	129,176,067
Total Nos. 11 to 20	316,912,506	315,434,874	346,037,919
21	17,923,287	21,441,436	25,217,623
22	42,060,572	42,060,602	39,985,924
23	3,219,515	4,881,986	6,261,166
24	31,595,426	34,609,779	36,930,811
25	955,200	1,126,537	2,211,972
26	8,498,780	9,788,455	11,221,908
27	1,298,892	2,068,355	2,038,252
28	6,324,003	7,481,229	6,471,332
29	521,109	330,083	406,100
30	16,595,400	16,663,894	18,610,310
Total Nos. 21 to 30	128,991,684	140,452,356	149,355,398
31	347,859	196,929	175,106
32	5,243,595	5,546,545	5,314,575
33	2,387,828	2,247,031	2,125,905
34	3,386,302	4,462,262	4,281,218
35	537,882	434,599	349,213
36	2,593,382	3,844,928	1,971,330
37	2,071	42,679	170.013
38	183,202	442,926	735,064
39	.....	110,155	12,686
40	3,092,338	2,562,075	4,009,966
Total Nos. 31 to 40	17,674,459	19,940,129	19,144,376
Above 40	1,837,750	2,199,425	2,935,781
Wastes, etc.	394,705	704,246	660,955
Total	576,996,460	590,841,667	650,565,166

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

NATIVE STATES.—(a)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
1	.....	.....	.....
2	21,926	12,840	17,225
3	158,579	149,682	177,309
4	39,379	66,042	91,011
5	2,217	329	1,465
6	588,421	742,676	782,737
7	871,574	1,036,876	993,825
8	387,776	507,241	772,403
9	309,384	291,668	244,990
10	2,187,731	1,264,503	1,487,202
Total Nos. 1 to 10 ...	4,566,987	4,071,857	4,567,467
11	1,948,169	1,671,183	2,169,730
12	1,108,597	1,146,271	1,124,091
13	736,462	822,309	766,453
14	2,313,045	3,081,182	3,194,893
15	268,660	688,834	671,187
16	2,627,561	2,390,538	2,453,760
17	314,263	544,758	366,482
18	2,482,998	2,579,091	3,015,946
19	348,507	333,096	647,026
20	7,977,824	7,643,654	8,919,313
Total Nos. 11 to 20 ...	19,526,086	20,895,916	23,328,881
21	1,345,023	1,557,285	1,271,702
22	2,967,875	3,140,899	3,267,432
23	780,593	709,397	791,795
24	856,828	1,043,835	1,452,503
25	53,077	117,577	78,400
26	796,298	770,746	656,782
27	431,364	304,856	693,645
28	413,262	474,201	631,448
29	10,349	21,283	43,521
30	819,653	739,312	573,586
Total Nos. 21 to 30 ...	8,474,332	8,879,891	9,460,818
31	16,437	12,859	.....
32	103,271	188,953	188,541
33	110,649	44,401	368
34	55,991	66,973	228,347
35	.....	.....	11,786
36	.....	4,427	16,486
37	.....	.....	1,531
38	2,162	279	.....
39	.....	.....	204
40	72,019	22,928	50,111
Total Nos. 31 to 40 ...	360,529	340,825	497,324
Above 40 ...	2,727	43	2,099
Total ...	32,930,681	34,188,532	37,856,584

(a) See notes at foot of Table No. I.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Native States.)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
1	89,364	234,726	207,446
2	250,797	404,530	524,125
3	1,010,932	1,307,188	1,639,812
4	3,688,056	3,238,291	3,776,255
5	106,049	155,257	396,187
6	11,284,536	11,107,651	10,248,140
7	10,268,505	10,808,097	12,728,388
8	5,431,367	5,676,131	5,300,681
9	4,579,625	5,283,324	5,223,413
10	79,043,062	77,966,239	96,958,763
Total Nos. 1 to 10	115,752,393	116,179,494	136,998,204
11	35,588,229	28,144,775	40,920,745
12	56,169,428	46,321,358	61,802,081
13	11,948,563	12,639,047	13,670,452
14	25,255,630	26,149,188	30,191,964
15	7,414,224	8,635,718	7,826,677
16	34,570,302	34,325,476	37,297,755
17	10,034,708	11,772,385	9,969,531
18	18,382,788	19,746,230	21,665,359
19	7,615,885	8,150,763	7,926,856
20	129,458,885	140,445,909	138,095,380
Total Nos. 11 to 20	336,438,592	338,330,790	369,366,800
21	19,268,315	22,998,721	26,489,325
22	45,028,447	45,201,501	43,253,355
23	4,009,108	5,591,383	7,052,961
24	32,452,354	35,655,314	38,383,314
25	1,008,277	1,244,114	2,290,372
26	9,295,078	10,559,201	11,878,690
27	1,729,756	2,378,211	2,731,897
28	6,737,165	7,955,480	7,102,780
29	531,458	351,366	449,621
30	17,415,068	17,403,706	19,183,896
Total Nos. 21 to 30	137,466,016	149,332,247	158,816,211
31	364,296	209,788	175,106
32	5,346,866	5,735,503	5,503,116
33	2,398,477	2,291,432	2,125,673
34	3,442,293	4,529,235	4,509,565
35	537,382	484,599	360,999
36	2,593,382	3,849,355	1,987,766
37	2,071	42,679	171,544
38	185,364	443,205	735,064
39	.....	110,155	12,790
40	3,164,357	2,585,003	4,060,077
Total Nos. 31 to 40	18,034,988	20,280,954	19,641,700
Above 40	1,840,547	2,199,468	2,937,880
Wastes, etc.	394,705	704,246	660,955
Total	609,927,141	625,030,199	688,421,750

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chádars	pounds	16,994,299	19,998,308	21,954,846
	yards	50,500,146	61,330,345	66,042,568
Dhutis	pounds	41,104,357	46,227,504	48,867,784
	yards	204,389,961	220,415,321	236,487,400
Drills and jeans	pounds	3,803,895	4,057,969	4,005,097
	yards	13,889,886	15,576,339	15,591,002
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	506,340	909,144	986,506
	yards	3,963,932	6,095,560	6,824,538
Printers	pounds	6,104,414	4,547,356	4,955,092
	yards	23,241,963	21,401,227	23,131,945
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	58,916,881	65,512,720	60,856,551
	yards	254,256,576	286,497,910	268,483,340
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	23,217,021	22,505,592	22,599,984
	yards	108,204,655	106,162,511	105,469,193
Tent cloth	pounds	735,038	885,070	915,132
	yards	1,886,357	1,810,827	1,924,176
Other sorts	pounds	2,702,082	3,866,935	3,232,143
	yards	15,945,477	16,984,126	14,535,002
TOTAL ...	pounds	155,082,827	168,510,588	168,873,135
	yards	680,918,953	736,274,666	738,439,154
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	42,684,333	49,328,245	60,162,815
	yards	179,099,104	214,129,436	263,197,803
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	1,381,230	1,225,006	1,220,538
	dozens	372,717	314,619	250,622
Hosiery	pounds	464,209	862,971	849,876
	dozens	285,855	228,489	234,454
Miscellaneous	pound	18,512	11,036	93,968
TOTAL BOMBAY ...	,,	199,551,111	219,437,846	230,200,352
	yards	860,018,057	950,404,102	1,001,636,962
	dozens	658,602	543,108	485,076

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	11,603,224	13,049,598	13,873,161
	yards	33,640,491	39,831,415	39,726,363
Dhutis	pounds	19,697,133	11,574,179	11,514,980
	yards	52,384,964	54,207,016	54,700,508
Drills and jeans	pounds	3,413,005	3,651,675	3,779,480
	yards	12,565,621	14,108,993	14,865,439
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	356,864	631,572	853,617
	yards	2,478,760	4,251,625	5,950,877
Printers	pounds	30,692	16,841	23,983
	yards	157,491	78,429	122,822
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	43,469,415	47,973,331	43,487,539
	yards	195,808,974	219,009,065	198,954,840
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	21,063,521	20,108,125	19,863,703
	yards	98,544,832	96,056,602	92,935,249
Tent cloth	pounds	642,749	796,588	794,688
	yards	1,343,000	1,630,915	1,683,721
Other sorts	pounds	1,290,855	1,638,321	1,418,264
	yards	5,752,024	7,472,162	6,792,216
TOTAL	pounds	92,567,459	99,440,230	95,609,415
	yards	402,676,157	436,646,222	415,732,035
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	38,565,039	43,150,096	51,819,625
	yards	160,548,756	185,805,050	226,869,675
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	1,252,084	1,189,226	1,209,325
	dozens	366,061	307,800	246,206
Hosiery	pounds	399,685	304,684	254,796
	dozens	247,560	191,095	180,835
Miscellaneous	pounds	18,511	11,036	93,968
TOTAL BOMBAY ISLAND...	,,	132,802,778	144,095,272	148,987,129
	yards	563,224,913	622,451,272	642,101,710
	dozens	613,621	498,895	427,041

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana District, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	4,640,577	6,144,233	7,313,320
	yards	14,321,567	19,071,047	24,168,986
Dhutis	pounds	26,022,774	29,239,878	31,155,163
	yards	132,928,361	142,850,560	155,366,488
Drills and jeans	pounds	172,620	193,011	83,621
	yards	651,779	829,066	278,288
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	142,529	271,989	102,175
	yards	1,438,204	1,813,674	648,562
Printers	pounds	4,333,594	2,943,385	3,198,736
	yards	20,345,497	14,496,847	15,484,406
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	9,036,929	10,435,006	10,592,197
	yards	37,322,186	43,914,640	46,175,877
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	1,801,050	2,096,914	2,374,874
	yards	7,915,913	8,709,829	10,836,689
Tent cloth	pounds	25,577	18,493	191
	yards	55,840	40,628	390
Other sorts	pounds	1,449,549	1,472,547	1,069,460
	yards	7,109,451	6,898,548	5,036,791
Total	pounds	47,675,199	52,815,456	55,889,737
	yards	222,088,798	238,624,839	257,996,477
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	1,636,504	2,229,387	2,592,737
	yards	8,652,929	12,030,317	12,907,321
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	20,243	30,993	4,922
	dozens	4,581	5,942	2,610
Hosiery	pounds	64,525	58,291	95,074
	dozens	38,324	37,394	53,616
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Total, Ahmedabad ...	„	49,396,471	55,134,127	58,582,470
	yards	230,741,727	250,655,156	270,903,798
	dozens	42,905	43,336	56,226

MADRAS.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	200,235	262,380	229,119
	yards	431,116	561,691	481,203
Dhutis	pounds	159,629	200,505	563,375
	yards	638,127	749,190	2,040,715
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,420,217	1,526,224	1,674,047
	yards	4,721,931	5,098,202	5,982,101
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	1,820
	yards	.....	.....	5,289
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	.....	2,610	31,683
	yards	.....	11,853	147,552
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	324,283	330,553	377,109
	yards	1,082,408	1,179,708	1,184,760
Tent cloth	pounds	22,299	23,608	11,667
	yards	32,715	36,699	16,901
Other sorts	pounds	348,208	416,400	462,928
	yards	1,220,894	1,388,995	1,616,239
Total ...	pounds	2,474,871	2,762,285	3,351,743
	yards	8,127,191	9,026,338	11,474,760
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	4,593,624	4,978,487	5,570,533
	yards	14,592,064	16,512,237	19,436,106
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods...	pounds	83,382	155,826	256,069
	dozens	25,984	34,628	63,290
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	„	186	1,005	62
Total, Madras ...	„	7,152,063	7,897,553	9,178,207
	yards	22,719,255	25,538,575	30,909,866
	dozens	25,984	34,628	63,290

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	129,820	203,527	296,655
	yards	465,851	923,854	1,133,031
Dhutis	pounds	720,442	987,223	1,460,901
	yards	3,971,903	6,401,170	8,820,910
Drills and jeans	pounds	207,216	72,489	54,003
	yards	877,370	289,367	199,339
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	1,008	925
	yards	.....	7,000	6,940
Skirtings and longcloth	pounds	454,418	528,700	652,750
	yards	2,635,058	2,684,787	3,058,568
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,128,645	787,259	1,403,723
	yards	6,806,931	4,318,169	7,391,149
Tent cloth	pounds	1,261	.....	202
	yards	3,631	.....	456
Other sorts	pounds	86,067	25,299	18,528
	yards	474,445	146,108	107,458
Total	pounds	2,727,899	2,570,505	3,887,687
	yards	16,234,569	14,765,455	20,717,851
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	55,419	53,998	52,641
	yards	313,281	311,742	262,434
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	20,995	31,652	67,936
Total, Bengal	"	2,804,313	2,656,155	4,008,366
	yards	16,547,850	15,077,197	20,980,285

UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH (also AJMER-MERWARA).

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	213,485	274,700	464,565
	yards	497,734	957,874	1,815,412
Dhutis	pounds	3,325,767	2,847,612	3,332,721
	yards	16,888,456	15,584,017	18,731,162
Drills and jeans	pounds	391,603	311,792	394,506
	yards	1,025,626	853,870	1,051,066
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	240	305	1,154
	yards	1,565	1,998	8,215
Printers	pounds	35,311	61,139	72,421
	yards	235,192	472,535	543,012
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	2,290,254	1,489,555	1,705,827
	yards	10,195,699	7,559,821	9,005,176
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,549,892	2,616,798	2,605,718
	yards	5,015,327	9,178,557	9,399,615
Tent cloth	pounds	1,414,105	1,384,416	1,259,637
	yards	3,937,112	3,798,759	3,443,164
Other sorts	pounds	355,579	218,196	232,507
	yards	1,223,544	737,752	690,266
Total	pounds	9,476,236	9,204,498	10,069,046
	yards	38,969,255	39,145,183	44,684,990
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	57,160	63,711	81,990
	yards	276,871	362,105	426,400
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	200,088	182,936	277,929
	dozens	79,383	55,076	84,631
Hosiery	pounds	.....	1,950	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	23,549	26,804	21,724
Total, U. P. of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	"	9,756,033	9,481,899	10,450,689
	yards	39,246,126	39,507,288	45,111,390
	dozens	79,383	55,076	84,631

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

PUNJAB (including DELHI)

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	25,610	146,937	184,395
	yards	55,128	324,292	534,057
Dhutis	pounds	183,999	109,334	64,201
	yards	572,657	322,489	193,063
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,640	7,005	5,045
	yards	4,697	20,056	16,605
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	30	199	146
	yards	150	1,780	1,290
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	18,891	42,549	63,805
	yards	28,393	101,824	185,339
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	104,736	228,267	480,062
	yards	333,772	1,052,973	2,648,010
Tent cloth	pounds	2,015	13,734	5,327
	yards	4,502	33,475	13,751
Other sorts	pounds	31,206	50,717	45,056
	yards	69,513	103,753	91,605
TOTAL	pounds	363,127	598,742	848,437
	yards	1,058,813	1,960,591	3,683,720
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	45,426	56,407	76,587
	yards	123,572	102,665	122,503
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	2,408	3,991	17,977
	dozens	631	1,907	5,635
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	8,048	12,580	16,284
TOTAL, PUNJAB	pounds	419,012	671,720	959,385
	yards	1,182,384	2,063,256	3,806,223
	dozens	631	1,907	5,635

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	895,324	895,177	1,091,926
	yards	2,318,497	2,319,395	2,800,429
Dhutis	pounds	2,743,971	3,067,333	2,736,713
	yards	11,327,275	12,355,901	11,027,209
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,447,939	1,522,613	1,661,385
	yards	4,867,568	5,445,641	5,759,767
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	35,632	69,939	76,252
	yards	118,044	225,638	192,741
Printers	pounds	540,368	617,439	681,006
	yards	2,561,598	2,958,689	3,270,092
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,779,359	1,876,041	2,047,972
	yards	7,361,925	7,764,467	8,518,783
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	618,806	718,428	612,886
	yards	2,975,783	3,656,025	2,873,053
Tent cloth	pounds	214,374	161,843	186,709
	yards	441,879	362,052	375,065
Other sorts	pounds	534,271	401,746	502,076
	yards	1,662,648	1,461,379	1,866,872
TOTAL	pounds	8,809,944	9,330,549	9,596,825
	yards	33,635,217	36,549,187	36,688,959
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	2,366,918	2,623,945	3,219,035
	yards	8,903,622	9,821,148	11,964,944
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	20,807	25,968	28,854
	dozens	5,620	8,623	9,565
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	1,076	572	17,692
TOTAL, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	"	11,198,745	11,981,034	12,863,006
	yards	42,538,839	46,370,335	48,653,903
	dozens	5,620	8,623	9,565

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—concld.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	18,458,778	21,781,029	24,221,406
	yards ...	54,267,972	66,417,451	72,804,700
Dhutis	pounds ...	48,138,165	53,439,511	57,025,695
	yards ...	237,738,380	255,828,588	277,250,459
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	7,272,510	7,498,092	7,793,984
	yards ...	25,386,978	27,283,475	28,599,880
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	542,742	979,577	1,064,058
	yards ...	4,083,691	6,824,926	7,026,774
Printers	pounds ...	6,679,993	5,226,932	5,711,264
	yards ...	31,038,753	24,839,451	26,957,278
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	63,454,833	69,447,175	65,358,088
	yards ...	274,477,631	304,620,662	289,398,709
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings.	pounds ...	26,943,383	27,156,897	28,079,482
	yards ...	124,418,876	125,542,943	128,970,679
Tent cloth	pounds ...	2,387,092	2,468,671	2,379,664
	yards ...	5,946,196	6,041,812	5,773,513
Other sorts	pounds ...	5,057,413	4,979,283	4,493,232
	yards ...	20,585,520	20,822,112	18,907,442
Total	pounds ...	178,934,904	192,977,167	196,126,873
	yards ...	777,943,997	837,721,420	855,689,434
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	49,802,883	57,104,743	69,164,001
	yards ...	203,308,514	241,239,333	295,409,195
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds ...	1,587,915	1,593,727	1,801,367
	dozens ...	484,335	414,853	413,743
Hosiery	pounds ...	464,209	364,921	349,876
	dozens ...	285,885	228,489	254,454
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	71,366	85,649	217,668
Total	„ ...	230,861,277	252,126,207	267,659,785
	yards ...	981,252,511	1,078,960,753	1,151,098,629
	dozens ...	770,220	643,342	648,197

No. 7.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

NATIVE STATES (*a*)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	651,646	746,141	982,278
	yards ...	1,821,279	1,759,911	2,591,117
Dhutis	pounds ...	3,328,067	2,837,425	3,125,328
	yards ...	15,507,602	12,631,817	14,225,469
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	68,149	89,862	100,398
	yards ...	217,117	283,731	328,508
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	10,293	59	9
	yards ...	86,863	596	72
Printers	pounds ...	537,349	330,619	547,013
	yards ...	2,429,829	1,559,331	2,493,184
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	3,102,934	2,145,914	3,286,052
	yards ...	13,090,494	8,432,675	13,225,747
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds ...	4,058,913	4,419,293	5,158,516
	yards ...	15,018,743	16,563,614	19,124,501
Tent cloth	pounds ...	8,330	6,730	3,330
	yards ...	21,828	20,199	8,652
Other sorts	pounds ...	1,040,058	1,347,933	1,778,396
	yards ...	3,059,055	4,407,316	6,476,536
Total ...	pounds ...	12,800,739	11,923,976	14,981,320
	yards ...	51,252,810	45,659,190	58,473,786
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	1,983,611	2,449,489	2,664,051
	yards ...	10,236,332	11,531,647	10,842,114
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ...	pounds ...	9,725	12,464	11,527
	dozens ...	1,241	1,849	1,390
Hosiery	pounds ...	159,520	132,085	151,121
	dozens ...	53,760	44,989	50,345
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	1	35	.....
Total ...	„ ...	14,953,596	14,518,049	17,808,019
	yards ...	61,489,142	57,190,837	69,315,900
	dozens ...	55,001	46,838	51,735

(*a*) See note at foot of Table No. 2.

No. 8.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (British India and Native States.)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	19,110,419	22,527,170	25,203,684
	yards ...	56,089,251	68,177,362	75,395,817
Dhutis	pounds ...	51,466,232	56,276,936	60,151,023
	yards ...	253,245,982	268,460,405	291,475,928
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	7,340,659	7,587,954	7,894,382
	yards ...	25,604,095	27,567,206	28,928,388
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	553,035	979,636	1,064,067
	yards ...	4,170,554	6,325,522	7,026,846
Printers	pounds ...	7,217,342	5,557,551	6,258,277
	yards ...	33,468,582	26,398,782	29,450,462
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	66,557,767	71,593,089	68,644,140
	yards ...	287,568,125	313,053,337	302,624,456
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings... ...	pounds ...	30,997,296	31,576,190	33,237,998
	yards ...	139,437,619	142,106,557	148,095,180
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	2,395,422	2,475,401	2,382,994
	yards ...	5,968,024	6,062,011	5,782,165
Other sorts	pounds ...	6,097,471	6,327,216	6,271,628
	yards ...	23,644,575	25,229,428	25,383,978
Total ...	pounds ...	191,735,643	204,901,143	211,108,193
	yards ...	829,196,807	883,380,610	914,163,220
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	51,786,494	59,554,232	71,828,052
	yards ...	213,544,846	252,770,980	306,251,309
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods...	pounds ...	1,597,640	1,606,191	1,812,894
	dozens ...	485,576	416,702	415,133
Hosiery...	pounds ...	623,729	497,006	500,997
	dozens ...	339,645	273,478	284,799
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	71,367	85,684	217,668
Total ...	„	245,814,873	266,644,256	285,467,804
	yards ...	1,042,741,653	1,136,151,590	1,220,414,529
	dozens ...	825,221	690,180	699,932

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13. (a)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	36,78,555	42,17,878	48,27,698
Madras	1,48,136	1,65,048	2,06,864
Bengal	56,359	48,631	80,640
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	1,82,083	1,84,653	2,11,846
Punjab	7,300	10,862	18,381
Central Provinces and Berar	2,07,818	2,52,415	2,71,882
TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	42,80,251	48,79,478	56,17,311
TOTAL, NET DUTY	42,26,575	48,04,492	55,76,609
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan—			
GROSS DUTY	1,75,878	1,82,479	2,21,178
NET DUTY	1,75,132	1,82,479	2,21,178
GRAND TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	44,56,129	50,61,957	58,38,489
GRAND TOTAL, NET DUTY...	44,01,707	49,86,971	57,97,787

(a) Provisional.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 28th April 1910.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association.

2. The objects of the Association are—

(*a*) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association.

4. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for each mill which shall be—

(*a*) owned by such member ;

(*b*) subscribed for according to the rules of the Association by such member ; and

(*c*) worked by motive power separate and distinct from the motive power by which any other mill is worked.

6. If two or more mills shall be owned by any one member but shall be worked by one motive power, the said member shall be entitled to one vote only in respect of the said two mills and then only if he shall have subscribed for the said two mills or either of them according to the rules of the Association.

7. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

8. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm.

9. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

10. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned: and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such person shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

11. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

12. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

13. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

15. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members or persons entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such members.

16. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members and persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

17. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

18. The foregoing rules as to voting shall apply to voting at all meetings and also to voting for all purposes other than meetings of the spinning section and weaving section hereinafter mentioned or voting by members of those sections or either of them alone.

19. Voting for the election of a member of the Association shall be by ballot.

20. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee").

21. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

22. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

23. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

24. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

25. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

26. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

27. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

28. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4. P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

29. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

30. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

31. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

32. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

33. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

34. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

35. Each member of the Association shall pay the following annual subscription to the Association:—

(*a*) Rupees 4 per annum for every 1,000 or part of 1,000 mule spindles, Rs. 4 for every 666 or part of 666 ring spindles and Rs. 3 for every 50 or part of 50 looms set up in the mill or mills, factory or factories, which, for the time being, shall belong to such member.

(*b*) Rupees 5 per annum for every Rs. 50,000 of the estimated value of the machinery, buildings and land shown on the audited balance sheet for the year previous to that in respect of which the subscription is payable of the factory or factories not being Spinning and Weaving Mills which, for the time being, shall belong to such member:

Provided that the minimum subscription payable by any one member shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

(*c*) In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill, that is a member, shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 100 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.

36. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and if any member shall be a member for a part only of any year he shall pay the full subscription for such year.

37. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form set out below:—

In consideration of the protection afforded by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Trade Marks and Tickets used by me/us and in consideration of the general maintenance by the Association of the interest of the industry in which I am/we are engaged I/we .....engaged in.....in the town of..... ... having carefully read and fully understood all the rules of the said Association and the rules relating to Registration of Trade Marks do hereby declare and agree that I/we will during my/our membership of the said Association in all things conform faithfully and absolutely to all the said rules and to such other rules as the Association shall institute by resolution duly passed in accordance with the relevant provisions herein and I/we will register with the Association all the Trade Marks applied by me/us to any the produce of the Mill or Mills, Factory or Factories owned by me/us and I/we declare that all Trade Marks so applied by me/us whether they be registered with the Association or not, shall be subject to the rules of the Association and that I/we will submit to arbitration any dispute in which I/we may be concerned with another member or members of the Association in respect of a Trade Mark or Trade Marks and that I/we will in all things endeavour to further the objects of the Association.

38. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership.

39. The Association shall have power, by passing a resolution in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to expel any member from the Association in respect of the following things, that is to say—

(a) for any act done or conduct pursued by such member which, in the opinion of the Association, shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association :

provided that a member shall not be expelled from the Association, unless—

(1) an opportunity shall have been given to such member by the Committee of the Association to defend or explain his acts and conduct ;

(2) a Special General Meeting of the Association shall have been duly called to consider the acts and conduct of such member ;

(3) a resolution shall have been passed at such General Meeting at which a quorum shall be present by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at such Meeting declaring that such member is expelled.

40. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned, such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

41. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called "The Committee" to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

42. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

43. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

44. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day between the dates aforesaid for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day also between the dates aforesaid for the election of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the several days so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

45. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association notice in writing of the several dates appointed for the said several elections seven days before the date appointed for the first of the said elections.

46. Voting for the election of a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Committee and of the other members of the Committee shall be by ballot, and each member of the Association shall have one vote for a Chairman, one vote for a Deputy Chairman and one vote for each of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee.

47. The Committee shall, before the respective days appointed for the elections of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee, respectively, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

48. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon any day appointed for the election of a Chairman or a Deputy Chairman or of the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p. m. upon that day.

49. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

(*a*) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(*b*) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(*c*) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

50. On each of the respective days appointed for the election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the remaining eighteen members of the Committee, respectively, voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

51. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

52. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the respective days which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

53. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for an election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer who shall have been appointed as scrutineer of the election appointed for that day and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by such scrutineer and the said scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

54. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

55. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election as Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the election of a Chairman of the Committee.

56. Two members of any one firm entitled to only one vote shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

57. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election.

58. If two members of one firm shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of both of them shall be void and there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association to fill the vacancies caused by their elections being void.

59. No member of the Association shall give more than one vote for any candidate for election as a member and no member shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee, and shall not give more than one vote for such Chairman, one for such Deputy Chairman and one for each of the said eighteen members of the Committee.

60. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

61. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

62. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

63. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

64. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same.

66. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy.

67. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

68. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote.

69. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

70. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be.

71. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay, or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interests of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee.

72. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

73. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 opt of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

74. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

76. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

77. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

78. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.

79. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable.

80. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 78 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

81. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint.

82. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so.

83. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively, addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

84. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

85. All the monies and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Bank of Bombay or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf.

86. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee.

87. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting.

88. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

89. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

90. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 89 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned.

91. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee, present at such meeting.

92. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting-vote.

93. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

94. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock-out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to any other matter whatsoever, not being a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money shall be subject to the following rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), that is to say—

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles owned by all the members of the Association.

(*c*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles owned by the members of the Association who shall have constituted the majority of the members of the Association, who shall have voted in favour of any such resolution as aforesaid for the approval and adoption of any such concerted general action as aforesaid, the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

95. All proceedings of the Association in connection with any proposal for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production shall be subject to the following rules :—

(*a*) The members of the Association shall be divided into two sections—one whereof shall consist of all the members of the Association who are engaged in spinning only and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section," and the other whereof shall consist of all the members who are engaged in weaving as well as spinning and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section."

(*b*) The Spinning Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in spinning only.

(c) The Weaving Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in weaving as well as spinning.

(d) The Committee of the Association may at any time call a meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, and if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Spinning Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Spinning Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof, and in like manner if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Weaving Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Weaving Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof.

(e) Seven days' notice of any meeting of the Spinning Section or of any meeting of the Weaving Section, as the case may be, shall be given by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay, and such notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting.

(f) Any proposal for any short-time movement or for any organized lessening of production must, before it can be brought before any meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, be sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the Committee of the Association.

(g) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Spinning Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same; and in like manner no such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Weaving Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(h) In order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Spinning Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Spinning Section present at such meeting and owning at least 75 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles calculated as next hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the Spinning Section; and in like manner, in order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Weaving Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Weaving Section present at such meeting and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles, calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Weaving Section.

(i) For the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the Weaving Section, all looms in any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning shall be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and 20 ring spindles or at the option of the owner 30 mule spindles out of the total number of spindles in such Mill, for every loom in such Mill shall also be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and all other spindles in such Mill shall be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the spinning section not only shall all such other spindles as last aforesaid in Mills which carry on weaving as well as spinning be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section, but also all spindles whatsoever in any Mill carrying on spinning alone.

(*j*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in sub-clause (*h*) of this rule the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

96. Every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 95 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Spinning Section shall be binding upon the Spinning Section but shall not bind the Weaving Section; and in like manner every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 95 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Weaving Section shall be binding upon the Weaving Section but shall not bind the Spinning Section.

97. If any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on spinning only in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Spinning Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Spinning Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Spinning Section; and if any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Weaving Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every Mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of seven annas and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every loom therein, provided always that, if any such member as aforesaid shall carry on any such Mill as aforesaid in contravention of any such Rule as aforesaid for any period less than a week of 72 hours, such member shall not be liable to pay to the Association the full amount of the sums aforesaid, but only such proportionate part thereof as shall bear the same proportion to the full amount thereof which the period of time for which such Mill shall be worked shall bear to a full week of 72 hours.

98. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

99. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of monies appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

100. These Rules shall come into force on the 29th April 1910, and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. The foregoing Rules and copies of the form of undertaking prescribed under Rule 37 shall forthwith be printed and distributed to all members, and on and after 31st July 1910, no member who has not duly signed and deposited with the Secretary the said form of undertaking shall be entitled to the privileges of membership. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 28th March 1912.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings:—

(*a*) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*c*) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*e*) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'

(*f*) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark is already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

Classification of goods.

2. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes :—

Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.

Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.

Class 3.—Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

3. The Association shall keep two Registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other 'The Suspense Register.'

Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the applicant, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member; and every such application shall state whose property the trade mark in question is or is to be.

5. Every such application shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark to which the application relates for the use of the Association and also by such further number of spare copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf regard being had to the total number of the members, and such application shall contain a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member desires to apply the trade mark in question.

6. No such application shall be entertained by the Association unless the trade mark to which it relates is or is to be the property either of the member applying to register the same or of a dealer dealing exclusively with such member in goods of the class or classes to which such member desires to apply such trade mark.

Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

7. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in 'the Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

8. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of such trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with Rule 20 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification and

shall after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send a reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

9. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Register as in Rule 10 hereinafter set forth.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register.

10. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the same class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

11. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be determined, in the manner hereinafter prescribed ; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground—

(*a*) That such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods ; or

(*b*) That the dealer to whom the said trade mark objected to belongs or will belong does not deal in goods of the said class or classes exclusively with the member who shall have applied to register the said trade mark objected to.

14. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

Applications for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register.

15. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Permanent Register on the representation that such trade mark was the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with a member in goods of the class or classes to which the said trade mark is applied shall be removed from such Register on the ground—

(*a*) That the dealer has never dealt exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes ;

or

(*b*) That the dealer has ceased to deal exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes.

16. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied, and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

17. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(*a*) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register;

or

(*b*) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

on the ground either in the case (*a*) or in the case (*b*)—

That the said trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

18. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

19. Every application under Rules 16 and 17 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 37 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who shall have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which shall be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent; and whenever any such notification is sent as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

21. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the Form of Adherence in Rule 37 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of any application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 13 (*a*) such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the Rules relating to Arbitration.

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trade mark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register, as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given.

22. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any

(*a*) application to register a trade mark,

(*b*) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,

(*c*) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,

shall, if no such notice as is permitted by these Rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following Rules.

23. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice; and on receipt of such notice such other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.

24. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 23 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed as sole arbitrator.

25. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

26. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these Rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

27. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

28. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the two arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

29. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

30. If

(*a*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail from any cause whatever to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him ;

or

(*b*) two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail from any cause whatever to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed ;

or

(*c*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

31. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

32. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall, when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

33. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or a referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these Rules shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

Fees on Arbitrations.

34. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association to members :—

(*a*) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 30, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.

(*c*) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

(*d*) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these Rules that any fee paid by any member, a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made, shall be refunded to him by the other member, a party to the said arbitration.

35. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these Rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire and referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to register a trade mark as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

36. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, make

(*a*) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(*b*) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, no steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

37. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a Civil or a Criminal Court.

38. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such application as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates, the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

39. If in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which such objection relates, shall be dealt with under these Rules, as if no such notification had been given.

40. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 36 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings relate until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

41. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*a*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colourable or otherwise shall not be registered ;

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*b*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark, be entered therein.

42. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

43. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration, which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

44. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, if the trade mark in question be the property of the member in whose name the same is registered *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified and shall, if the trade mark in question be the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with the said member in goods of the class or classes so specified *prima facie*, be held so long as the said dealer shall so deal exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes so specified to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

45. These Rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1912 on which date they shall supersede all other Rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorized by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two Scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would under Rule 2 have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE PORT TRUST BOARD.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary fifteen clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants ten clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two Scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

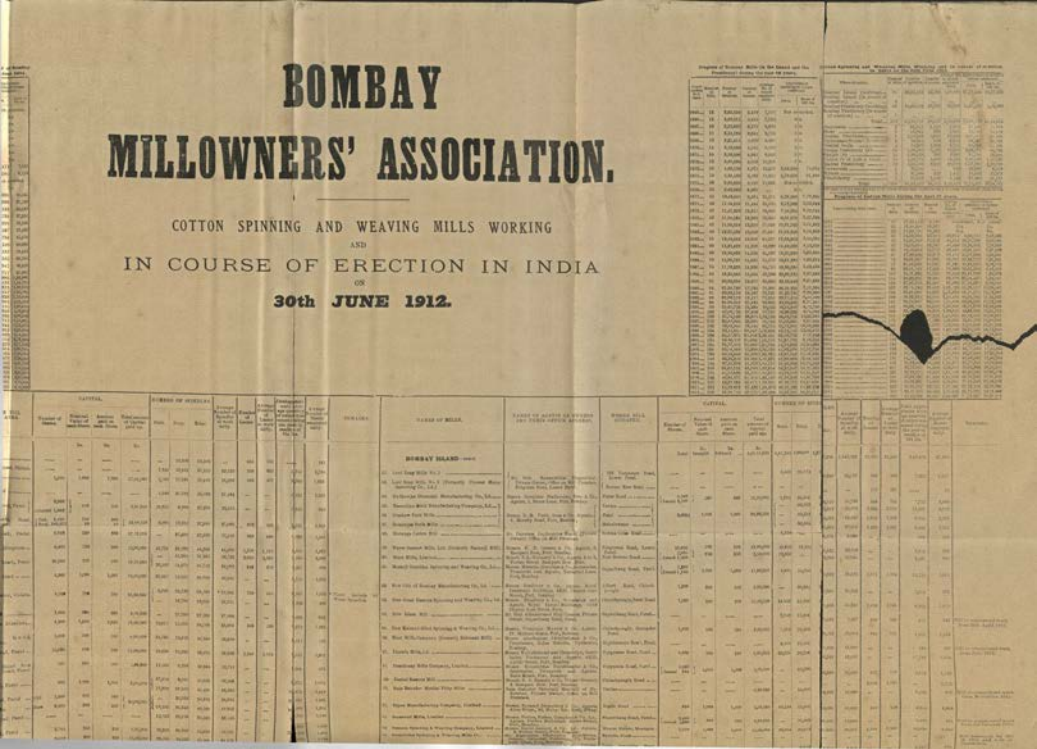
8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

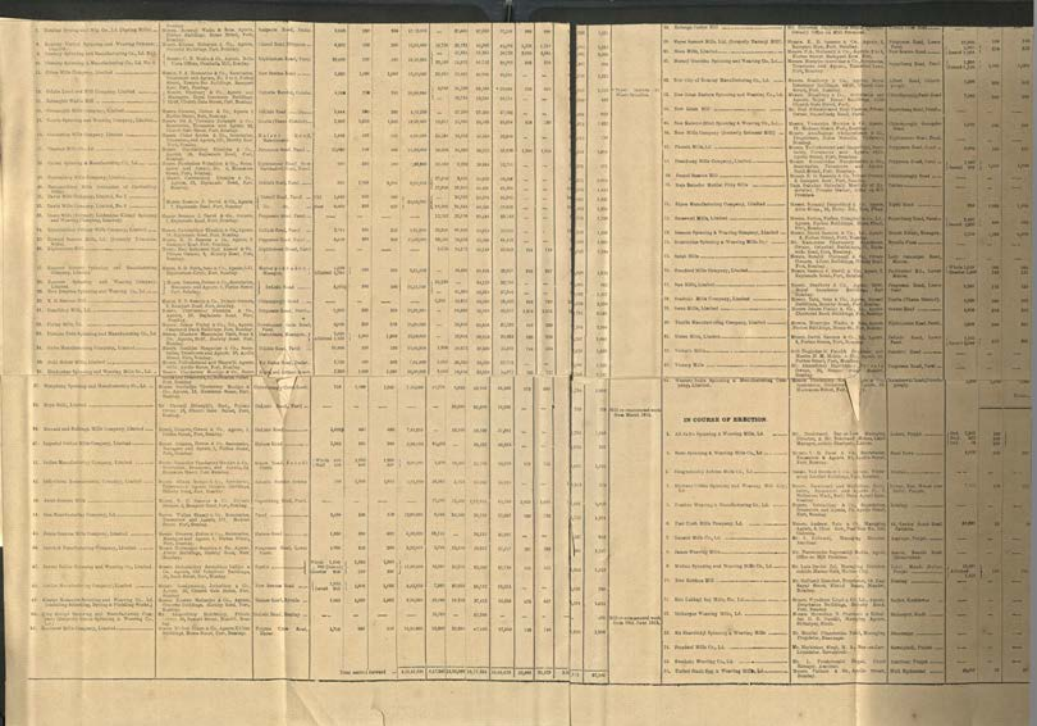
9. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute, such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING
AND
IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA
ON
30th JUNE 1912.





BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

MILL STATEMENT FOR 30th JUNE 1912.

SECOND PART.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 30th JUNE 1912.

SECOND PART.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
for *Secretary*.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN JAPAN.

On the 1st January 1912.

NAMES OF MILLS.	Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES.						Power.	Looms.	WORKING TIME.		AVERAGE COUNT OF YARN.		AUTHENTICATED QUANTITY PER MONTH.								NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DAILY.		AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY PER MONTH.		REMARKS.
			Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Working Spindles.					Days.	Hours.	Ring.	Mule.	YARN PRODUCED PER MONTH.			Average per Day of 24 Spindles.		Cotton Consumed.	Cotton Waste.	Waste Used.	Coal Consumed.	Actual Hours Steam Used.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Yen.	Yen.				Ring.	Mule.	Total.							Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	H. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
1	Asaigaseki Cotton Spinning Mill ...	2,000,000	2,144,000	77,472	—	77,472	76,256	—	76,256	21,600	731	22-2	24-00	20-4	—	1,020,253	—	1,020,253	0-57	—	1,134,536	50,085	13,870	3,062,727	2,400	336	2,400	30-00	22-00	
2	Oji	850,000	637,500	25,000	—	25,000	25,776	—	25,776	—	—	25-2	25-00	20-5	—	1,102,042	—	1,102,042	0-57	—	1,225,256	54,072	1,450	2,434,417	1,008	140	827	30-00	20-00	
3	Fuji Spin	14,000,000	10,000,000	316,704	27,840	344,544	172,456	47,360	219,816	500	311	22-2	24-00	21-0	21-0	2,554,125	83,968	2,637,093	0-51	2-28	2,931,250	129,375	28,471	5,884,188	1,714	1,584	7,200	35-00	22-00	
4	Fukushima	1,000,000	1,000,000	60,480	—	60,480	68,208	—	68,208	—	—	22-2	24-00	20-0	—	2,146,075	—	2,146,075	1-41	—	2,416,145	106,672	12,775	4,151,476	2,016	672	2,640	45-00	22-00	
5	Senju Mosher	80,000	80,000	4,992	—	4,992	4,872	—	4,872	—	—	22-2	12-00	16-0	—	144,875	—	144,875	1-24	—	174,468	10,241	1,710	606,470	576	84	240	42-00	22-00	
6	Tarumi Cotton Spinning Mill ...	700,000	437,500	11,520	—	11,520	9,288	—	9,288	—	—	21-2	24-00	17-5	—	201,500	—	201,500	0-72	—	209,042	27,160	1,021	673,200	384	152	521	44-50	17-00	
7	Kanegafuchi	12,497,450	11,663,200	273,408	—	273,408	224,870	—	224,870	2,500	3,510	24-0	24-00	21-3	—	3,230,305	—	3,230,305	1-20	—	3,470,510	1,216,730	53,000	18,994,400	10,080	2,664	14,400	55-00	22-00	
8	Kishiwada	500,000	500,000	15,840	—	15,840	14,280	—	14,280	—	—	22-2	24-00	20-0	—	1,102,042	—	1,102,042	2-31	—	1,225,256	54,072	1,450	2,434,417	1,008	140	827	30-00	20-00	
9	Kyo Cotton Weaving Mill ...	500,000	400,000	5,952	—	5,952	—	—	—	200	—	22-2	24-00	20-0	—	151,420	—	151,420	0-35	—	181,698	7,552	720	317,428	360	60	372	37-00	22-00	
10	Kanko Gosli Cotton Spinning Mill	400,000	400,000	6,624	—	6,624	4,560	—	4,560	150	—	22-2	24-00	20-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working.
11	Kanebuchi Cotton Spinning Mill ...	800,000	800,000	32,304	—	32,304	42,551	—	42,551	—	—	22-2	24-00	17-0	—	1,334,105	—	1,334,105	1-31	—	1,571,888	102,975	6,507	3,830,071	1,200	400	2,000	40-00	22-00	
12	Tokyomen	500,000	500,000	15,840	—	15,840	15,810	—	15,810	—	—	22-2	24-00	18-0	—	377,416	—	377,416	0-74	—	479,455	23,276	2,575	1,077,478	480	170	870	40-00	22-00	
13	Meiji	1,500,000	1,500,000	14,148	—	14,148	14,808	—	14,808	—	—	24-0	24-00	19-0	—	1,009,400	—	1,009,400	0-68	—	1,009,400	45,000	1,500	2,000,000	600	200	600	50-00	22-00	
14	Oji	4,000,000	4,167,875	270,016	3,000	273,016	300,516	—	300,516	14,400	1,352	24-0	24-00	21-4	—	1,993,648	—	1,993,648	1-00	—	2,092,331	89,333	21,400	10,000,000	1,512	1,512	12,000	45-00	22-00	
15	Hirgai Wata	150,000	120,000	20,016	—	20,016	19,600	—	19,600	1,000	742	21-2	24-00	16-7	—	556,710	—	556,710	1-14	—	691,168	74,708	8,091	1,900,141	432	192	732	41-50	22-00	
16	Nisin Cotton Spinning Mill ...	2,750,000	2,750,000	100,512	2,640	103,152	76,470	—	76,470	35,400	—	27-2	24-00	21-7	—	420,253	—	420,253	0-22	—	448,530	26,838	6,116	1,124,000	2,256	395	1,200	45-00	+ 27-00	
17	Niku Sha's	1,000,000	4,702,734	15,675	2,640	18,315	14,040	2,304	16,344	—	170	23-2	24-00	21-0	21-0	213,231	112,000	325,231	0-31	1-20	424,151	43,000	2,000	1,000,000	600	154	321	50-00	22-00	
18	Sanko	2,000,000	2,000,000	47,520	—	47,520	45,720	—	45,720	1,000	—	22-2	24-00	20-0	—	1,102,042	—	1,102,042	0-77	—	1,225,256	54,072	1,450	2,434,417	1,008	140	827	30-00	20-00	Electric power 450
19	Osaka	2,000,000	4,063,000	160,704	—	160,704	202,005	—	202,005	1,110	1,170	24-0	24-00	17-1	—	2,916,098	—	2,916,098	1-26	—	3,096,265	307,764	19,618	5,982,216	3,200	798	4,805	40-50	22-00	
20	Osaka Cotton Weaving Mill ...	700,000	700,000	5,904	—	5,904	6,096	—	6,096	400	320	22-2	24-00	20-0	—	89,000	—	89,000	0-36	—	89,000	4,000	67	74,000	120	30	120	35-00	22-00	
21	Osaka Gosli Cotton Spinning Mill	2,400,000	2,400,000	128,736	—	128,736	113,647	—	113,647	33,000	600	22-2	24-00	21-0	—	1,072,195	—	1,072,195	1-00	—	1,102,195	272,668	20,153	7,247,600	4,320	1,152	4,128	40-47	22-00	
22	Osaka Hamiko	600,000	450,000	20,448	—	20,448	19,488	—	19,488	2,000	—	22-2	24-00	21-0	—	276,250	—	276,250	0-51	—	276,250	13,000	2,500	1,000,000	1,008	252	1,008	40-00	22-00	
23	Fukui	600,000	600,000	23,808	—	23,808	22,181	—	22,181	1,000	300	22-2	24-00	21-0	—	400,400	—	400,400	0-51	—	400,400	19,000	2,000	1,000,000	1,008	252	756	34-50	22-00	Electric power 150
24	Kobe	300,000	300,000	15,792	—	15,792	8,960	—	8,960	—	—	22-2	24-00	20-0	—	174,625	—	174,625	0-24	—	174,625	8,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,008	252	1,008	40-00	22-00	
25	Kotsu	1,750,000	1,750,000	150,528	—	150,528	130,224	—	130,224	—	—	23-2	24-00	21-0	—	4,710,165	—	4,710,165	1-47	—	5,156,259	148,450	27,453	10,587,600	5,520	1,611	5,352	50-05	22-00	
26	Shinsen Cotton Spinning Mill ...	70,000	70,000	3,072	—	3,072	2,352	—	2,352	—	—	22-2	17-00	20-0	—	71,000	—	71,000	0-55	—	80,091	23,254	1,700	214,400	528	84	132	40-00	20-00	
27	Shinshu	75,000	75,000	1,776	—	1,776	1,872	—	1,872	—	—	22-2	24-00	20-0	—	13,000	—	13,000	0-24	—	15,000	1,200	100	—	72	12	48	42-00	22-00	Water power 40
28	Shinsuwata	100,000	100,000	3,456	—	3,456	3,600	—	3,600	—	—	22-2	24-00	20-0	—	27,000	—	27,000	0-24	—	27,000	1,200	200	400,000	288	72	216	42-00	22-00	
29	Tokyo Weaving Mill	100,000	100,000	10,000	—	10,000	8,008	—	8,008	—	—	22-2	24-00	13-0	—	97,152	—	97,152	1-13	—	116,582	4,858	1,000	600,000	432	108	432	40-00	20-00	
30	Tomoe Weaving Mill	1,000,000	500,000	14,000	—	14,000	10,100	—	10,100	—	750	22-2	24-00	15-0	—	363,000	—	363,000	1-11	—	444,561	20,000	500	834,167	432	108	432	40-00	22-00	
31	Tokio Cotton Spinning Mill ...	4,000,000	3,134,000	105,120	720	105,840	67,320	—	67,320	28,000	992	24-0	24-00	22-4	—	748,742	—	748,742	0-42	—	834,925	71,641	10,441	3,207,328	2,376	594	2,052	40-17	22-00	
32	Wakamon	1,200,000	1,200,000	50,208	—	50,208	43,776	—	43,776	5,000	750	22-2	24-00	17-7	—	1,158,841	—	1,158,841	1-00	—	1,290,240	110,812	12,709	4,775,400	1,512	504	1,512	40-00	22-00	
33	Watarase	100,000	100,000	3,720	—	3,720	—	—	—	—	—	22-2	24-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working.
34	Yokio Cotton Weaving Mill ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	31,752	—	31,752	23,961	—	23,961	—	600	22-2	24-00	16-0	—	709,285	—	709,285	0-75	—	744,750	31,516	4,241	2,001,000	720	72	864	34-08	27-25	
	Grand Total ...	80,105,450	84,241,309	3,110,868	43,843	3,173,711	2,809,808	51,264	2,861,072	206,410	20,455	23-1 (Average)	23-03 (Average)	20-2 (Average)	21-0 (Average)	41,077,203	373,040	41,451,071	0-93 (Average)	1-07 (Average)	43,911,052	3,144,418	409,252	123,013,000	59,558	17,650	78,594	40-21 (Average)	23-00 (Average)	

With Compliments of

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY

Mills	Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Number of Spindles.			Total.	Looms.	Working Time.		Average Count of Yarn.	Approximate Quantity per Month.						Average Daily Number of Hands employed during the Year.		Average Wages per Day per Hand.		Remarks.
			Ring.	Mule.	Total.			Days per Month.	Hours per Day.		Yarn Produced per Month.			Average per Day of Working Hours.		Cotton Consumed.	Cotton Pile.	Waste Yarn.	Other Consumed.			
					Working Spindles.																
			Ring.	Mule.	Total.						Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Ring.	Mule.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Yen.	Yen.						Days.	H. M.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	H. P.				
Spinning Mill	2,000,000	1,344,000	77,408	—	77,408	76,256	21,600	745	22-5	10-50	39-4	—	1,599,023	—	1,599,023	6-37	—	1,151,456	40,048	13,859	6,062,027	2,502	332	2,426	30-80	20-00
" "	875,000	437,500	15,360	—	15,360	15,360	—	—	24-0	12-00	20-0	—	320,000	—	320,000	6-40	—	225,000	10,000	1,400	823,400	358	132	327	40-00	20-00
" "	10,000,000	10,000,000	314,784	17,520	332,304	176,432	17,360	691	23-0	10-50	42-1	41-6	6,564,135	70,269	6,477,551	6-43	2-25	5,057,000	351,230	58,675	8,964,599	1,714	1,305	7,100	45-00	30-00
" "	1,500,000	900,000	69,440	—	69,440	69,408	—	—	24-0	12-00	30-0	—	2,140,275	—	2,140,275	6-42	—	1,542,975	74,250	12,725	4,525,000	2,005	972	2,342	45-00	30-00
" "	80,000	80,000	4,608	—	4,608	4,672	—	—	23-0	12-50	18-0	—	144,833	—	144,833	7-01	—	174,406	12,241	1,710	608,470	125	64	248	22-00	20-00
Spinning Mill	700,000	427,500	13,720	—	13,720	9,232	—	—	21-5	10-00	17-4	—	291,806	—	291,806	6-79	—	230,041	27,102	1,021	675,000	280	121	224	46-00	27-00
" "	23,987,650	11,993,825	378,008	—	378,008	364,452	37,040	6,023	24-0	12-00	16-3	—	6,580,500	—	6,580,500	1-09	—	5,470,510	1,316,196	53,000	13,894,230	10,024	3,659	14,403	33-30	18-00
" "	1,000,000	1,000,000	34,560	—	34,560	33,280	—	—	24-0	12-00	20-0	—	713,200	—	713,200	0-86	—	1,405,000	238,250	14,000	2,092,000	1,650	1,272	2,000	40-00	30-00
ring Mill	500,000	400,000	6,912	—	6,912	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working.
on Spinning Mill	400,000	400,000	6,912	—	6,912	4,650	—	312	23-5	10-00	30-0	—	101,406	—	101,406	0-65	—	130,650	7,200	750	337,200	200	50	252	37-00	22-00
n Spinning Mill	800,000	800,000	19,904	—	19,904	48,352	—	—	26-0	12-00	17-0	—	1,324,168	—	1,324,168	1-21	—	1,211,892	102,876	8,200	3,419,077	1,220	400	1,000	40-40	25-00
" "	1,000,000	1,000,000	19,904	—	19,904	48,352	—	—	26-0	12-00	21-0	—	1,607,416	—	1,607,416	1-61	—	1,610,150	82,375	1,125	3,445,775	1,220	400	1,000	40-40	25-00
" "	1,000,000	1,000,000	19,120	—	19,120	14,208	—	—	24-0	12-00	19-0	—	1,000,400	—	1,000,400	0-66	—	1,000,400	50,000	1,000	2,050,400	620	192	622	30-00	20-00
" "	10,000,000	4,167,000	272,776	3,600	276,376	220,288	14,400	6,023	24-0	12-00	19-0	13-0	5,826,840	—	5,826,840	1-06	—	5,826,840	291,342	52,500	10,000,000	7,650	3,272	10,000	40-40	25-00
" "	750,000	750,000	20,152	—	20,152	23,695	—	1,002	24-0	12-00	16-7	—	552,716	—	552,716	1-24	—	685,540	74,708	6,091	1,900,141	491	191	710	41-50	22-25
ton Spinning Mill	2,750,000	2,750,000	109,272	3,600	120,872	76,870	—	—	27-0	12-00	21-1	—	450,000	—	450,000	0-22	—	540,000	36,000	6,000	1,116,000	2,250	225	1,200	45-00	* 27-00
" "	2,000,000	2,000,000	75,672	3,600	79,272	13,007	8,000	156	25-5	10-50	21-0	14-0	317,697	12,000	329,697	0-15	1-50	308,121	45,000	3,000	1,000,041	400	154	527	50-00	25-00
" "	250,000	250,000	9,504	—	9,504	12,288	2,000	—	24-0	12-00	30-0	—	216,000	—	216,000	0-72	—	216,000	10,800	1,200	450,000	250	100	250	50-00	25-00
" "	3,000,000	4,362,500	188,976	—	188,976	108,960	—	1,716	24-0	12-00	16-0	—	2,614,500	—	2,614,500	1-09	—	3,096,201	307,775	19,619	5,997,595	3,650	700	4,805	50-54	30-00
Spinning Mill	700,000	700,000	5,904	—	5,904	5,904	600	240	24-0	12-00	20-0	—	69,600	—	69,600	0-39	—	69,600	6,960	47	72,000	150	30	200	32-00	22-00
ton Spinning Mill	3,400,000	3,400,000	159,320	—	159,320	113,667	32,000	600	26-5	12-00	19-3	—	2,033,200	—	2,033,200	1-00	—	2,403,100	271,600	30,150	7,567,800	4,600	1,100	4,100	48-47	29-04
" "	800,000	400,000	15,552	—	15,552	15,552	4,000	—	24-0	12-00	22-1	—	313,125	—	313,125	0-39	—	313,125	31,250	4,500	1,277,600	1,250	250	1,000	40-00	25-00
" "	800,000	800,000	15,456	—	15,456	10,761	—	—	24-0	12-00	20-0	—	450,000	—	450,000	0-27	—	337,500	44,550	3,870	1,000,000	500	150	500	50-00	25-00
" "	1,000,000	1,000,000	19,456	—	19,456	8,000	—	—	24-0	12-00	20-0	—	774,075	—	774,075	0-65	—	774,075	77,400	6,450	1,984,284	1,000	312	1,000	50-00	25-00
" "	2,720,000	2,720,000	112,352	—	112,352	130,194	—	—	25-0	12-00	16-5	—	2,170,167	—	2,170,167	1-43	—	2,709,209	168,456	27,512	10,287,699	3,300	1,212	4,242	50-42	32-54
Spinning Mill	50,000	50,000	4,212	—	4,212	4,053	—	—	23-5	12-00	20-0	—	71,000	—	71,000	0-42	—	80,981	10,254	1,700	214,400	100	34	135	40-00	20-00
" "	75,000	75,000	2,376	—	2,376	1,278	—	—	24-0	12-00	20-0	—	75,000	—	75,000	0-42	—	75,000	7,500	750	200,000	75	25	87	40-00	20-00
" "	50,000	50,000	4,464	—	4,464	3,456	—	—	24-0	12-00	20-0	—	151,500	—	151,500	1-05	—	151,500	20,200	1,500	410,000	150	65	190	40-00	20-00
" "	500,000	500,000	10,080	—	10,080	6,408	—	—	24-0	12-00	20-0	—	316,125	—	316,125	0-65	—	316,125	31,500	3,150	804,187	300	120	350	40-00	20-00
" "	1,000,000	950,000	14,080	—	14,080	14,120	—	756	25-5	12-00	21-5	—	382,562	—	382,562	1-31	—	642,561	56,966	930	958,187	420	141	650	50-00	27-00
ning Mill	4,000,000	2,144,000	107,120	720	107,840	47,320	—	—	27-0	12-00	22-4	—	710,741	—	710,741	0-43	—	894,935	71,161	10,641	3,107,858	2,775	534	2,231	46-17	30-97
" "	1,000,000	1,000,000	20,200	—	20,200	11,752	—	—	25-5	12-00	17-1	—	1,134,561	—	1,134,561	1-00	—	1,134,561	113,456	13,108	2,772,402	1,000	300	1,210	40-40	25-00
" "	500,000	500,000	9,720	—	9,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not working.
ning Mill	1,000,000	1,000,000	20,736	—	20,736	13,921	—	639	25-5	12-00	18-9	—	199,349	—	199,349	0-17	—	199,349	29,754	1,041	3,000,000	740	76	830	54-68	37-01
Grand Total	69,997,150	64,247,154	2,113,324	28,043	2,173,376	1,856,808	21,321	1,009,127	286,410	20,401	23-2 (Average)	10-56 (Average)	23-3 (Average)	22-9 (Average)	41,973,203	205,269	41,281,571	0-29 (Average)	1-59 (Average)	44,217,562	5,144,219	760,255	113,013,200	59,128	17,259	73,194	40-21 (Average)	25-00 (Average)	

With Compliments of

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

(*Established 1st February* 1875.)

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 14TH APRIL 1914.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
1914.

913·14

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING MILLS.
AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
AMRITSAR COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO MILLS.
BENGAL-NAGPORE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.
BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. (SPRING MILLS.)
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CURRIMBHOY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAWN MILLS.
E. D. SASSOON MILL.
EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.
ELPHINSTONE MILL.
EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.
FINLAY MILLS, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GODAVERY VALLEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHOWJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADURA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MOFUSSIL COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NICOL MILL.
PARBHANI GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.
PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.
PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
PULGAON COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RAI BAHADUR BUNSILAL ABIRCHAND SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
RAI SAHEB REKCHAND MOHTA'S SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHRI GANGAJEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOUTHERN MAHARATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SRI CHITRAMBARA VINAYAKAR MILLS, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SWAN MIDLS, LIMITED.
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAUM SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS, LIMITED.
VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILL COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Bombay Port Trust—SIR VITHULDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust—THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT, ESQ.
Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission—J. F. BRADBURY, ESQ, AND W. A. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.

COMMITTEE FOR 1914.

NAROTTAM M. GOCULDAS, ESQ. (*Chairman*).
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ. (*Deputy Chairman*).
THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
THE HON'BLE SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
SIR VITHULDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY, KT.
THE HON'BLE MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.
THE HON'BLE MR. T. W. BIRKETT.
J. F. BRADBURY, ESQ.
B. BROWN, ESQ.
REHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ.
N. G. HUNT, ESQ.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR, ESQ. (JUNR.)
L. MCILWRICK, ESQ.
C. V. MEHTA, ESQ.
S. A. NATHAN, ESQ.
N. B. SAKLATWALA, ESQ.
DINSHAW E. WACHA, ESQ.
O. N. WADIA, ESQ.
N. N. WADIA, ESQ.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQ., *Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

John R. Greaves, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithuldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1908.

Manmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

N. N. Wadia, 1911.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1912.

J. F. Bradbury, 1913.

Narottam M. Goculdas, 1914.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, 1905-1911.

R. E. Gregor-Pearse, appointed 1912.

* Part Year.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Accounts of the Association	52
Agricultural Conference	48
Annual General Meeting	i
Assessment of Mills	18, 64
Banking Legislation	32, 114
Bombay—Development of	38, 119
Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Committee for 1914	14
Cloth, Indian—Production	3
Cloth Quality Numbers—Registration of	46
Coal Wharf	40, 123
College of Commerce	15, 53
Companies, Bill	31, 108
Congress of Commerce	47, 149
Cotton—Compta—Surveys on	41, 127
Cotton Crop—America and India	2, 14
Cotton Duties Act—Warehouses	45, 132
Cotton Goods—Tariff values under Cotton Duties Act	44
Cotton Prices	10
Cotton Stocks	51
Donations	50
Duty Import—On goods transmitted to Kashmir	46, 137
Duty Import—On Mill Stores	30, 107
Duty Import—On Resin Size	30, 107
Duty Import—On Tallow	29, 104
Electrical Installations—Inspection of	27, 97
Exchange Rates	11
Exhibition	49
Factories Act—Certificates to Children	25, 89
Factories Act—Education of Children	26, 91
Factories Act—Fastening of Doors of Scutchers	20, 68
Factories Act—Guards to throstle Frames, etc.	19, 65
Factories Act—Hours of Work for Half-timers	26, 96
Factories Act—Use of Spurs on Ladders	20, 67
Fire Tariffs	27, 97
Holidays—Mill	49
Improvement Trust—Association's representative	16
Industrial Conference	48
Looms at work in India, America, etc.	12
Mail Contract	43, 131
Members	i, 15
Mill Industry—Progress of	4

	Page
Motor Transport Conference	48
Piece-Goods, Country-made—Shipments	6
Piece-Goods List	47, 146
Port Trust—Association's representative	16
Posts—Weight of Sample Packets	47, 147
Public Services Commission	35, 117
Resin Size—Import Duty	30, 107
Rules and Regulations of the Association...	1
Silver—Prices in Bombay	11
Spindles at work in India, America, etc.	12
Smoke Nuisances Commission—Association's representatives	17
Smoke Nuisances Commission—Examination of Stokers	17, 61
Smoke Nuisances Commission—Rules	17, 56
Statistics	158
Tallow—Import Duty	29, 104
Technical Institute—Association's representative	16
Yarn, Country-made—Shipments to China and Japan	7
Yarn, Indian—Production	3
Yarn—Exports	2
Yarn—Short reeled—Imports into Burma	41, 126

Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Tuesday, 14th April 1914, at 5-0 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1913.

(2) To elect a representative of the Association to serve on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

(3) To consider the notice of motion lodged by Mr. C. N. Wadia to the effect that Rules 5 and 6 of the Rules and Regulations of this Association be rescinded and that the following be substituted therefor:—

Every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 35 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Rules and Regulations of this Association.

(4) To elect an Auditor of the Association's Accounts for the year 1914.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Chairman of the Association, presided. Among those present were—

Mr. J. B. Petit (Deputy Chairman), The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Godavery Valley Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd., The Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., and The Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Sir Sassoon David, Bart., David Mills Co., Ltd., The Dawn Mills and The Standard Mills Co., Ld.; Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdas and Mr. D. E. Wacha, The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and The Sholapore Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.; The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Mr. J. A. Wadia and Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., The Currimbhoy Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd., The Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co., Ltd., The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing & Pressing Works, Ltd.; The Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd., The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., and The Pearl Mills Ld.; The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, The Hindoostan Spg. & Weaving Co., Ltd., and The Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Mr. D. M. Inglis and Mr. B. Brown, The Finlay Mills, Ltd., and The Swan Mills, Ltd.; Mr. J. Knowles, The Colaba Land Mills, Co., Ltd., The New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. and The New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Mr. N. N. Wadia, The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd. and The Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Mr. C. N. Wadia, The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Mr. J. K. Parulkar, The Khandeish Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.; Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, The Central India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., and The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.; Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. D. M. Wadia, The Simplex Mills, Ld.; Mr. S. A. Nathan, The E. D. Sassoon Mill and The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.; Mr. L. McIlwrick, The Gokak Water Power & Mfg., Co., Ltd. and The Southern Mahratta Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.; Mr. C. V. Mehta, The Mofussil Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.; Mr. Meyer Nissim, The Sassoon Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., and the Union Mills, Ltd.; Mr. Cawasji Jehanghir (Jun.), The Jubilee Mfg., Co., Ltd.; Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary, and Mr. Noel Wilkinson, Assistant Secretary, of the Association.

Review of the Trade.

The Notice convening the meeting having been read, **Mr. Bradbury**, in moving the adoption of the report, said :—"The report of your Committee for the past year was circulated some days ago and has, I hope, been found interesting. It deals at some length with the various important questions that have been discussed, and the introductory note contains a very fair résumé of the trade conditions which have obtained during the year. I regret that owing to my absence from Bombay for some months I am not as fully conversant with the details of the year's work as I could wish to be, and, as a consequence, I hope, I may be allowed to comment merely on some of the more important items.

The production of yarn in India for the year ending 31st March 1913 was 68·84 crore lbs., which was an increase of 10·14 per cent. over the figures for the previous year.

Exports to China during the year under review were 405,359 bales of 400 lbs. each, which is a decrease of 6·6 per cent. on the previous year's figures. I find that our trade in this article with Japan is again a minus quantity.

The production of cloth in Indian Mills during the past official year amounted to 122 crore yards or 28·54 crore lbs., an increase of 7·05 per cent. on the previous year's figures. Exports to China show a decrease of 26·69 per cent., the figures for the 2 years being 1,039,900 yards, 1911-12, and 762,280 yards, 1912-13.

The total number of looms now working in India is 94,136 as against 88,951 for the previous year, being an increase of 5·8 per cent. The number of spindles have increased during the year from 6,463,929 to 6,596,862.

As stated in our introductory note, though the first half of the year under review was marked by undiminished prosperity in the trade, the earliest visible signs of which were discerned soon after the establishment of the satisfactory condition of the harvests of 1912, it is a matter of regret to have to record that the second half was one of decline, leading to acute depression and, therefore, to diminished margin of profits, owing to the serious famine conditions in the United Provinces and to the deplorable collapse of credit consequent upon the fraudulent management of some well-known Indian Banks in Bombay and the Punjab. Credit, however, seems to be slowly reviving, but the overstocked condition of the piece-goods market offers no immediate signs of any material reduction. The only gleam of hope lies at present in the satisfactory decline of cotton prices which are now so wholly dependent on those ruling at New York.

It is pleasing to record that during the last month there has been a better demand for cloth, and the outlook for the industry generally is much more satisfactory now than it was at the beginning of this year.

Our Association last year granted a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the teaching establishment of the new College of Commerce, and your Committee now recommend a further grant of Rs. 1,000 for this year. Personally, I consider the College well worthy of our support, and I feel sure in course of time it will produce a better class of accountants and senior assistants, who will be readily available for employment in our offices.

Smoke Nuisance.

The Smoke Nuisance Commission has now been at work over a year and the results so far have proved very satisfactory. I am pleased to note that Inspectors under the Smoke Nuisances Act have been able to effect a great improvement without having recourse to the law; I understand from the Chief Inspector that he has received every assistance from the Agents of mills, managers, engineers and the staff generally; and there is now under consideration Mr. N. N. Wadia's scheme for the examination of stokers with a view to granting efficiency certificates. All millowners will, I am sure, recognise the fact that efficient stoking of boilers means fuel economy.

Factory Rules.

There has been considerable correspondence during the year between your Association and Government in connection with the fixing of guards to ring frames, the Government having issued rules (published in the "Government Gazette") adopting a more expensive type than that previously sanctioned ; but as we were not approached direct in this matter the Committee unfortunately missed an opportunity of raising an objection thereto prior to the final ratification of the new rule.

The Chief Inspector of Factories issued a Circular Notice in October last intimating that, in view of the constant accidents that were occurring to operatives from contact with beaters of scutchers by way of the grid bars, to which access was had through dust chambers, it was necessary to draw special attention to the text of rule 21 (vi) of the Indian Factories Act, which provides for the fastening of all doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines.

You will notice from the report that the Textile Manufacturing Company, Ltd., protested and appealed against this order, but the Collector, as president, passed an order against the Company, and disagreed with the opinion and advice of the two Assessors, one of whom was appointed by Government and the other by the Millowners' Association.

It is to be regretted that these new rules were issued by the Collector without first ascertaining the views of this Association. As our interests are so vitally affected, it seems to me perfectly reasonable to contend that no new rules should be issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories until we have been given an opportunity of expressing our opinion thereon. I am sure all millowners are quite as anxious to protect their workpeople from accidents as the Factory Inspectors are, and the Committee will assuredly render every assistance whenever it may be found necessary to draft new rules for the prevention of accidents in mills.

Education of Factory Children.

Touching on the question of education of Factory children, I shall be very pleased if the system, such as is now in force in the Lancashire Mills, could be adopted in this country. In Lancashire one set of half-timers works in the mill in the forenoon and attends school in the afternoon, the other set attends school in the forenoon and works at the mills in the afternoon. The schools at which these half-timers attend are the elementary Board Schools, and in case a half-timer does not put in full attendance at school he is not allowed to work in the Mill until he has put in the attendance stipulated by Government.

Some time ago many of the Millowners in Bombay endeavoured to start schools in the mill compound, and worked the half-timers on a system whereby they attended school for some portion of the day and worked in the other portion ; but this led to abuse, as many of the children were employed in the mill for a larger number of hours than was legitimate. I am, however, hoping that later on a scheme will be devised whereby the Municipal Schools here will take the half-timers from mills as is done in Lancashire.

Fire Tariffs.

You will notice from the report that your Committee have been in correspondence with the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, regarding the amendment of fire tariffs. They complained of the frequent changes made in rates of insurance without any previous references to this Association, and they submitted that they should be consulted in all matters that had any important bearing on the mill industry. In view of electric current being shortly available from the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company, the Committee took up the question of insurance and inspection fees for motors, and *inter alia*, contended that no inspection fees should be charged. If inspection by the Fire Insurance staff was necessary, in addition to the usual Government inspection, the cost should be included in the premium. This system was in force in Lancashire and might with advantage be followed here.

As regards the Indian Companies Amendment Bill, which was carefully considered by the Committee during the year under review, you will observe that we suggested a postponement until a sufficient time had elapsed to enable the working of the Act of 1913, to be fairly judged. This was considered necessary, in view of the difference which existed in the management of the affairs of a Company in India as compared with England. The Act came into force on the 1st of this month, and we can but await developments.

Cotton Surveys.

I regret to state that our correspondence with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, in connection with surveys on Compta and other stapled cotton, has not so far been productive of good results. It is, however, pleasing to note that our suggestion regarding blind appeals have been adopted. In my opinion when cotton is bought entirely for length and strength of staple, a tender should contain only staple of a good average length ; and when this is not the case the cotton should be rejected irrespective of class. A small allowance does not nearly meet the requirements of the case when the cotton tendered is absolutely useless for the purpose for which it was bought.

Before formally proposing the adoption of the report, I would like to express my very best thanks to the Deputy Chairman and the outgoing Committee for the whole-hearted support they have given me during my term of office. I frankly admit that our very capable Deputy Chairman has had to bear the burden of office during the major portion of the past year, that should have fallen on my shoulders; and I should be found wanting if I did not fully acknowledge my indebtedness to him for the work he so ungrudgingly undertook during my absence in England. Our best thanks are due also to our Secretary, Assistant Secretary and the staff generally for their labours during the year.

I now beg to propose that the report of the Committee of the Association for the year 1913 be adopted and confirmed.

The Condition of the Industry.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Deputy Chairman, in seconding the proposition, said :—

I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition just moved by the Chairman recommending the adoption and confirmation of the report of the Committee for the last year.

I hope the members of the Association will find the report now before them as interesting and comprehensive as they have found their reports in past years. I venture to think that the Committee has been able to give a satisfactory account of its stewardship during the year under review and that the Association will have no reason to complain in any direction.

A perusal in particular of the latter part of the report will give members an adequate idea of the quality and extent of the work done by the Committee during the last year, which must form instructive and interesting reading.

It is neither necessary nor desirable to refer in detail to each subject treated by the Committee during the year under review. But I should like, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, to briefly allude to a few which, I think, in view of their special importance to the industry, ought to engage our particular attention.

It is satisfactory to record the marked prosperity that characterised the first part of the last year, as the result of the good and plentiful harvests yielded in the year 1912. The second half, however, showed a distinct decline in the trade prospects of the country, owing to serious famine conditions in various parts of the country and particularly in the United Provinces, and also owing to the deplorable financial crisis brought about by the failure of many of the Indian

banking concerns, which in its turn necessarily reflected on the principal industry of the country, *viz.*, the spinning and weaving industry.

I believe, however, that the worst has now passed, and that we have turned the corner.

The welcome decline in the prices of cotton, in response to the downward tendency of the American cotton market, seems very hopeful, and is an indication of more prosperous times to come, which the present encouraging state of the market more than amply confirms. Speaking generally of the prospects of our industry, I am of opinion that the time has now come when we should devise ways and means of depending mainly on our own home markets.

The severe competition of Japan with all their manifold advantages, such as the Government bounties that they receive, the awakening of China, the imposition of the silver duty, and last, though not least, the continued pernicious effects which the unjustifiable Excise Duty produces on our cloth industry, are all factors which we cannot afford to ignore without serious detriment.

In my opinion, gentlemen, the only solution of these difficulties is to develop our own home markets and to monopolise them as far as possible.

The College of Commerce.

The first item that must arrest our attention in the report is the recently established "College of Commerce." As a body interested in the employment of well-trained and capable men versed in the technique of commercial education, we must welcome the inauguration of such an Institution in our midst as the College of Commerce. We only hope the new Institution will be conducted on broad and liberal lines, supplying the many needs of the commercial and industrial life of the country; and will not be allowed to degenerate into a mere department of the Government. If properly managed, there is no doubt that the Institution has tremendous possibilities before it, and can soon attain a prominent position in the country for itself and give an impetus to the commercial and industrial life of the country.

The Education of Factory Children.

The next point is the question of the education of factory children. The question is a wide and comprehensive one, going even far beyond the actual precincts of our industry. It is not surprising, therefore, that it commands the sympathy and support of people even outside the scope of this Association.

The Committee appointed by the Government to consider the whole question generally of the education of factory children, and to report on some particular questions incidental thereto, also referred to it, has not yet submitted its report.

There is one point of reference, however, which requires special attention, and that is that the Committee has been asked to report upon whom primarily the responsibility for the cost of giving effect to the Committee's recommendations should be imposed. I do hope that recommendation will not be that the factory employing the children should be responsible for their education. If such an enactment is made, it will add to the difficulties of mill management, cause complications, give rise to a considerable difference of opinion between Government Officials and Mill agents, and worst of all will be productive of a system of Education which will be unsatisfactory in the highest degree.

Not that I am opposed, for one moment, to the education of factory children, but that, I feel, the matter is so important that it should be handled by a firm and independent agency other than the millowners themselves. If, however, it is urged that the responsibility for the cost of giving effect to the Committee's recommendations should be imposed on the employer, then I submit that the area to be covered by such recommendation should be the entire industry and commerce of the city, and not the millowners alone

Anyhow, it is a matter of deep satisfaction that this important subject is being so seriously considered by the Government; and we all hope that the recommendations of the Committee will be such as will benefit the boy labourers and ultimately be to the advantage of the industries themselves, not the least of which will be the spinning and weaving industry of the city.

The Indian Companies Act (1913).

The New Indian Companies Act (1913) which came into force on 1st April will, we trust, mark an advance over the last Act and be found to be more satisfactory in working than its predecessor. The resolution of Government, however, on the subject of auditors will, I am afraid, be productive of dissatisfaction and disappointment in the long run, unless it is worked liberally and steps are soon taken to enable Indians to equip themselves in the art of accountancy and auditorship in India without submitting to the indignity of applying for certificates.

I am afraid, Mr. President, the point seems to have been overlooked, that what the investing public wants is not only that good and learned auditors should be appointed, but that some method must be found by which the manner in which accounts must be audited must be very completely and minutely defined.

I trust, however, that the Government will see the advantage of revising these regulations after a couple of years or so in the light of the experience that may be gained during that period.

Banking Legislation.

The next point that must attract our attention is the desire of the Government to enact some sort of banking legislation for the safety of the public. The public has whole-heartedly welcomed the movement, particularly in view of the recent banking disasters. Owing to the fact that the matters relating to the various banks and their liquidations are yet *sub-judice*, the idea of further discussing the questions has been wisely postponed by the Government for the present.

There is no doubt that some sort of legislation relating to banking business in the city is not only desirable, but would also be advantageous in the highest degree. But we earnestly hope and sincerely trust that no legislation will be enacted which may seriously hamper or even cripple Swadeshi banking in the future. The recent failures are not and need not be taken as typical of Swadeshi concerns. These banks failed not because they happened to be Indian, but because there was something radically wrong about them. Their management was in wrong hands, and all those who had eyes to see knew from the very beginning that the crash was coming sooner or later. It has come not a day too soon; and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that it is so complete. Such fraudulent concerns do not deserve to succeed, rather should never even have come into existence.

It is premature to speak now of the result of the inquiries that are going on, but in the interest, good name and integrity of the commerce of the country, let us hope that those who are responsible for these catastrophes will be seriously taken to task and held responsible for the frauds that have been committed under their very nose by the management of the concerns, over whose destinies they presided.

One thing we must, however, implore the Government not to do. It must be seen that no legislation that is enacted has the effect, however indirect it may be, of impeding the progress of *bona-fide* and legitimate banking business in the country. Banking, so far as we Indians are concerned, is a plant of tender growth; and the Government should help it in its uphill work rather than stifle it in the first and most delicate stage of its existence.

Development of Bombay.

You will observe from the report that the Committee has recommended to the Bombay Development Committee the allotment for the mill industry of areas outside congested districts, but has added that no Act should be brought into force compelling millowners to erect new mills within such areas until proper road communications and other facilities for the conveyance of labour have been established.

The Location of the Mill Industry.

I am firmly of opinion that it was a very grave mistake that the mill industry was ever allowed to grow right in the middle of the city, and in many cases even in the most thickly populated localities with all its attendant drawbacks, such as overcrowding, ill-health, smoke-nuisance, and so forth. A well-thought-out and comprehensive scheme should, I think, be soon worked out to enforce the location of all future mills and other big industries in Salsette. I would allocate the enormous area north of Coorla for the purpose, but prior to prohibiting the erection of mills in the city as at present, facilities of transport, Municipal and sanitary requirements, water-supply, chawls for the poor, and easy constant communication with the principal centres of trades, such as the Docks, the cotton green, and the business quarters of the town, must be first established. Without these facilities it would be impossible to do anything in the matter. Until this is done, however, permission for the erection of mills should be given only after very careful and mature consideration, and such permission for erection should in no case be given below an imaginary line drawn from the junction of Haines and Ferguson Roads on the west to the Sewri Cemetery on the east, and even above that line, the Mahim woods and all areas facing the sea should be reserved for residential purposes only.

Chawls for Labourers.

I think the Improvement Trust should erect more chawls for labourers than they have hitherto done. It is a pity that only two mill companies have come forward to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Improvement Trust to the employers of labour to provide housing accommodation for their workmen in close proximity to their factories. I recognise that the offer of the Trust is a distinct advantage to the industry in the long run, although it cannot be denied that to many concerns, for the moment, it would mean a very serious drain on their limited resources. For this reason, and owing to other considerations, I am of opinion that it would be undesirable, in the highest degree, to make it obligatory on the employers of labour to erect chawls for their employees.

Scarcity of Labour.

Gentlemen, the last question that I should like you to consider is the growing scarcity of labour in this city. Really speaking, there ought to be no scarcity of labour in this country, in the sense in which it is understood in European countries. In a country which we know to be one of the poorest in the world, where, according to competent authorities, about 60 per cent. of the people have to be content with the bare necessities of life and the average income of whose inhabitants has been ascertained to be Rs. 30 per head per year, there ought to be no difficulty in securing labour for our work, and still we are short to the extent of about a hundred thousand men in this city alone. All that is wanted is a well-thought-out and organized movement established in India for securing labour. Such a scheme, if properly organized, will, I think, be very advantageous to the industry, and remove a very serious impediment which local industries in this city have to combat with.

Labour Movement.

Whilst on this subject, Mr. President, I would invite your attention and also that of the other members present, to what we have now learnt to recognize as the *labour movement* in this

country. It is a movement, the significance and force of which it is not possible to ignore. Indian labourers are now beginning to combine among themselves for the attainment of their common good and the removal of their common grievances; and I should not wonder if, before long, they are in a position to dictate terms to capitalists as they are doing in Europe. Labour in this city has now commenced to realize the force of numbers and the power of combination.

Under such circumstances, our attitude as employers should be one of conciliation, co-operation and sympathy. Capital and labour are like two partners in a joint business and each must, in his own interest, work harmoniously and peacefully with the other. Personally I regard this movement as a hopeful sign of the time for the country, as it undoubtedly indicates the development of the inner consciousness of the people towards a higher and nobler goal. Rather than shun and ignore the movement, and thus force it to fall into undesirable hands, we must regard it with favour, and try to guide and regulate its forces. We must proceed like a fond and affectionate parent, and win their confidence by providing for their immediate needs, by looking to their sanitation, by giving them educational facilities, by building sanitary chawls for them, by promoting co-operative societies among them, by helping to improve their condition in a variety of ways.

I have noticed reading through pages of our past reports a strain of superiority about ourselves as capitalists and a tendency to crush the right of the labourer to have his proper place in the partnership. I think the sooner we disillusionise ourselves in this matter the better for us.

We must admit their right to combine and also their right to strike work, in order to enforce their legitimate demands; and the sooner we do it the better it will be for us and the interests we represent. These are the views that now pulsate through Europe, and will sooner or later have to be recognised in this country also.

My only intention in speaking on this subject to-day at this length is to impress upon the members the great necessity of our regularising and guiding the movement ourselves, rather than letting it fall into the hands of unscrupulous persons who, to advance their own objects or for considerations of personal ambition or aggrandisement, are sure to misuse the power thus placed at their disposal.

I am preparing a scheme now, jointly with a few friends with this end in view, which I shall submit to the Association for its consideration at an early date; and trust it will then be received by the Association in a spirit of fairness and justice.

Before I close, Mr. President, I cannot help remarking that there is need of a closer co-operation and better understanding among Mill agents than there exists at present. There are many important matters affecting our vital interests and even our very existence, which can be very much better settled than now, if there were more unity and co-operation between ourselves.

With these remarks, Mr. President and gentlemen, I beg to second the proposal for the adoption of the report and commend it to your unanimous acceptance.

The Indian Fiscal System.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said that last year he had called for certain figures, and he was glad to see that they were provided in this year's report. They were very interesting figures as they showed what they and their competitors, namely, Lancashire, Germany and Japan were doing. He suggested that, in future years, the report should embody the figures of production of their rivals. He said that, in spite of the excise duty, the figures showed that India had made good progress as compared with Lancashire. He was not in favour of the

duty ; he did not appove of it on fiscal grounds. What he submitted was, that their weaving industry was looking up in spite of the duty, while the yarn industry which did not bear any excise duty, was falling off. He referred to various figures of exports and imports, and submitted that Japan was increasing her production steadily. This showed that a country with a fiscal system specially devised for the benefit of the country itself was capable of producing and supplying not only home demands but foreign demands as well without having raw materials grown in the country. He thought that India could never flourish under the free trade policy. She should be given some kind of fiscal freedom. Referring to their production he said that they had produced more cloth than they were able to consume. There was one interesting feature about the yarn consumption, and it was this that apart from the cloth that they were manufacturing there was a large quantity of yarn consumed in the country by handlooms.

Japan and China.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said :—I should like to say a few words in respect of import and export statistics of Japan and China, to which my friend, Mr. J. A. Wadia, has referred. It ought to be remembered that the imports and exports of a country depend on many factors, such as the economic resources and conditions of the people, its geographical position, its tariff and its policy in reference to international trade. There are also the factors of debtor and creditor. All these elements must necessarily enter into a consideration of the analysis of one country's trade compared to another. In reality what superficially seems, simple enough is a most complicated and difficult problem. Japanese imports and exports of yarn and piece-goods are all well by themselves. But when we come to make their comparison with Indian imports and exports of the same commodities, we have to be very cautious and take into consideration the numerous factors to which I have just referred, including labour and wages. In the first place, we have to remember that India is a dependency, whereas Japan is an independent State. The latter is in a position to dictate her own policy with regard to foreign trade. India's policy in the same direction is entirely guided by the British Home policy ; apart from this, Japan is a small country compared to India, while the environments, physical, moral and intellectual, of her people are different. Similarly with China, where, of course, other factors apart from those of population, enter. China is homogeneous in one way, whereas homogeneity is an aspiration of Indians for the future. China, again, at present, is dominated by foreign interests of a conflicting character, and we know how far her resources and other economic developments are retarded by reason of those interests and influences. Under the circumstances, without further enlarging on these questions, it may be observed that a superficial examination or comparison of trade statistics is often misleading. But I will no longer detain you on this subject.

Lancashire.

Coming to the Lancashire Cotton Industry, I should again remark that a comparison is futile. We have to remember that this industry has now been established there for 150 years whereas in India it is only in its fortieth year. Lancashire owes its world-wide success in cotton manufactures to its past experience ; its men of inventive minds and unflagging energy and the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race. Its spinners and weavers form a really hereditary race. Their specific environments are the key to the success of Lancashire spinning and weaving. The question of labour and wages, again, stands in a different category from that of India. Moreover, Lancashire imports all its raw material from foreign parts. Not an ounce of cotton grows in the country. Neither can it ever be commercially grown. Further, Lancashire has, by her efforts, nay unflinching and persevering efforts, nursed for over half a century, both home and foreign markets. The natural advantages of iron and coal, combined with the other contributory causes just enumerated, have vastly facilitated the progress of this great staple industry of Great Britain. Where may all these factors be in

India? Even labour, once so cheap and abundant, is now dear and scarce. India, no doubt, possesses in abundance the raw materials and she has in her midst not an inconsiderable number of hereditary hand-loom weavers. But those weavers are illiterate and hardly skilled. Practically, therefore, they are in no way an assistance to millowners, as are the hereditary spinners and weavers of Lancashire. So that taking everything into consideration, it is hardly possible for us to make any sort of comparison of our own products with those of Lancashire. We are yet a long way behind Lancashire, and if we are to progress and prosper in the future, we should take a leaf from its book and follow in its footsteps.

The Excise Duty.

As to the excise duty, I agree with my friend, Mr. Jamsetji Wadia, that it does not operate as a hardship, but it does, and most grievously, operate as a great fiscal injustice. In this matter, however, as I have already observed, we are governed by home policy. And so long as the Government at home has to consider matters fiscal relating to India, it has always been the case, from the days of the selfish East India Company till now, to give the interests of this country a subordinate place. Every possible argument that could be urged against this fiscal injustice of the excise duty has been urged. The late Mr. Marshall, our former able Secretary, had himself exhausted it and we have been reiterating it, in diverse ways till now, but to no avail. In short, whenever the interests of Lancashire are in conflict with those of India, India goes to the wall. But progress is the law of life; and I feel confident, be the injustice what it may, so long as Indians are true to themselves and put their shoulders to the wheel, they are bound to achieve success ultimately. Self-reliance is essential. As they say, nations by themselves are made. Let the leaders of the Cotton Industry in this country, relying on themselves, put forth their best efforts to neutralise the evil consequences arising from such injustice. It is not difficult of accomplishment.

The Bank Failures.

Touching recent Bank failures, I would only say this that, apart from a fraudulent spirit and reckless speculation, which are common to certain persons in all parts of the world, the principal cause is to be traced to the absence of that liberal and scientific Bank training, which is absolutely essential to those who aspire to be Bank Managers. Secondly, they must understand what is legitimate banking and discriminate between it and what may be called financing of all sorts and degrees. In the great monetary institutions in England, the Continent and the United States, it is not, as here, that any bank clerk or subordinate can jump into the chair of the Bank Manager without any Bank training to speak of, of the character I have referred to. No. Their Bank Managers begin from the lowest rung of the ladder till by varied experience acquired from China to Peru, they rise to the responsible posts after many years. In this line, as in many others, proved merit and ability are the only qualifications. I have great hopes that in the near future we shall have Indians of such training and experience and that the newly instituted College of Commerce, if placed on a well-devised and solid foundation, would be a great instructor in this direction.

Education of Factory Children.

Then as to education for factory half-timers, it goes without saying that that education should now be imparted in right earnest. I agree with Mr. Jehangir Petit that if education is to be imparted to the children of the working classes, it should be for all such children and the education should not be confined to cotton factory operatives. These factories are not the only institutions where a large number of workpeople are employed. Indeed, the Government itself is a large employer of labour in many branches. But apart from the wisdom of such a course, I would observe that millowners, in their own interests, should make a beginning in earnest, not relying on what the Government may do. The torch of elementary instruction should be held forth to the illiterate operatives. The more they are educated, the more they will become alive

to their responsibilities and realise the mutual obligations of employers and employed. Labour has its rights and privileges and freedom of action as much as capital. But I will not further detain you on this subject ; nor on the larger problem of the scarcity of factory labour which offers so many aspects for consideration.

Lastly, as to the awakening of the Chinese to which Mr. Petit has alluded, it is an awakening in reality and no mistake. A homogeneous nation as they are, with enough of the patriotic spirit, the Chinese have awakened thoroughly to understand two economic facts. The immense national evil, physical and moral, in the past, arising out of the vicious opium trade for which the East India Company is principally responsible. They understand how the country has been drained of crores of dollars for opium annually imported from India for the last three quarters of a century. They are now seriously intent on stopping the drain and using the monies for development of the many rich resources of the country. Secondly, they have fully realised the advantages of communication and transport. Railways are in evidence and will be more so as law and order are thoroughly established. Thirdly, the speedy construction of any number of cotton factories which will clothe the evergrowing population and thus drive away foreign imports of yarn and piece-goods. Indian yarn, of course, is being slowly driven out at present by Japanese. But it may be taken for granted that the time is not far distant when the Japanese products too will share the fate of the Indian. The Chinese are an exceedingly industrious, honest, frugal and ingenious race, but they are like the tortoise which is known in the long run to overtake the hare, and I may conclude my parable with an illustration—an historic one of this characteristic—which was in great evidence in the eighties of the last century when the great General Tsungso compelled Russia to evacuate Kaldja. He marched by stages from Pekin to that town in Chinese Turkestan, but at such a slow pace that it took eight years before he reached it and ejected Russia, which intended to grab the town.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. N. N. Wadia proposed, **Mr. C. N. Wadia** seconded, and it was agreed that Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit be re-elected as the Association's representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Mr. C. N. Wadia proposed, **Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla** seconded, and it was resolved that Rules 5 and 6 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association be rescinded, and that the following be substituted therefor, the numbers of the succeeding rules to be altered accordingly :—

> "5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 35 (*a*) and (*b*) (present numbering) of the Rules and Regulations of this Association."

Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed, **Mr. Meyer Nissim** seconded, and it was agreed that the following contributions be made out of the funds of the Association :—Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute ; Rs. 1,000 to the Government College of Commerce ; Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund ; Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund ; and Rs. 250 to the funds of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

Mr. D. M. Inglis proposed, **Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia** seconded, and it was agreed that Mr. Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, F.C.R.A., be re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1914 on the remuneration hitherto paid to him.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period 1st January to 31st December 1913.

INTRODUCTION.

Though the first half of the year under review was marked by undiminished prosperity in the trade, the earliest visible signs of which were discerned soon after the establishment of the satisfactory condition of the harvests of 1912, it is a matter of regret to have to record that the second half was one of decline, leading to acute depression and, therefore, to diminished margin of profits owing to the serious famine conditions in the United Provinces and to the deplorable collapse of credit consequent on fraudulent management of some well known Indian Banks in Bombay and the Punjab. Credit, however, seems to be slowly reviving, but the overstocked condition of the piece-goods market offers no immediate signs of any material reduction. The only gleam of hope lies at present in the satisfactory decline of cotton prices which are now so wholly dependent on those ruling at New York.

The price of Middling Americans on spot in Liverpool on the opening of 1913 was 7·19 pence per lb. It fluctuated lower from month to month till April it declined to 6·58*d.* In June it rose to 6·81*d.* but in August it was again quoted at the lower rate of 6·40*d.* In September it was 6·97*d.* and at the end of October it rose to 7·84*d.* till at the close of December it stood at 7·14*d.* In sympathy with these fluctuations, the Indian market of Cotton rose and fell till in December, Bengals stood at Rs. 220 and Broach at Rs. 275 per candy, respectively. The official estimate of the cotton crop for 1913-14 was 52,01,000 bales of 400 lbs. each against 46,10,000 bales in the preceding year. These are the largest figures ever returned. It may be worth noticing in this place that the total imports into India of cotton, other than Asiatic (chiefly American) during the official year 1912-13 was 152,204 bales of 392 lbs., while for the 10 months ending 31st January 1914 they were 12,570 bales only.

The total production of yarn in India during the official year ended 31st March 1913 was 68·84 crore lbs. against 62·50 crore lbs. in 1911-12, showing an increase of 6·34 crore lbs. equivalent to 10·14 per cent. Yarn exports to China amounted in the calendar year 1913 to 4,05,359 bales

of 400 lbs. each against 4,33,989 bales during the previous year which was a diminution equivalent to 6·6 per cent. The year 1905 stands out as an unprecedented one in the history of Indian yarn trade, when as many as 6,51,870 bales were exported to that country. Compared with the shipments of that year, there was a falling off during the year under review to the extent of 37·8 per cent. In yarn it may be observed, Japan has now outstripped India. But according to the most authentic reports, Japan itself is now feeling the pinch of the outturn of yarn in Chinese Mills which are mostly located in Shanghai. Having regard to the certain development of the country by means of railways and the determined efforts of the Chinese to build more cotton mills in the country, it is only a question of time when both Indian and Japanese yarn may be wholly driven out. At the same time the growing expansion of power looms in this country is partially absorbing the quantity which China has diminished though it does not appear that there has yet been any appreciable increase in the outturn of counts of 30*s* and above. The outturn per spindle during 1912-13 averaged 104·35 lbs. as against 97·97 lbs. the average of the preceding triennium. The production of cloth in the official year 1912-13 was 122 crore yards or 28·54 crore lbs. against 113 crore yards or 26·66 crore lbs. in the previous year. The increase was equal to 1·88 crore lbs. or 7·05 per cent. The total increase of looms in the year under review was 5,185 over the preceding year or 5·8 per cent. and there was a steady increase in the exports of Indian cloth. It is satisfactory to note that the average monthly production per loom equalled 252 lbs. against 208 lbs. in 1908-09.

The number of cotton mills in all India in 1913 stood at 272 with 65,96,862 spindles and 94,136 looms.

YARN EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian yarn from India to Foreign countries during the official year 1912-13 amounted to **203,961,357 lbs.** as against **151,488,835 lbs.** in 1911-12 showing an increase of **52,472,522 lbs.** or **34·63 per cent.** The quantity exported during 10 months ending 1914 amounted to **160,838,846 lbs.** compared with **169,670,777 lbs.** in 1911-12 showing a decrease of **8,831,931 lbs.** or **5·20 per cent.**

COTTON CROP 1913-14.

The **total area** in all the territories reported on is now computed at **24,595,000 acres,** which marks a net increase of **2,567,000 acres,** or **11·65 per cent.** on **22,028,000 acres** (revised figures) at this time last year. The **total estimated outturn** is **5,201,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** each as against **4,610,000 bales** (revised figures) for last year, representing an increase of **591,000 bales** or nearly **13 per cent.** To this figure might be added some **1,000 bales** estimated as the production in Native States in Behar and Orissa which make no returns.

The following statement (taken from the Indian Trade Journal) compares the figures for the last three years (the figures are in thousands):—

	Year ending 30th September.		
	1913.	1912.	1911.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Net Exports	2,307	1,773	2,302
Mill Consumption	1,806	1,781	1,551
Consumption outside Mills (conjectural) ...	* 450	* 450	* 450
Total ...	4,563	4,004	4,303
Deduct—Estimated yield ...	4,610	3,288	3,853
Excess (+) or Deficit (—) ...	+ 47	— 716	— 450

* Substituted (after further consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld.) for the figure of 750,000 formerly estimated.

YARN.

The quantity of yarn produced in India during the official year 1912-13 amounted to **688,421,750 lbs.** as against **625,030,199 lbs.** during the previous 12 months or an increase of **63,391,551 lbs.** or **10·14 per cent.** Of this amount **254,881,967 lbs.** were consumed in the production of **285,467,804 lbs.** cloth and **203,961,357 lbs.** exported to Foreign countries during the official year 1912-13, leaving a balance of **229,578,426 lbs.**

The total shipments of yarn from Bombay to China during the calendar years 1912 and 1913 amounted to **433,989 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each) and **405,359 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each), respectively, showing a decrease of **28,630 bales** or **6·59 per cent.**

The shipments from Bombay to United Kingdom and Continent during the calendar year 1913 amounted to only **583 bales** as against **2,508 bales** in 1912 and **2,577 bales** in 1911. The maximum quantity exported to the United Kingdom and Continent during the years 1907 and 1908 was **56,335** and **17,255 bales** respectively.

CLOTH.

The production of cloth in India during the official year 1912-13 amounted to **1,220,414,529 yards**, as against **1,136,151,590** yards, showing an increase of **84,262,939 yards** or **7·41 per cent.** The Exports to Foreign Countries during the official year (1912-13) compared with 1911-12 show an increase of over **5 million yards.**

1908-09	77,988,964	yards.
1909-10	94,137,558	,,
1910-11	99,788,315	,,
1911-12	81,429,410	,,
1912-13	86,512,812	,,

As regards exports to China from Bombay, it may be mentioned that there was during the calendar year 1913 a decrease of **277,620 yards** or **26·69 per cent.**

1912	... ...	1,039,900 yards.
1913	... ...	762,280 „

Production of yarn and cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December :—

Yarn.	Lbs.
1913	679,338,815
1912 (revised)	685,063,183
Decrease ...	5,724,368 or ·83%

Cloth.	Yards.	Lbs.
1913...	1,146,279,867	269,035,540
1912 (revised) ...	1,223,471,060	287,006,089
Decrease	77,191,193 or 6·30%	17,970,549 or 6·26%

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	3,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,382	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	87	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450
1912	86	2,885,452	43,388	109,691	3,771,656	1,077,616
1913	90	2,925,965	45,250	110,033	3,752,735	1,072,210

ALL INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,90,936
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016

The undernoted figures show an increase in the **Exports of Cotton from Bombay** in the year 1913 and also in the quantity of yarn produced during the same period. The number of operatives actually at work shows an increase of 342 :—

Year ending 30th June.	Hands Employed.	* Yarn Produced.	Cotton.		
			Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
		† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1904	89,915	7,88,818	9,72,734	14,59,311	21,51,453
1905	92,924	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	1,00,798	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	98,101	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	1,01,536	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	1,05,751	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	1,04,550	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	1,04,500	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,430	24,67,176
1912	1,09,691	8,19,102	10,77,616	13,06,153	25,39,826
1913	1,10,033	9,09,202	10,72,210	14,73,876	27,74,311
Total	10,17,799	86,54,337	1,05,67,432	1,49,55,977	2,55,94,919
10 years' average	1,01,779	8,65,433	10,56,743	14,95,597	25,59,491

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative Statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1899	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,38,69,482	22,88,24,078
1911	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,45,778	15,24,318	1,04,27,41,653	24,58,14,873
1912	71,75,357	20,50,102	55,80,626	15,62,575	1,13,61,51,590	26,66,44,181
1913	73,36,056	20,96,016	61,46,623	17,21,054	1,22,04,14,529	28,54,67,804

† Year ending 30th June.

The **Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China** show a decrease on the previous twelve months of 1912, of **2,77,620 yards,** or **26·69 per cent.,** as will be perceived from the following figures :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do. do. 1881...	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	7,18,287	20	36,714	593	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,237	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	37,13,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,88,890	...	.....	2,302	29,88,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,564	61,02,250	...	.....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,335	...	.....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893...	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	.....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	13,18,478	...	.....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	13,72,980	...	.....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	.....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,758	...	.....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	.....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	.....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	.....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	557	7,04,090	...	.....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	.....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,803	32,45,175	...	.....	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909...	2,484	31,37,627	...	.....	2,484	31,37,627
Do. do. 1910...	1,804	23,56,642	...	.....	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911...	279	3,05,684	...	.....	279	3,05,684
Do. do. 1912...	822	10,39,900	...	.....	822	10,39,900
Do. do. 1913...	638	7,62,280	...	.....	638	7,62,280

In Country-made Yarn a decrease of **6.59 per cent.** occurs in Shipments to China during 1913. Japan, it will be noticed, has taken nothing during the same period from Bombay. The following statement shows in detail the **Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan** for a series of years :—

Period.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do. do. 1884	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do. do. 1885	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do. do. 1886	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do. do. 1887	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do. do. 1888	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do. do. 1889	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do. do. 1890	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do. do. 1891	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do. do. 1892	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do. do. 1893	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do. do. 1894	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do. do. 1895	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do. do. 1896	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do. do. 1897	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do. do. 1898	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do. do. 1899	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do. do. 1900	2,53,331	100	2,53,431
Do. do. 1901	5,36,195	.....	5,36,195
Do. do. 1902	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do. do. 1903	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do. do. 1904	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do. do. 1905	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do. do. 1906	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do. do. 1907	4,12,127	200	4,12,327
Do. do. 1908	4,41,899	.....	4,41,899
Do. do. 1909	5,10,746	.....	5,10,746
Do. do. 1910	4,24,893	.....	4,24,893
Do. do. 1911	2,75,087	.....	2,75,087
Do. do. 1912	4,33,989	.....	4,33,989
Do. do. 1913	4,05,359	.....	4,05,359

The following Statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1913 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarns.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	*1,30,49,35,496	36,73,29,900	2,71,50,300	*3,60,30,025	1,79,62,200	1,51,05,700
1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	*3,33,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
1879	*1,20,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
1881	*1,63,97,43,500	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800
1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,800	5,29,90,500	*4,32,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
1884	*1,64,27,81,800	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24,800	2,31,34,800
1885	*1,66,46,81,000	52,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	*4,15,20,600	2,03,78,900	1,26,87,200
1886	2,11,38,38,400	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200
1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,73,500
1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,68,600
1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,68,32,600
1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
1891	1,83,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
1893	1,88,82,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,200	4,00,36,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
1895	1,71,82,24,000	53,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
1896	2,03,80,34,500	54,29,98,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
1898	2,08,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,18,44,700	1,25,26,500
1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
1901	2,22,86,32,400	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	5,53,10,100	69,38,200	74,85,900
1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,65,900
1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,37,24,800	3,93,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	63,13,900
1907	2,45,42,33,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,98,600	21,12,300
1908	2,13,09,20,200	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,38,300	16,87,300
1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
1910	2,21,53,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,05,88,200	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	30,90,000	.....
1912	2,79,52,54,700	52,76,36,800	7,47,56,300	4,21,95,700	26,40,100	.....
1913	3,05,73,92,000	71,05,71,400	5,01,99,900	3,74,21,400	21,46,400	.....
Average for 10 years (1904 to 1913)	2,41,20,59,370	59,33,45,270	9,47,99,060	3,51,45,840	39,29,170	16,20,020
Increase or decrease on figures for 1912 and 1913.	+ 9·37 %	+ 35·80 %	— 32·35 %	— 11·31 %	— 18·70%	.....

* Excluding Burma.

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement :—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1904 to 1913).	1913.	Average of 10 years (1904 to 1913).	1913.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ...	4,61,821	4,05,359	.....	.....
„ lbs.	18,45,28,400	16,21,43,600	26,37,503	7,62,280
United Kingdom, lbs.	39,39,170	21,46,400	59,83,45,270	71,65,71,400
Total lbs. ...	18,84,67,570	16,42,90,000	.....	.....
Total yards ...	.....	.....	60,09,82,773	71,73,33,680

Imports of Piece Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Yarn into British India from Japan ; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported from the United Kingdom into British India :—

YEARS.	Imports of Piece-Goods and Yarn from Japan.		Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in Cotton Mills in India.		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece-Goods imported from United Kingdom.
	Piece-Goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yards.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897 ...	26,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	88,72,221
1897-1898 ...	10,413	10	12,14,108	11,86,848	76,10,777
1898-1899 ...	9,394	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	81,75,168
1899-1900 ...	24,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	88,62,453
1900-1901 ...	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	89,05,782
1901-1902 ...	34,827	.....	18,31,079	17,77,965	99,00,280
1902-1903 ...	24,934	.....	19,31,754	18,91,010	92,11,090
1903-1904 ...	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	92,73,539
1904-1905 ...	344,897	.....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,13,99,465
1905-1906 ...	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,24,47,029
1906-1907 ...	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,20,41,047
1907-1908 ...	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,42,09,100
1908-1909 ...	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,07,06,892
1909-1910 ...	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,12,97,951
1910-1911 ...	156,205	316,117	44,56,129	44,01,707	1,29,62,724
1911-1912 ...	622,861	586,677	50,61,974	49,86,971	1,42,85,489
1912-1913 ...	5,880,723	384,429	*58,38,489	*57,97,787	1,77,00,532

* Provisional.

The following table shows for each of the last Eighteen years the **number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Cwt. per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	0·98¼
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	0·929
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	0·969
1899	47,28,333	35,74,867	0·967
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	0·928
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	0·627
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	1·021
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	1·020
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	1·008
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	1·000
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	1·151
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	1·094
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	0·990
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	0·968
1910	61,95,671	56,01,484	0·904
1911	63,57,460	54,31,306	0·854
1912	64,63,929	55,80,626	0·863
1913	65,96,862	61,46,623	0·931

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaun Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1913.	d.	Rs.		Rs.	
March	6·86	296	Ready	265	Ready.
April	6 86	284¾	Do.	259	Do.
May	6·68	264½	Do.	243½	Do.
June	6·72	255½	Do.	241	Do.
July	6·57	250¾	Do.	239¾	Do.
August	6·58	269	January	248¾	November.
September	7·56	307	Do.	272½	Do.
October	7·68	303½	Do.	259½	Ready.
November	7·43	283½	Do.	242	Do.
December	7·18	266½	Do.	227	Do.
1914.					
January	7·06	256¼	Ready	214	Do.
February	7·06	230½	Do.	204½	Do.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai,** the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1913.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
28th February	73 10 0	146 0 0	197 0 0
28th March	66 2 0	143 4 0	192 4 0
25th April	69 0 0	147 12 0	203 8 0
30th May	70 5 0	147 8 0	201 4 0
27th June	68 9 0	146 0 0	196 4 0
25th July	69 6 0	146 12 0	199 4 0
29th August	70 0 0	148 0 0	201 8 0
26th September	71 4 0	148 4 0	203 12 0
31st October	71 1 0	145 12 0	198 4 0
28th November	68 2 0	144 0 0	193 4 0
23rd December	68 0 0	142 12 0	192 4 0
1914.			
30th January	68 0 0	140 8 0	188 12 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.
1894	84	$11\frac{7}{12}$	$175\frac{3}{8}$
1895	91	12	$188\frac{11}{16}$
1896	92	$9\frac{11}{12}$	$186\frac{6}{15}$
1897	83	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$163\frac{50}{100}$
1898	71	3	$141\frac{1}{4}$
1899	73	$15\frac{15}{33}$	$149\frac{3}{11}$
1900	73	$3\frac{3}{4}$	147
1901	75	$4\frac{9}{32}$	$151\frac{17}{50}$
1902	67	$1\frac{3}{7}$	$138\frac{8}{13}$
1903	60	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$
1904	70	$10\frac{6}{12}$	$137\frac{6}{11}$
1905	72	1	$139\frac{11}{16}$
1906	79	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$155\frac{1}{16}$
1907	83	$14\frac{7}{11}$	$162\frac{1}{18}$
1908	70	$1\frac{2}{23}$	$142\frac{13}{50}$
1909	62	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$131\frac{2}{15}$
1910	68	$10\frac{7}{22}$	$130\frac{1}{14}$
1911	70	$13\frac{8}{13}$	$134\frac{4}{7}$
1912	78	$9\frac{7}{13}$	$143\frac{21}{26}$
1913	77	$1\frac{1}{16}$	† $142\frac{3}{4}$

† Approximate.

SPINDLES AND LOOMS AT WORK IN INDIA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following figures have been obtained from various sources and may be taken as being approximately correct. In order however to make the record as complete as possible, the Committee will be obliged, if members and others who have any additional particulars available will kindly forward them to the Secretary for inclusion in any future statements that may be published.

SPINDLES.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	7,132,415	33,995,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	4,200,000	.....	.....
1876	1,100,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	1,244,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	1,289,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1,452,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	1,461,590	10,653,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	1,513,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	1,620,814	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....
1883	1,790,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	2,001,667	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1885	2,145,646	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	2,261,561	.....	42,700,000	.....	.....	.....
1887	2,421,290	.....	42,740,000	.....	.....	.....
1888	2,488,851	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1889	2,762,518	.....	43,500,000	.....	.....	.....
1890	3,274,196	14,384,180	43,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1891	3,351,694	14,640,000	44,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1892	3,402,232	15,200,000	45,270,000	.....	385,314	.....
1893	3,575,917	15,700,000	45,270,000	.....	381,781	.....
1894	3,649,736	16,100,000	45,190,000	.....	530,074	.....
1895	3,809,929	16,650,000	45,400,000	6,571,332	580,945	.....
1896	3,932,946	17,333,396	44,900,000	.....	692,384	.....
1897	4,065,618	18,228,991	44,500,000	.....	768,328	.....
1898	4,259,720	18,434,244	44,900,000	7,115,500	1,027,817	.....
1899	4,728,333	19,329,092	45,600,000	.....	1,170,337	.....
1900	4,945,783	19,472,232	45,600,000	8,031,400	1,274,000	550,000
1901	5,006,936	20,196,835	46,100,000	8,434,601	1,234,976	.....
1902	5,006,965	20,907,212	49,727,107	.....	1,230,697	.....
1903	5,043,297	21,212,827	49,700,000	.....	1,381,306	.....
1904	5,118,121	22,197,522	49,500,000	.....	1,345,585	.....
1905	5,163,486	22,861,043	50,964,874	8,832,016	1,426,594	.....
1906	5,279,595	24,628,379	52,796,230	9,121,259	1,472,253	.....
1907	5,333,275	25,681,509	52,585,362	9,730,209	1,540,452	750,000
1908	5,756,020	26,133,442	55,218,024	9,850,209	1,695,879	.....
1909	6,053,231	27,914,085	57,026,422	10,162,872	1,954,892	.....
1910	6,195,671	28,299,482	57,731,829	10,200,000	2,099,764	.....
1911	6,357,460	29,064,492	58,002,435	10,480,090	2,170,796	831,000
1912	6,463,929	29,962,713	58,140,220	10,725,732	2,158,628	834,112
1913	6,596,862	30,579,000	57,000,000	10,920,426	2,176,960	947,406

LOOMS.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	.....	441,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	.....	9,139	10,385	.....	.....	.....
1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	.....	10,533	13,018	.....	.....	.....
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	.....	13,502	13,707	.....	.....	.....
1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	.....	14,172	15,373	.....	.....	.....
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	.....	16,262	16,537	561,000	.....	.....
1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	.....	17,455	18,536	.....	.....	.....
1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	.....	19,496	21,561	.....	.....	.....
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	23,412	24,531	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	25,444	28,164	660,000	.....	.....
1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	.....	31,154	35,338	245,000	.....	.....
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	.....	37,270	37,584	354,358	379,341	2,852
1898	.....	.....	38,013	384,745	240,000	2,798
1899	.....	.....	39,069	392,690	.....	2,757
1900	.....	.....	40,124	.....	.....	5,045
1901	.....	.....	41,180	411,106	211,818	.....
1902	.....	.....	42,584	477,072	.....	.....
1903	.....	.....	44,092	488,760	684,000	5,043
1904	.....	.....	45,337	503,027	.....	5,085
1905	.....	.....	50,139	515,006	704,357	8,140
1906	.....	.....	52,668	525,630	704,357	230,200
1907	.....	.....	58,436	536,815	725,221	9,462
1908	.....	.....	67,920	546,160	736,325	11,146
1909	.....	.....	76,898	555,398	739,382	13,813
1910	.....	.....	82,725	625,719	741,197	17,702
1911	.....	.....	85,352	633,909	741,260	20,431
1912	.....	.....	88,951	671,873	758,712	20,902
1913	.....	.....	94,136	.....	.....	.....

3,738

4,755

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP.

Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.	Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.
1874-75	3,393,000	.....	1894-95	9,480,000	2,223,029
1875-76	4,122,000	.....	1895-96	6,798,000	2,670,388
1876-77	3,971,000	.....	1896-97	8,281,000	2,264,890
1877-78	4,282,000	.....	1897-98	10,775,000	2,473,033
1878-79	4,556,000	.....	1898-99	10,940,000	3,015,269
1879-80	5,251,000	.....	1899-00	8,997,000	1,090,168
1880-81	6,062,000	.....	1900-01	9,991,000	2,953,381
1881-82	4,904,000	.....	1901-02	10,344,000	2,744,591
1882-83	6,452,000	.....	1902-03	10,274,000	3,367,030
1883-84	5,225,000	.....	1903-04	9,532,000	3,160,665
1884-85	5,198,000	.....	1904-05	13,436,000	3,791,000
1885-86	6,030,000	.....	1905-06	10,919,000	3,416,000
1886-87	5,977,000	.....	1906-07	13,269,000	4,934,000
1887-88	6,516,000	.....	1907-08	11,089,000	3,122,000
1888-89	6,736,000	.....	1908-09	13,458,000	3,692,000
1889-90	6,888,000	.....	1909-10	10,155,000	4,718,000
1890-91	8,242,000	.....	1910-11	11,834,000	3,853,000
1891-92	8,526,000	1,697,615	1911-12	15,876,000	3,288,000
1892-93	6,318,000	2,272,716	1912-13	13,820,000	4,610,000
1893-94	7,115,000	2,529,325	1913-14	.....	5,201,000

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1914.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman of the Association took place on 12th January 1914, and resulted in the election of **Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas.**

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, who was elected Deputy Chairman of the Association for 1913, resigned his seat on proceeding to Europe. A ballot was consequently held on 15th May 1913, and Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit was elected to fill the vacancy.

The annual ballot for the above office took place on 19th January 1914, and resulted in the re-election of **Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit.**

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1914.

The ballot for the remaining 18 members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1914 was held on the 26th January 1914, and resulted in the election of The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., and Messrs. J. F. Bradbury, Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim, H. R. Greaves, N. G. Hunt, D. M. Inglis, Cowasjee Jehangir (Junr.), L. McIlwrick, C. V. Mehta, S. A. Nathan, W. H. Ogston, N. B. Saklatwala, Dinshaw E. Wacha, C. N. Wadia, and N. N. Wadia.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership of the Association on the 31st December 1913 was 78 compared with 80 at the end of 1912.

The following mill was elected during the year under report :—

The Simplex Mills Co., Ld.

Proposed by the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The following members resigned :—

The Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(*See* Reports, 1911, p. xiii ; 1912, p. 12.)

Reference was made in last year's report to the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay in regard to the financial support promised towards the establishment of a College of Commerce in Bombay. At the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on the 9th April 1913, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was voted towards the teaching establishment of the College. In May 1913 a Press Note was issued by the Bombay Government to the effect that the Secretary of State had approved of the formation of the College and had sanctioned the two professorships to be recruited in England.

It was proposed that the teaching staff to be engaged for the College at its commencement would be as follows :—

Principal on £ 900 per annum or Rs. 1,125 per mensem.

Professor on £ 700 per annum or Rs. 875 per mensem.

Two lecturers on Rs. 300-25-500 per mensem each.

The two lecturerships would, it was stated, be held by qualified Indians.

The College would be under Government control, but in order that the courses of study might be kept in full harmony with the practical requirements of commerce and industry, it was proposed to appoint an Advisory Board of thirteen members representing respectively Government, the Private Donors, and the Commercial Bodies which had promised to contribute towards the cost of the College.

The Association was asked to nominate a representative on the above Advisory Board, and the Committee accordingly appointed Mr. N. N. Wadia.

At a later date Government forwarded to the Association a further Press Note in which it was intimated that difficulty had been experienced in selecting a suitable candidate for the post of Principal of the College. Arrangements had,

however, been made to open the College from the 22nd October 1913, and pending the arrival of the permanent Principal from England, a provisional teaching staff had been appointed.

The Association was requested to forward to Government its contribution towards the College.

A cheque for Rs. 1,000 was accordingly sent to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department. (*Appendix* **A.**)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Association's Representative on the Board.

In January 1913 the Bombay Government forwarded to the Association a copy of a Government Notification, dated 14th January 1913, in which it was intimated that, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (VI of 1879), the Governor in Council was pleased to direct that the election of two elective Trustees under the said section for the term of office, commencing on the 1st April 1913, should be made as follows:—One by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and one by the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Bombay.

A special general meeting of the members of the Association was accordingly held on the 17th February 1913, when rules governing the election were framed.

A ballot was held on the 14th March 1913 and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., was elected as the Association's first representative on the Board.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Association's Representative on the Board.

The term of office of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart., as the Association's representative on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, expired on the 31st March 1913. A ballot was accordingly held on the 10th and 11th March 1913 when the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David was re-elected for a further period of two years.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Representative of the Association.

Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, the Association's representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, resigned his seat in September 1913, owing to ill-health. The Committee placed on record their appreciation of the services he had rendered in this capacity during the past 14 years. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit was duly elected, in accordance with the prescribed rules, to fill the vacancy until the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association when the triennial election will take place.

SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

RULES.

(*See* Reports, 1910, pp. 13, 40 ; 1911, p. 19 ; 1912, pp. 37, 145.)

In April 1913 the Bombay Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 (VII of 1912), issued a Notification formulating certain rules to carry out the objects of the said Act. For purposes of record the notification in question will be printed in full in *Appendix* **B-1**.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

As Mr. J. F. Bradbury, one of the representatives of the Association on the Smoke Nuisances Commission, proceeded to Europe on leave, the Association was called upon by Government to nominate a substitute. The Committee accordingly elected Mr. W. A. Sutherland of the Currimbhoy Mills to serve during the absence of Mr. Bradbury.

At a later date the Committee recommended the re-appointment of Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. J. F. Bradbury as the Association's representatives on the Commission up to the 12th August 1915.

EXAMINATION OF STOKERS.

The Government of Bombay referred to the Association for opinion a scheme that had been put forward by Mr. N. N. Wadia to the Smoke Nuisances Commission, whereby the Commission would assist owners in their efforts to reduce nuisance from smoke by arranging to issue certificates of competency to stokers, after examination, on lines similar to those obtaining in Calcutta.

The scheme, which was entirely voluntary, was as follows :—

(1) That the Chief Inspector should give short popular lectures to Owners, Engineers and others in charge of furnaces on the best methods of using fuel when applied to industrial purposes, so as to ensure economical and smokeless results, and to issue printed instructions on the subject in English and the Vernacular.

(2) That the Inspector should assist in training stokers for the examination of the candidates for the certificates of competency to be issued by the Commission.

(3) That the certificates should be granted in two grades. The lower to be that of "Ordinary Stokers" and the other, or higher, that of "Tindal Stokers."

Candidates for examination for ordinary stokers' certificates must not be less than 18 years of age, must produce satisfactory proofs of general good character and of at least six months' approved service as stoker or assistant

stoker. Candidates for tindal stokers' certificates must be at least 20 years of age, must produce satisfactory proofs of general good character and at least one year's approved service as a stoker with an ordinary stoker's certificate.

The examination for the grades of certificates will be :—

(*a*) Oral, regarding the classification and description of the peculiarities of the different types of furnaces ; description of stokers' tools and boiler fittings and their uses ; the classification of the various kinds of coal used, their peculiarities; the effect of draught on combustion ; the regulation of air supply to suit the rate of combustion ; the thickness of fuel to suit the draught; general furnace management; the economical prevention of smoke.

(*b*) Practical test to be made in the actual stoking and working of various types of furnaces to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

The certificates would be issued from the office of the Commission, where a Register of them would be kept. Any certificates might be suspended or cancelled by the Commission on proof that the person to whom it is granted had through negligent stoking or general misconduct shown himself unworthy of such certificate.

A candidate would be charged a fee of Rs. 5 for the examination for an ordinary stoker's certificate, and of Rs. 8 for that of a tindal stoker's certificate.

The Committee approved of the scheme as outlined above and in informing Government to this effect stated that they were of opinion that it would prove advantageous to the Mill industry generally. (*Appendix* **B-2.**)

ASSESSMENT OF MILLS.

(*See* Reports, 1882, p. 13 ; 1911, pp. 22, 106 ; 1912, pp. 29, 106.)

It will be remembered that the Committee in addressing the Municipal Commissioner on the 27th January 1913, in regard to the revised method of assessing Mills, urged that the assessment should be calculated on the cost value of the land to the Mills and after allowing for the usual depreciation on buildings.

The Commissioner, in reply, stated that the ordinary method of valuation was to take the present value of the buildings as they stood, *i. e.*, the amount that it would cost at the time of valuation to construct them, less a deduction on account of age. This method, he stated, could be adopted, if the Association liked, as regards Mill buildings. The Association, however, preferred to have the original cost value taken; and, therefore, got the advantage of the smaller original cost of construction, and could not well claim to get the double advantage. The Commissioner regretted, therefore, he was unable to agree to the Association's request that depreciation should be given, in addition to the special terms that had been allowed to Mills, except for the specific reason stated in paragraph 6 of his letter to the Corporation, No. 1833 of the 18th April 1912, (*See* page 110 of the Association's Report for 1912.)

In acknowledging receipt of the above letter, the Committee stated that, as it was understood that the system of assessing on the basis of cost value of buildings and land had been accepted by the Municipality, the Committee also agreed, provided the system was uniform for all Bombay Mills. (*Appendix* **C.**)

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

GUARDS TO RING THROSTLE FRAME, FLYER THROSTLE FRAME AND DOUBLING FRAME. [RULE 20 (ii)].

The Government of Bombay in November 1912 forwarded to the Association a copy of a Government Notification amending Rule 20 (ii) of the Rules under section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911. The amendment reads as follows :—

" 20 (ii). These guards shall consist of strong horizontal iron bars not less than one-and-a-quarter inches in width and one quarter of an inch in thickness, secured to suitable uprights spaced not more than four feet apart ; the bars should be so placed that the clear vertical space between the topmost bar and the bottom of the spindle rail and between the lowest bar and the floor and between any bar and the next bar shall not be more than six inches. If any line of bars consists of more than one piece, the pieces forming the line shall overlap each other by at least two-and-a-half inches and shall be secured with bolts."

The Committee in acknowledging receipt of the copy of the notification stated that they regretted that Government did not previously inform the Association direct or through the *Government Gazette,* as required by section 39 (2) of the Indian Factories Act, of the change contemplated.

It was pointed out that the old round iron guards, which existed in most of the mills, fully met the requirements of the case and were found in practice very satisfactory. When the proposed rules under the Factories Act were sent to the Association for approval, provision was made for wooden planks as guards, which were objected to by the Committee, and Government, therefore, authorized the use of flat iron guards under Rule 20 (ii).

The present notification, it was stated, necessitated another change, making the guards heavier and more expensive. The old round iron fence rods used to be supplied by the makers at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per spindle. For the existing fence of flat iron makers charged $2d.$ per spindle, and with the amended rule even this price would be increased.

It was felt that Millowners were being asked to incur additional expenditure without cause or reason, as the heavier guards would afford no greater safety than the old iron fence rods, if the latter were properly designed and erected.

The Committee regretted they could not approve of the new rule, and suggested that it should not be brought into force until a conference had been held between two or three representatives of Government and a Sub-Committee of the Association.

Government, in reply, pointed out that the draft amendment of No. 20 (ii) of the Rules under the Factories Act had been provisionally published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and as no objections were received, the amendment was finally published three months after the date of the first notification as required by section 39 (2) of the Act. In the circumstances Government did not see the necessity of adopting the suggestion made by the Association for the holding of a conference to discuss the amendment.

The Committee in acknowledging the above letter stated that they regretted that through an oversight they did not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them when the draft was published in the *Government Gazette* of lodging an objection; but as no special notice was sent to the Association direct, the Committee submitted that the case might be considered on its merits by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose.

Government, however, regretted they did not feel justified on the grounds urged in reconsidering the previous decision. (*Appendix* **D-1.**)

USE OF SPURS ON LADDERS [RULE 21 (iii)].

The attention of the Committee was drawn during the year to Rule 21 (iii) of the Rules under the Indian Factories Act which lays down that all ladders used in replacing belts shall be provided with hooks and spurs.

It appeared that several complaints had been received from workmen to the effect that these iron spurs slide when used on stone floors and that the ladders so fitted were dangerous in consequence.

In addressing the Collector of Bombay in the matter, the Committee submitted that, while the use of these spurs on wooden floors afforded the desired protection from danger to persons employed in attending to machinery in motion, they were of no practical utility when used on stone floors.

A hope was expressed that the Collector would see his way to recommending a modification of the rule in question.

In reply, the Collector stated that the alteration suggested in Rule 21 (iii) would be considered when proposals were being made for changes in the rules. He further intimated that the Chief Inspector of Factories had been asked to enforce the rule only in cases where the use of spurs on the ladders would really prevent the ladders from slipping. (*Appendix* **D-2.**)

FASTENING OF DOORS GIVING ACCESS TO BEATERS OF SCUTCHERS.

(*See* Report, 1911, pp. 24, 114.)

On 21st October 1913 a circular notice was issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories intimating that, in view of the constant accidents that were occurring to operatives from contact with beaters of Scutchers by way of the grid-bars, to which access is had through dust chambers, it was necessary to draw special attention to the text of Rule 21 (vi) of the Indian Factories Act, which provides for the fastening of all doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines.

The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., protested against this order on the ground that it was absolutely impossible for an employee, by way of the dust chambers and grid-bars, to meet with hurt through coming into contact with the beaters of a Scutcher; and further that in the case of Crighton Openers it was impossible to meet with hurt through accidental contact, and that only by wilfully bending the bars, which would require considerable physical exertion and thereafter by thrusting his fingers through, would it be possible for an employee, to meet with an accident, always, provided, of course, that the machines were complete and the grid-bars in position.

The Textile Mills held that these parts of machinery were not dangerous within the meaning of the Act, and that the restriction would unnecessarily hamper trade was burdensome and entailed considerable loss. They accordingly availed themselves of the protection of Clause 50 of the Factories Act and appealed against the order.

The Association was in due course approached by the Collector of Bombay for the nomination of an assessor in the appeal, and Mr. D. E. Wacha was duly appointed to that office.

In addressing Government in connection with the notice referred to above, the Committee took the opportunity of bringing forward one or two other points in regard to the general working of the Indian Factories' Act and the rules thereunder. They pointed out that during the passage of the Bill through the Imperial Council and in all the various reports submitted by this Association to the Government of India, great stress was laid on the argument that the Factory Inspectors appointed under the Act should be experts and should have expert knowledge of mill machinery. This point was clearly emphasized by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey during the debate in the Imperial Council. The argument was so sound in favour of technical experts that in the re-organization of the Factory Inspection Department, the Imperial Government fully recognized its importance by eliminating the control from the hands of an Assistant Collector of Bombay and placing at the head of affairs an expert now known as Chief Inspector of Factories. The Committee, therefore, viewed with misgiving the appointment to Acting Chief Inspector of Factories of an Inspector who had little, if any, knowledge of the working of mill machinery from practical experience. Under the circumstances the Committee enquired whether Government would give them an assurance that the appointment of the Chief Inspector of Factories would not again be filled even for a short time, except by a technical expert possessing a working knowledge of mill machinery from practical experience.

The Committee also drew the attention of Government to the interpretation and use made by the Inspectors of section 18 (2) of the Factories' Act in passing a number of orders in regard to the fencing of machinery. The Committee contended that the intention of section 18 (2) was to give the Inspector powers for fencing any part of the machinery or the mill gearing which he might consider dangerous in any one particular and special case. This was evident from a careful perusal of section 18 (2). Yet under that section and in contravention of section 18 (1) (c) the Inspectors frequently passed wholesale

orders applicable to all factories and not to any one specified point of danger in any one particular factory. The Committee contended that this was not in accordance with the intention of the Act, and was in fact a violation of the aforementioned section; and they requested that Government would be pleased to see their way to pass the necessary orders for restricting the actions of the Inspectors. Should any general orders for the fencing of machinery be considered necessary applicable to all mills, they might, it was felt, be embodied in a rule as required by section 18 (1) (*c*).

The Committee further addressed the Government in regard to Rule 20 for fencing of Ring and Throstle Frames and pointed out that originally, in the draft rules submitted to the Association, it was proposed that wooden guards should be provided to fence these machines. The Committee drew the attention of Government to the fact that the then existing system of round iron guards, as suggested by former Factory Inspectors, was satisfactory and had answered the purpose very well. Yet presumably, at the instance of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Government without further consulting the Association brought in their existing rules requiring flat bars which entailed on the Industry great expense and no compensating benefit. It was contended that it was immaterial in a guard, whether it be made of round iron or flat iron. The main point was the area of section and the requisite strength might be obtained by either a round bar or a flat bar equally well. The Committee expressed the opinion that when the Inspecting Staff and the Association were at issue on any point, it should be submitted to outside independent expert opinion before Government were pleased to pass rules on the subject.

In submitting this matter for the favourable consideration of Government, the Committee stated that it was their desire to do all in their power to facilitate the smooth working of the new Factories Act, and that their only object in placing the difficulties they laboured under before Government was to effect this desired end.

At a later date the Committee again addressed Government with reference to the manner in which section 18, sub-section 2 of the Factories Act, was interpreted by the Inspectors of Factories. It was pointed out that under this section Factory Inspectors had ordered all mills in Bombay (*a*) to provide nip guards for all the calenders in Weaving Mills, and (*b*) to have the panel doors of scutchers fastened.

It was felt that as these orders had been passed on all Mills in Bombay, they should not have been passed by the Factory Inspectors under section 18, sub-section 2 of the Act, but that a rule under section 18, sub-section 1 (*c*) of the Act should have been passed directing the adoption of the guards in question.

The Committee drew the attention of Government to the fact that to the best of their knowledge and belief these guards were not required in England where an Employers' Liability Act was in force, nor in Russia and Germany where compulsory conscription was in force and where additional guards were required to prevent operatives from intentionally injuring themselves in machinery in order to avoid conscription.

With particular reference to (*b*) referred to above, the Committee drew the attention of Government to the correspondence which passed in the year 1911 between this Association and the then Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. Sale, I.C.S. In that correspondence it was distinctly admitted by Mr. Sale that panel doors of scutchers did not give access to any dangerous part of the machine and, therefore, did not require any fencing. The Committee were therefore more than surprised that the Inspectors of Factories should have seen fit to issue orders to all mills in Bombay requiring panel doors to be fenced under section 18, sub-section 2.

It was stated that the course adopted by the Inspectors of Factories had rendered it impossible for this Association to make any representations to Government on the subject prior to the passing of the order.

The Committee, therefore, expressed a hope that the prayer contained in their previous letter would meet with the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and that directions would be given to the Inspectors of Factories that should any general orders for fencing machinery be considered necessary, such orders should not be made by the Inspectors under section 18, sub-section 2 of the Act, but that a rule under section 18, sub-section 1 (*c*) of the Act, would in future be passed, after the usual notice had been given in the *Government Gazette* and this Association consulted in the matter.

That the question upon which the Committee addressed Government was one of great importance to the Mill Industry in Bombay would appear from the decision of Mr. Sale, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, in the appeal referred to above, and the Committee drew the attention of Government to the following points arising out of this appeal which appeared to them to be of exceeding importance :—

(*a*) The order directing the Textile Manufacturing Company, Ltd., to lock the panel doors in question was made under Rule 21 (vi) to section 18, sub-section 1 (*c*) of the Act. This rule was held by the Collector of Bombay not to be applicable.

(*b*) Nevertheless he purported to modify the order of the Inspector and to require the entrances of panel doors of scutchers to be guarded in such a way as to make it impossible for the hand or any part of the arm of an operative, who was cleaning the dust chamber from outside the doorway, to touch any part of the grid.

The Collector thus substituted for an order of the Chief Inspector of Factories under Rule 21 (vi) to Section 18 (1) (*c*) of the Act an order under section 18, sub-section 2 of the Act, which section was confined to cases in which the Inspector was of opinion that any part of the machinery would be dangerous if left unfenced.

The Committee further submitted that in passing the order in question, the Collector, who was the District Magistrate for the Island of Bombay, acted *ultra vires* for the following reasons :—

(*a*) That the order of the Collector must be considered an original order, seeing that it was passed by him under a section

different to that under which the Inspector passed the order appealed against. By Notification 7296-A, dated the 30th October 1912, the Governor in Council declared that each District Magistrate (who is an Inspector under sub-section 3 of section 4 of the said Act) should within the limits of his own district pass no original orders under sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 29 of the said Act, but should confine his orders under these sections to the points to which the full-time Inspector of Factories appointed under sub-section 1 of section 4 had already directed the attention of the owners of the Factories.

(*b*) The full-time Inspector of Factories had not drawn the attention of owners of Factories to section 18, sub-section 2 of the Act under which the Collector purported to pass his order.

(*c*) The Collector passed the said order against the advice of both the Assessors appointed in the appeal (one nominated by this Association and the other by Government), as would appear from a perusal of his judgment, particularly paragraph 15 thereof, and from the reply of the Assessors to the questions put to them. In this paragraph the Collector asserted that the Assessors had not stated whether in their opinion an operative could not be injured through the grid bars of dust chambers without intentionally forcing his fingers through the bars. The Committee were advised by the Assessor appointed by this Association that both the Assessors informed the Collector that they were of opinion no operative could be injured while cleaning out the dust chambers by his fingers or hand coming into contact with the scutcher beater through the grid bars.

(*d*) The Collector further said in his judgment that he did not see any reason to question the fact that the accidents reported as having occurred in three other mills through contact with the scutcher beater did actually occur in the way stated. In arriving at this conclusion the Collector in the first place disregarded the opinion of the Assessors that such an accident was impossible.

The Committee further pointed out that in accepting the reports in question the Collector—so it seemed to them—disregarded the rules of evidence. The Acting Chief Inspector of Factories produced the said reports, but called no evidence to prove them or to testify to the fact that such accidents had actually occurred, and when called upon by the Appellants to produce such evidence stated he was not able to do so. It was, therefore, believed that the Collector was in error in admitting the reports in question as evidence.

The Committee expressed a hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council would call for the papers in the appeal in question and would pass such further orders modifying the order of the Collector as might seem desirable.

It was also pointed out that under Rule 2 (*d*) to the said Act the Government of Bombay had appointed the Collector of Bombay as a District Magistrate to hear appeals against the orders of Factory Inspectors. The Committee were of opinion, seeing that the Factory Inspection Department was under the supervision of the Collector of Bombay, that the position in which the Collector was thus placed was an invidious one, and, therefore, requested that rule 2 (*d*) should be amended by appointing the Chief Presidency Magistrate to hear appeals from Factory Inspectors under the Act.

The Committee added that if His Excellency the Governor wished it, a small Sub-Committee would be pleased to wait on His Excellency further to explain matters. (*Appendix* **D-3.**)

CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO CHILDREN UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

The Collector of Bombay in September 1913 intimated that it had been represented to him by the Certifying Surgeon under the Indian Factories Act that children frequently informed him that their certificates granted under Section 7 of the Act have been detained in the office of the mill formerly employing them and that therefore they required a duplicate of the original certificate. This matter was brought by the Collector to the attention of the owners of Factories in a Circular, dated 15th January 1913. As, however, the practice of detaining the children's certificates appeared still to continue in some mills, the Collector enquired whether the Committee would raise any objection to the alteration of Section 23(*a*) of the Indian Factories Act, so that it should close with the words " and while at work carries such certificates."

This alteration would make it compulsory on every child to wear the certificate granted under Section 7 or 8 of the Act whilst at work. It was stated that in the Ahmedabad Mills this practice was general, the certificate being placed in a small tube tied to the neck of each child, and it was understood that no objections to the practice had been raised.

The Collector stated that apart from the hardship to the child if his certificate was detained in the Factory office against his will, it often happened that a child instead of applying for his certificate back from the mill, would try and get a new certificate under the same or an assumed name and on this account too much extra examination work was thrown on the Factory Surgeon which could be obviated if the child was compelled by law to carry the certificate on his person when at work in a Factory.

The Committee, however, were unable to support the proposed amendment of Section 23 (*a*) of the Factories Act. They understood that the Section was only passed after very careful consideration and they were of opinion that fresh difficulties would arise if the Section were altered as suggested.

The Collector enquired as to the nature of the difficulties the Committee apprehended and stated that in the Ahmedabad mills the children wore their certificates when at work and no difficulties appeared to have arisen there.

The Committee stated in reply that one of the difficulties which they apprehended if Section 23 (*a*) was amended as suggested was the possible loss of the certificates entrusted to the care of minors and the trouble to Millowners that would ensue if they sought to employ these children. Further it was understood that the members of the Factory Commission, when at Ahmedabad, found that the certificates worn by certain children did not actually belong to the wearers; and from enquiries made on the spot it appeared that the boys threw off their tin cases at night or at bath time and as several children live in one chawl, one case was secured when required by each child who might or might not choose the case containing his own certificate.

The Committee suggested that, if it was considered desirable that each boy should possess a mark of identity, badges should be given showing the number of the child's certificate; the badge could be checked by the Inspector in the office of the mill when necessary. The Committee submitted that children between the ages of 9 and 12 years could not be said to be capable of taking proper care of their certificates, and further there was the possibility of a boy handing over his certificate to another boy who could not be passed by the inspector; the real owner then applying to the Mill Manager for another certificate on the plea that he had lost the original. This could not happen if certificates remained in the mill office and if a badge was given to each child to be worn when at work. (*Appendix* **D-4.**)

EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

In May 1913 the Government of Bombay informed the Association that they proposed to appoint a Committee generally to examine the question of the education of factory children and in particular (1) to consider and report on the possibility of arranging for the education of all children employed in factories; (2) to suggest the measures necessary to give effect to the Committee's recommendations; and (3) to report upon whom, primarily, the responsibility for the cost of giving effect to the Committee's recommendations should be imposed.

As Government were desirous that the Association should be represented on the proposed Committee by two members who might be prominent Millowners of Bombay, the Committee were requested to inform Government of the names of their nominees.

The Committee accordingly submitted to Government the names of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt. (*Appendix* **E.**)

HOURS OF WORK FOR "HALF-TIMERS."

The Association was approached during the year by the Factory Children Education Committee with an enquiry as to whether the Millowners of Bombay would be prepared universally to adopt a system of double sets of half-timers instead of—what usually prevailed—the plan of arranging for six hours' continuous work.

The Factory Children Education Committee was primarily of opinion that any attempt at providing education for half-timers would be difficult, if not actually futile, unless it could be arranged that these workers were kept under the control of the Mills for the greater part of the day, thus removing the facility which might otherwise exist for taking up occupation in a second concern.

It was believed that this double set system, whereby two sets work alternately for three hours until they had put in the statutory 6 hours, was already employed with success in several Bombay Mills, so that its general adoption, it was contended, might be arranged without causing inconvenience or disorganising child labour in any way.

Members were in the first instance circularised for an expression of their views on the question, and from the replies received it appeared that the majority were in favour of the proposal.

The Factory Children Education Committee were informed accordingly. (*Appendix* **F**.)

AMENDMENT OF FIRE TARIFFS AND INSPECTION OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN MILLS.

The Association in September 1913 addressed the Bombay Fire Insurance Association with reference to complaints that had arisen in connection with the frequent changes that were made in the " Fire Tariff " without previous reference to this Association or to individual members. In this connection it was pointed out that when the Local and Imperial Governments contemplated any innovations which had important bearing upon the Mill industry, the opinion of this Association was usually invited before any definite course of action was embarked upon, and the Committee submitted that a similar procedure on the part of the Fire Insurance Association would be very beneficial. Millowners would thereby be given due notice of any contemplated changes in the Tariff and the Committee would be in a position to submit to the Fire Insurance Association the views of this Association with regard to the proposed changes.

Another point to which attention was drawn was that, in fixing the inspection fees of motors, the Fire Insurance Association had, perhaps, not taken into consideration the system in vogue in some Mills of driving individual machines by motors of so low a power as one-half horse-power. For example, a loom shed of 1,000 looms driven by individual motors would require 1,000 motors of from one-half to one horse-power ; this, it was pointed out, would obviously subject the Mill to an enormous expense at the existing inspection rates. If the same number of looms were driven by one powerful motor, the inspection fee would be Rs. 25 only. It was added that the individual drive system was becoming more and more general.

Thirdly, the Committee called attention to the question of charging the Mills with fees for the inspection of electrical installations. As matters stood, the Fire Insurance Association made no charge for the general inspection of Mills, but in the case of electrical installations an exception was made on the

ground that, if this procedure were not followed, the insurance rates would have to be increased. The Committee suggested that, if an inspection of electrical installations by the Fire Insurance staff was necessary in addition to the usual Government inspection, the system in force in Lancashire might be followed with advantage, namely, that no extra premium should be charged for Electro-Textile Installations by the Insurance Companies and that the cost of inspection should be covered by the premium.

In reply to the above the Fire Insurance Association stated that they could not promise to make known to this Association any changes which might be proposed in the Tariffs which controlled the insurance of Mills; but they would be pleased to have the assistance of the Committee at all times on matters which they considered would be of value to them in dealing with questions in connection with the insurance of Mills.

They further stated that the question of fees for inspection of electrical installations, particularly those for Motors, was one which was still having the earnest consideration of their Committee; and it was hoped before long that with the experience gained they would be able to introduce a scale which would be suitable to all concerned.

In connection with this Association's statement, that the Fire Insurance Association made no charge for the *general* inspection of Mills, it was presumed that the inspection of Fire-extinguishing Appliances by the two Inspectors of Fire-extinguishing Appliances employed by the Fire Insurance Association, was referred to.

In this connection it was pointed out that installations were put in at the expense of the Mills and maintained by them and provided a protection to them and a benefit to the Insurance Companies. The Insurance Companies, through their Association, employed Inspectors to see that these Appliances were kept in order so that the protection to the Mills and the benefit to the Insurance Companies were maintained.

The case of Electrical Installations, it was contended, was not analogous, and the Fire Insurance Committee were of opinion that, under existing circumstances, it would not be advisable to charge an extra premium as suggested in place of a scale of fees for individual or class inspections. Later on a change in this direction might be desirable, and the matter would be kept in view.

The Committee stated, in reply, that they observed that the Fire Insurance Association was not prepared to consult with them when any changes in the Tariffs were under consideration, and added that, as the idea underlying the proposal was to suggest a course of procedure which would ensure mutual satisfaction in these matters, it was much to be regretted that the proposal was not more favourably received.

As regards fees for inspection of electrical installations, the Committee stated that Millowners generally were quite satisfied with the protection afforded by the Government inspections, and if the members of the Fire Insurance Asso-

ciation were of opinion that further precautionary measures were needed in their own interests, the expenses of such inspections should, as a matter of course, be borne by the Insurance Companies.

The Committee further added that they did not suggest that an extra premium should be charged for Electro-Textile Installations; on the contrary they clearly stated that the system in force in Lancashire might be followed with advantage; namely, that no extra premium should be charged for these installations by the Insurance Companies and that the cost of inspection should be covered in the premium. (*Appendix* **G**.)

IMPORT DUTY ON TALLOW.

(*See* Reports 1911, pp. 27, 120; 1912, pp. 24, 84).

It will be remembered that, as a result of a representation made by the Association, the Government of India decided to allow a refund of import duty paid on tallow used by a Mill, subject to the following procedure :—

On importation the duty should be paid, and the Customs Department should notify the Cotton Excise Department of the Mill on whose behalf the tallow was being imported, details of the importation being furnished. At the Mill an account of the receipt and consumption of tallow should be regularly kept; stocks would be checked by the Excise Department, and on a certificate from the Inspector as to the quantity consumed, a refund of the duty involved would be made by the Customs Department. No refund would be made if applied for more than six months after importation.

The above procedure was to be regarded as tentative in the first instance for one year and was subject to revision, should it be found to be unsatisfactory.

The attention of the Committee was drawn during the year to the difficulty experienced by Millowners in obtaining from the Factory Inspector the certificate referred to above, because of the marks on the empty casks having become illegible or nearly so.

The Committee accordingly addressed the Collector of Customs in the matter and contended that it was impossible to prevent the partial obliteration of marks on casks of tallow by reason of the very nature of their contents. The grease invariably percolated through the wooden casks and the consequence was that when they were rolled for any distance, dust and dirt generally adhered.

As a way out of the difficulty it had been the practice in certain Mills, on the arrival of a shipment, to nail to such casks as had no marks visible, a thick cardboard ticket bearing the number according to the invoice. This appeared to the Committee to be a procedure which might reasonably be expected to meet the approval of Factory Inspectors, but such apparently was not the case.

The Committee, therefore, requested that, if it was not possible to accord sanction to the procedure referred to above, another system might be devised which would enable Millowners to recover the rebate due on their various consignments even if the marks were indistinct or wholly illegible.

The Collector, in reply, stated that the difficulties to which attention was drawn would be remedied by requiring manufacturers to paint the marks on the casks or to stencil them on the casks in a more reliable and permanent medium. In reply to the above, however, the Committee pointed out that the marking of the casks in the manner suggested by the Collector was not within the control of Millowners and they, therefore, again requested that approval be accorded to the practice obtaining in certain Mills of nailing to such casks as had no marks visible, a thick cardboard ticket bearing the number of the cask according to the invoice. Failing this, the Committee stated, they were quite prepared to carry out any other practical suggestion that might be put forward.

The Collector, however, stated he was unable to accept the Committee's proposal.

The Committee again addressed the Collector in the matter and requested that a period of six months might be granted, to enable the members of this Association to ascertain from the Manufacturers whether they could so mark the casks in future as to preclude the possibility of total or partial obliteration.

The Collector, in reply, stated he was unable to accede to the above request, but intimated, however, that in cases in which the marks and numbers on casks at time of importation appeared not to be sufficiently indelible, the importer would be permitted to re-mark the casks in an indelible manner under Customs supervision before clearance. (*Appendix* **H.**)

IMPORT DUTY ON RESIN SIZE.

(*See* Report, 1912, pp. 24, 84.)

The Committee in 1912, in recommending the exemption from Import duty of certain articles used by weaving mills, included Resin Size in the list submitted to Government. At a later date, however, they informed the Collector of Customs that as the article was very little used, and there were no reliable statistics available, they were unable to furnish him with the particulars he had asked for of the quantity of Resin Size used per loom in a mill.

The Collector of Customs in a letter, dated 7th May 1913, stated that the Government of India had decided that Resin Size imported by weaving mills in India should not be exempted from the payment of Customs duty. (*Appendix* **I.**)

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN MILL STORES FROM CUSTOMS DUTY.

The Collector of Customs addressed the Association in February 1913, in regard to the question of the exemption from the Customs Duty, which, under various notifications of the Government of India, was granted in the case of certain Mill Stores under certain conditions. The Collector pointed out that the conditions required that the exemption should be limited to certain articles imported by an owner of a cotton weaving mill when shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the Mill. In order to secure

compliance with these conditions, a departmental ruling was issued in 1898 prescribing that invoices should, in such cases, be made out by the Home Agents in the name of, and that the bills of lading should be forwarded direct to, the Mills in which the goods are to be consumed. The Collector stated that his attention had been drawn to the fact that this ruling was not in all cases complied with, invoices having occasionally been presented which were made out in the name of the agents of the Mill. He accordingly invited attention to the procedure prescribed, and requested that it might be brought prominently to the notice of the members of this Association with an intimation that this ruling would, in future, be strictly enforced and claims for exemption disallowed in which this condition was not satisfied. The Collector also intimated that a similar procedure would be enforced in regard to importations of tallow on which a refund of duty was claimed under the provisions of Customs Circular No. VIII of 1912.

A copy of the Collector's letter was duly circulated among Members for their information. (*Appendix* **J**.)

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(*See* Report, 1912, pp. 18, 72.)

A copy of the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was forwarded to the Association by the Government of Bombay for an expression of opinion on the provisions of the Bill. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, it would appear that the object of the Bill was to supplement the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in respect of certain matters relating to the internal management of companies. This supplemental legislation was considered desirable by the Select Committee of the latter Bill in view of the system, to a large extent peculiar to India, by which some companies were managed by firms of Managing Agents whose relationship to the Companies they managed was different from that of the Director to his Company in England. The Select Committee was of opinion that, in view of the intrinsic importance of these provisions and the fact that they had not been formally before the country, they should be circulated before taking their place in the law. The provisions of this Bill were designed to secure, firstly, that every Company should have Directors; secondly, that the majority of the Directors of every Company should be independent of the Managing Agents, exception being made in the case of private companies and of companies in which the Managing Agents themselves held a predominant voting power; thirdly, that interested Directors should disclose their interest in contracts to the other Directors, and, in the case of contracts appointing Managing Agents, or any variations of such contracts, to the shareholders; fourthly, that in the case of contracts by agents of a company, other than a private company, in which the company was an undisclosed principal, a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract should be made and communicated to the Company. It was proposed that this Bill should come into operation on the same date as the Indian Companies Act, 1913, namely, on the 1st April 1914.

The opinions expressed by the Committee on the Bill are too lengthy to quote here, but will be printed in full in the appendices. It may, however, be

stated that the Committee informed Government that, having regard to the fact that the Indian Companies Act, 1913, would introduce into India the law relating to Companies in England, so far as that law could be applied to India, in view of the difference which to some extent existed in the management of the affairs of a Company in India, they were of opinion that the legislation proposed by the Bill should be postponed, at any rate, until a sufficient time had elapsed to enable the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to be fairly judged. (*Appendix* **K.**)

BANKING LEGISLATION.

The Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India in connection with the use of the term "Bank" in this country. At the outset the Government of India explained that it was not their intention at the moment to attempt to control all the numerous forms of banking operations known under various names which were carried on in this country in business centres either by foreign or indigenous agency. Similarly, they did not propose to include in the scope of such legislation the regulation of a form of banking undertaken by industrial companies which received deposits from certain persons during their busy season, in order to finance the business of the firm. The Government of India wished only to examine for the present the desirability of attempting to impose restrictions on the use of the term "Bank" or "Bankers" or its equivalent, such as "Banking Agents," "Banking Societies," etc., by individuals, partnerships or companies who conducted banking business on lines which were unsound and likely to imperil the security of credit.

The Government of India then offered certain general remarks regarding the points in which many existing banks appeared to them to require reform, if they were to continue to receive large deposits from the public. In the first place, Government stated, it was for consideration whether the term "Bank," "Bankers," etc., should not, in future, be restricted to companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. In the absence of any legislation regulating the use of the term "Bank" it was open to individuals and firms to take advantage of the undoubted prestige which the term conveyed, and to receive very large sums of money from the public without even coming under the restrictions which regulated the conduct of public and private companies. They were not required to publish accounts, or to notify their capital or dividends paid, or to take any precaution for the proper control of the Bank's business, such as were enforced on a company conducting banking business by the Indian Companies Law. There was special danger in this state of affairs. The Indian public were, it was believed, slowly learning to substitute bank deposits bearing interest for the time-honoured practice of hoarding. The movement properly regulated was a normal and healthy one which added very greatly to the resources of the country by utilising the credit of which capital, when not hoarded, formed the basis. It was of the utmost importance to the country that this process should continue unchecked by any serious set-back, such as the failure of any considerable number of banking institutions would undoubtedly entail. The use of the term "Bank" indiscriminately by individuals and firms prejudiced the stability of the whole system of banking, including banking or

public companies, and discredit would fall on all alike in the event of serious failure of banks controlled by individuals or partnerships. For this reason it appeared to Government desirable that, at least for the future, the term "Bank," "Bankers," etc., should not be allowed to be used except by registered companies. With reference to banks already in existence, it would appear *prima facie* undesirable that any exemption of existing banks should be made from this restriction. The recent history of private banks in India had not indeed been so devoid of failure as to establish a strong case for such an exemption. But the Government of India would be prepared to consider whether the case might not be met by permitting such existing banks to continue business on their undertaking the regular publication at six-monthly intervals of balance sheets audited by a person competent to audit under the provision of Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act. Particular stress was laid on the fact that the withdrawal of the right to use the term "Bankers" or "Banking Agents" from such persons or partnerships as so describe themselves did not inflict any real hardship on these existing institutions. For it was to be observed that this restriction did not involve any discontinuance of the business in question, but only substitution of the term "Bank" or "Bankers" by some other less imposing titles, as for instance, "Financial Agents," "Loan Companies," etc.

It would follow from these suggestions, if they proved capable of adoption, that institutions which would hereafter possess the name and prestige of "Banks" should be subject to certain restrictions. Such restrictions appeared to Government to be specially desirable in regard to the following matters :—

(1) The prescription of a minimum amount of subscribed capital.

(2) A stipulation that an adequate portion of such capital should be duly paid up within a reasonable period from the starting of the business.

(3) A restriction of the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve.

(4) A restriction as to taking up by a "Bank" of business outside that of banking, in which the banking profits might be lost.

The Government of India recognised the desirability of not interfering with really legitimate banking business, and they therefore desired to obtain the views of the commercial community on the subject.

The question received the careful consideration of the Committee, and they finally submitted the following recommendations to Government :—

(*a*) That legislation which would afford some protection to the Shareholders and Depositors was desirable.

(*b*) That "Banks" should be brought under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

(*c*) That the use of the term "Bank" should be restricted to registered Companies.

(*d*) That the Registrar should have power to refuse certificates to Companies whose Memorandum or Articles of Association showed clearly that they intended to engage in business such as ordinary trading, insurance, shipping and so forth, in addition to the business of banking.

In submitting this recommendation the Committee called attention to the danger of unequal competition by Foreign Banks trading in this country, if the latter were not restricted in like manner.

(*e*) That a clause should be inserted to the effect that when any advertisement, etc., of a Bank or Banking Company contained a statement of the amount of any Capital, such advertisement, etc., must show the amount of capital authorised, subscribed and paid-up.

(*f*) That there should be some limitation as regards authorised Capital, and there should also be a fixed reasonable proportion between the authorised, subscribed and paid-up Capital.

(*g*) That a minimum subscribed Capital should not be fixed.

(*h*) That 33 per cent. of the subscribed Capital should be paid-up within one year or before the first statutory meeting.

(*i*) That there should be no restrictions regarding the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve fund.

(*j*) That excepting as above (see clause *e*), there should be no restrictions as to the business a Bank or Banking Company may engage in.

(*k*) That there should be no restrictions confining investments of reserve funds to Trust Securities.

(*l*) That there should be no restrictions of Capital and Reserves to total commitments.

(*m*) That Banks should not be allowed to advance money on their own shares.

(*n*) That Banks should not be allowed to advance money to their own officers without adequate security.

(*o*) That the accounts of Banks should be audited by Accountants belonging to any recognised institutions.

(*p*) That Banks should publish once a week in the columns of one English and one Vernacular paper a statement of their assets and liabilities, and also place a copy in a prominent place in the Bank. The said statement to be signed by the Manager or other official duly authorised to sign in his stead. (*Appendix* **L.**)

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Factory and Steam Boiler Inspection Departments.

In September 1912, a Royal Commission was appointed to examine and report on the method of recruitment, systems of training and probation and other matters in connection with the Indian Civil Services, Imperial and Provincial.

On the 17th April 1913, the following notification was issued by Government :—

Royal Commission on the Public Services in India.

Notice.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India have decided to prosecute (on their return to India early in the ensuing cold weather season) their investigations into the following services, in addition to those set out in the schedule attached to the Notice, No. 1370-P. S. C., dated the 18th February last, published at page 252-253 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated the 20th February 1913 :—

(1) Provincial Medical Services, *i. e.*, Civil Assistant Surgeons.

(2) Salt Department.

(3) Excise Department.

(4) Factory and Steam Boiler Inspection Departments.

They accordingly invite all persons, not being members of the Services mentioned above, and all associations or public bodies, who may have any representation to make, to post the same to the Secretary, Public Services Commission, at the India Office, London, by the Mail leaving Bombay on the 7th June 1913 at latest, together with an indication of their qualification for giving an opinion on the points at issue. Any representations sent might conveniently be made in the form of memoranda under the following main heads, so far as they may be suitable in each case :—

I.—Methods of recruitment.

II.—Systems of training and probation.

III.—Conditions of service.

IV.— „ „ salary.

V.— „ „ leave.

VI.— „ „ pension.

VII.—Such limitations as may exist in the employment of non-Europeans, and the working of the existing system of division of services into Imperial and Provincial.

VIII.—Relations of the service with the Indian Civil Service and other services.

IX.—Any other points within the terms of reference to the Royal Commission not covered by the preceding heads.

In connection with the above notification, the Committee submitted to the Royal Commission the following suggestions in regard to the Factory and Steam Boiler Inspection Department:—

Boiler Inspection Department.

1. *Method of recruitment.*—Prior to 1903, Inspectors were recruited from local men who had practical experience in mills, who possessed certificates of 1st Class Engineers and who were capable of calculating and arriving at pressures to be allowed to boilers under the rules of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

In 1903, this Association learnt that the post of senior Boiler Inspector was to be filled by a person who had no practical experience of mill boilers, and a letter was therefore addressed to the Local Government submitting that a person with practical experience should be appointed.

This representation was apparently ignored by Government and a Mr. Davidson was appointed. On his retirement, Government, on a strong recommendation from this Association, requested the Secretary of State to send out a capable man and this resulted in the appointment of Mr. McIntosh, the present Chief Boiler Inspector.

This Official has proved capable, although his experience had been confined almost entirely to the marine type of boilers.

It was felt the method of recruitment in this case was wrong, inasmuch as it was of the utmost importance, in the opinion of the Committee, that all Boiler Inspectors should have experience in the working of land boilers, because the conditions under which the two types are worked differ so materially.

Since the appointment of the present Chief Boiler Inspector, Government had appointed two new Inspectors, who were recruited from the Mercantile Marine Service and who had no experience in the working of land boilers.

The Committee were of opinion that these appointments should be open to Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine, Mercantile Marine and to all land Engineers, holding first class certificates, of any nationality. Government would then have a much wider field at their command from which to select really suitable men.

2. *System of training and probation.*—Inspectors should have at least 5 years' training at sea, which qualified them for Chief Engineers' certificates under the Board of Trade rules or 5 years' training in Mills or Factories in England or India or elsewhere, which qualified them for a 1st Class Engineer's certificate. They should further be required to serve at least 5 years as Chief Engineer at sea or as Chief Engineer in charge of boilers on shore.

3. *Conditions of Service.*—Boiler Inspectors should have the same status as Gazetted Officers, and should have the same salaries as those obtaining in the Factory Inspection Department.

4. *Conditions of Salary.*—It was understood that the Chief Boiler Inspector was paid Rs. 1,000 per month rising to Rs. 1,500 per month by

annual increments of Rs. 100 per month. First Inspector's salary Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 by annual increment of Rs. 10 per month. All the junior Inspectors received Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 10 per month.

The salaries of the latter Officials were, in the opinion of the Committee, far too low. To receive their maximum pay, Inspectors had to work in the Department for 20 years. It was felt good men with practical experience were not inclined to take up the heavy duties of Boiler Inspector when Engineers in the local mills received Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per month. In the Committee's opinion, the pay of Inspectors should be Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per month, reaching the maximum by annual increments of Rs. 25 per month.

In view of the fact that the work of all Inspectors was identical, they felt there should be no distinction between them, that is, there was perhaps no necessity for a " First " Inspector.

The Committee recommended that a suitable house allowance should be granted to all Inspectors. Mill Engineers in Bombay were provided with free quarters.

The present allowance of second class fares and Rs. 3 per day for Inspectors sent up-country, especially in outlying districts, was considered to be inadequate and the Committee recommended a revision of the scale.

The Committee were of opinion that pension and leave rules should be the same as those laid down for uncovenanted officers in Government employ.

Factory Department.

The foregoing remarks as to the method of recruitment and system of training and probation held good for officials in this department. The Committee considered it very important that Factory Inspectors should have practical experience in Mills and a general knowledge of machinery.

Under the New Factory Act, questions of ventilation, guarding machinery and the health of the work-people, had to be dealt with and it therefore appeared of the utmost importance that only men with a sound knowledge of the working of Factories should be eligible for the post of Factory Inspector.

For the collection of Excise Duty, the same machinery that was employed in England for the purpose of Inland Revenue collection, should be introduced in India and Factory Inspectors should not be called upon to do this work.

The foregoing remarks in connection with the conditions of pay, service, leave and pension, applied here. The only other point the Committee brought forward for consideration was the advisability of making these two services Imperial instead of Provincial. They were of opinion that, if this could be brought about, perhaps a better class of men would be forthcoming for service in the Boiler and Factory Inspection Departments of the various Presidencies in India.

It was further intimated that Mr. N. N. Wadia had been chosen to appear before the Royal Commission for the purpose of giving evidence on behalf of the Association in support of the above representation. (*Appendix* **M.**)

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*See* Report, 1908, pp. 280-88.)

In December 1907 the Government of Bombay, recognising the absence of any comprehensive and well considered scheme for the development of Bombay and the serious difficulties to which this deficiency was giving rise, instituted an enquiry, by means of a letter of reference addressed to the several public bodies, railway companies, and commercial associations concerned, into certain important questions relating to this matter. The principal points raised in the reference thus made were the reservation of special areas in the Island of Bombay for the accommodation, in the manner best suited to their respective requirements, of different classes of the community ; the provision of the main arterial channels of communication necessary for the service of such areas, and the adaptation of existing railway communications so as to harmonize with these schemes of expansion and development. After a consideration of the opinions which the enquiry had elicited, Government proceeded in due course to formulate a policy designed to govern the development of the Island and the organization of its communications for the next twenty years. The lines of this policy were laid down in a Government Resolution, No. 3022, dated 14th June 1909.

More than four years having elapsed since the general scheme, defined by the above orders, was planned, Government felt the necessity of ascertaining whether the changes and developments which had occurred during that period called for any modification of the conclusions then formed as to the relative urgency of the several projects or as to the method of their interworking. It seemed to Government desirable to consider also whether the operations and prospective needs of the Railway Companies, of the Port Trust, and of newly developing interests and industries, had not, or were not likely to, set up novel conditions to which these projects must be adopted, or to meet which fresh projects required to be designed. Finally it appeared essential that means should be devised whereby all future operations connected with the development of the city should be subjected to periodical and systematic review both with reference to the lease considerations and in order to secure their due co-operation.

The Governor in Council considered that the objects he had in view would best be secured by reference to a committee which should be authorised to take the evidence of witnesses competent to represent the diverse interests which were concerned in the development of Bombay. He accordingly appointed a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., as President, a representative each of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Improvement Trust, and the Port Trust, the Consulting Architect to Government and the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, who officiated as Secretary to the Committee.

The following were the several points which were referred to the Committee for consideration and report and on which witnesses were asked to give evidence :—

(i) the progress already made in the execution of the scheme formulated in the orders of 1909 ;

(ii) the modifications, if any, which had actually occurred in that scheme as so far carried out ;

(iii) whether any and, if so, what further modifications were advisable in view of the changes and developments which have taken place within the last four years ;

(iv) what measures should now be taken for systematic further development, the particular measures recommended being set forth under specific heads, and more especially with reference to the following :—

(*a*) the provision of sites for Government institutions ;

(*b*) similar provision for public institutions in which Government were interested, such as the appendages to the University and its colleges and several much needed institutions which were in contemplation ;

(*c*) the provision of areas suitably located to meet the increasing demand for residential quarters for the different grades of society ;

(*d*) the allotment or reservation of sufficient space to allow for the coming into being of possible new industries, in order that these, when developed, might not grow up at random in areas which it might be necessary or desirable to reserve for other purposes in future ;

(*e*) the reservation of open spaces for purposes of recreation and health ;

(*f*) the provision of suitable means of communication both by road and by rail with any areas which might be provided as above ;

(v) any other measures which it might be desirable to indicate, not necessarily for immediate adoption, but as being calculated ultimately to be called for in pursuance of a consistent policy of development.

The Association was invited to submit the names of members who would be willing to appear before the Committee to give evidence, and was also requested to record its views on the above points.

The Committee of the Association informed the Secretary of the Development Committee that they were unable to submit their views on the majority of the proposals, because of the diversity of opinions which existed among the members, but on one or two points there was unanimity and the Committee's recommendations under these heads were briefly as follows :—

(*i*) The Committee were of opinion that areas outside congested districts should be allotted for the Mill industry, but no Act should be brought into force compelling Millowners to erect new Mills within such areas until proper road communications and other

facilities for the conveyance of labour has been established. Other Industries (such as the leather trade) should be located outside Municipal limits.

(*ii*) The Committee urged that the Improvement Trust's efforts should be directed towards increasing the number of chawls as soon as possible.

(*iii*) Regarding the Love Grove Pumping Station, the Committee were of opinion that considering the whole history of this question it would be inadvisable to criticise the present scheme until it had further developed. (*Appendix* **N**.)

COAL WHARF.

In April 1912 in a letter to the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce requested that the extension to the channel in front of the Alexandra Dock Harbour Wall to meet the existing North Channel should be at the same depth throughout, *viz.*, 24 feet, with a berthing strip of 28 feet. This led to the consideration of the question as to what should be done with the enormous amount of material that had to be excavated.

The Port Trust considered that the most economical method of disposing of this material appeared to be the formation of a reclamation on the East side of the Channel, for the provision of a Coal Wharf.

They therefore put forward for the consideration of the Association a scheme which provided for a large reclamation having a wharf frontage of 2,500 feet, the greater part of which, sufficient for 5 coal steamers, would be available for import work.

The wharf would be connected with the mainland by a double line railway bridge, crossing the Victoria Dock entrance by a swing or lift bridge and having in its length a movable span to allow of steamers leaving Victoria Dock to pass through it into the Channel. It was proposed to construct jetties on the East side of the reclamation for the purpose of loading barges taking coal to vessels for bunkering. The 5 berths would be provided with modern appliances for the unloading of coal, but the actual type of such appliances or the most suitable lay out of the reclaimed area for the storage of coal had to be settled.

It was recognised that this area, though it might be suitable for the storage of bunker coal and for a certain amount of coal awaiting removal by rail or for use in a certain portion of Bombay City, would not be suitable for the general storage of coal for the use of Bombay Mills, etc., and that a necessary adjunct to the scheme would be a further storage ground to the north of the Island, probably situated on the Mazagon-Sewri reclamation to which coal could be railed for storage direct from the ships.

The total cost of the works was estimated at approximately Rs. 50 lakhs.

The Trustees considered that it would be possible to effect a very considerable saving in the cost of handling coal and that therefore it was permissible to anticipate that practically the whole trade would be dealt with at this place.

The probable effect of the introduction of the scheme would be, it was considered, that coal would be imported in full ship loads and would be stacked in large lots by importers either on the reclamation or on the Northern Depôt referred to above, and distributed from those centres.

The opinion of the Association was requested on the general suitability of the scheme to the condition of the trade in Bombay.

The Committee discussed the matter at some length and in replying to the Port Trust stated that generally speaking they were of opinion that the scheme outlined above would probably be acceptable to the mill industry generally. The Committee, however, felt that it was very necessary that the Port Trustees should take into consideration the possible electrification of the Bombay Mills and certain sections of the local Railways, also the tendency to use oil fuel for steamers instead of coal, before a final decision was arrived at.

The Committee further stated that if the idea underlying the scheme was to construct a coal wharf, pure and simple, a site might be selected much nearer Sewri, and further if the wharf was constructed it should be so situated that steamers would be able to unload alongside all the year round.

The Committee hesitated in committing themselves to a definite acceptance of the scheme, but they were fully alive to the fact that the port required more modern facilities for the handling of coal cargoes and they therefore stated that, apart from the mill industry, if an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs could be justified, they would raise no objections to the construction of the wharf on the site chosen. (*Appendix* **O**.)

IMPORT OF SHORT REELED YARN INTO BURMA.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce forwarded for the information of members of this Association copies of certain correspondence that had taken place between the Government of Burma and the Burma Chamber in connection with the importation of short reeled yarns into that country.

From the correspondence it appeared that the Government of Burma had issued instructions to the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, to take action under the Sea Customs Act in all cases of infringement of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, in regard to the importation of short reeled yarn, irrespective of the country of origin of the goods.

A copy of the above correspondence was duly circulated among members for their information. (*Appendix* **P**.)

SURVEYS ON COMPTA AND OTHER STAPLED COTTON.

The Association in October 1913 was addressed by a member in connection with surveys on Compta and other stapled cotton. It was pointed out that many tenders of Machine Ginned Compta cotton had been passed with small allowances when the cotton was absolutely useless for the purpose for which it was bought, and should have been rejected. It was contended that Compta and

such like cotton was bought entirely for the length and strength of the staple. It was glossy cotton and the colour was reddish, so it was apparent that it realised a high rate simply and solely on the question of staple. It was further contended that the tender should contain only staple of a good average length, and if this was not the case the cotton should at once be rejected irrespective of class. On the other hand, under existing conditions with regard to surveys, sellers tendered cotton containing only 40 to 50 per cent. of real passed Compta cotton and the balance was made up of short stapled cotton.

As the above matter was one in which the interests of Millowners generally were largely concerned, the Committee addressed the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and asked for their views on the subject and requested to be informed in a general way of the system in force for the conduct of surveys on the particular varieties of cotton concerned.

The Directors of the Cotton Trade Association invited a Sub-Committee of this Association to meet them for the purpose of discussing the question.

A Sub-Committee was accordingly appointed and met the Directors on the 25th November in this Association's rooms, when various suggestions were put forward for consideration.

At a later date, the Directors of the Cotton Trade Association, in addressing this Association in connection with the suggestions referred to above, stated that—

(1) They were not in favour of making it compulsory for Arbitrators to state in their awards how much the cotton was off, if over Rs. 5-8-0, or half a class.

(2) That allowances for seed, under existing conditions of survey, were taken into consideration, but the matter would again be brought to the notice of Arbitrators.

(3) The Directors were prepared to consider, favourably, the suggestion put forward, to the effect that the Appeal Committee should not know who the appellant was (*i.e.*, buyer or seller) nor how much the cotton had been awarded "off" by the Arbitrators. But before finally deciding on these points, it was considered advisable to consult the trade generally and this would be done at the earliest opportunity.

(4) Regarding the suggestion that Millowners should be represented on the list of Arbitrators, the Directors stated that under the Rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, any Shareholder was eligible to act in this capacity, and as the list of Shareholders included the names of certain Millowners it would appear that the interests of the mill industry were protected.

(5) It was further contended that the Board of Directors or the Quotation Committees, as the case might be, invariably did their best when fixing quotations, to quote rates for the various classes of cotton at which such cotton was actually to be obtained in the open Market.

In replying to the above communication, the Committee stated they regretted their proposals had not been more favourably received and so far as allowances for seed were concerned it was felt that, as the blow room loss in the case of seedy cotton was at times increased by from 3 to 5 per cent., while the allowance awarded in arbitration was but Rs. 2-0-0 or 2-8-0, Millowners generally had a real grievance.

The Committee were pleased to observe that the Directors were prepared favourably to consider the question of blind appeals and stated that the result of the consultation in this matter with the trade generally would be awaited with interest.

At a latter date the Directors informed the Association that the matter had been duly placed before their Shareholders and Associate Members and the following resolutions, which had also been confirmed by the Directors, had been passed and would come into force from the 16th January 1914 :—

(*a*) That the name of the appellant shall be withheld from the Appeal Committee.

(*b*) That the names of the buyer and seller shall be withheld from the Appeal Committee.

(*c*) That the Appeal Committee shall not be informed whether the appeal has been lodged by buyer or seller.

(*d*) That the allowance awarded in arbitration together with any remarks of the arbitrators shall be made known to the Appeal Committee.

(*e*) That the marks on bales of cotton submitted for survey shall not be made known to the Appeal Committee.

(*f*) That arbitrators shall not be allowed to serve on the appeals which may be lodged against the awards of such arbitrators. (*Appendix* **Q**.)

EASTERN MAIL CONTRACT.

In July 1914, the Collector of Customs informed the Association that the terms, on which the contract with the P. & O. S. N. Company for the Eastern Mail Service would be renewed, were about to come under the consideration of the Government of India and requested that the views of the Association in the matter might be submitted to him.

The Committee submitted for consideration the following recommendations :—

(*a*) A bi-weekly service to Bombay, failing which an accelerated single service to Bombay not later than Wednesday evening.

(*b*) That tenders should be open to all lines.

(*c*) That tenders should be issued separately,one for the present Eastern Mail Service and the other for the extra service to Bombay only.

(*d*) That there should be no restrictions against one line tendering for both contracts. (*Appendix* **R**.)

TARIFF VALUES OF COTTON GOODS.

(*See* Report, 1912, *page* 22.)

A Sub-Committee of the Association met the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence on the 27th November 1913 and discussed the revised tariff valuations of Cotton Goods taxed under the Indian Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

Subsequently the following Notification, dated 20th December 1913, was published by the Government of India containing the revised tariff:—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 9289-5, dated the 21st December 1912, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January 1914 :—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

		Tariff value per lb. As.	p.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	9	0
2.	Dangari and Khadi cloth	7	9
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	9	3
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$" but not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	9	6
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}$" but not over 2"...	10	3
6.	Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	10	0
7.	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	9	0
8.	Drills and jeans, plain	8	9
9.	Fents	7	3
10.	Printers and sadlapat	9	0
11.	Printers (bhagavad)	9	0
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	11	0
13.	„ „ bleached	12	6
14.	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double-threaded cloth (dosuti)	8	6
15.	Zanzibar cloth	8	9

Provided that for calendered grey goods, 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

		Tariff value per lb. As.	p.
16.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	9	3
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	10	6

		Tariff value per lb.	
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	11	6
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	3
20.	Check gumchas and check cholas	11	6
21.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	12	3
22.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check...	11	0
23.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ...	12	0
24.	Drills, striped	9	3
25.	„ checked	9	3
26.	„ dyed	11	0
27.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	11	6
28.	Fents	8	6
29.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft... ...	10	6
30.	„ „ „ „ coloured weft ...	11	6
31.	Lungis, coloured	11	6
32.	Lungis, grey, with coloured stripes and borders... ...	9	0
33.	Napkins, grey	9	3
34.	„ bleached	10	6
35.	Susi check, English, grey ground	11	3
36.	„ checks, ordinary, grey ground	11	0
37.	„ „ „ coloured warp or weft	11	3
38.	„ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	10	9
39.	„ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	10	0
40.	„ „ „ weft	11	3
41.	Tent cloth, blue and red	11	0
42.	„ „ khaki	11	3
43.	Towels, Turkish, grey	11	6
44.	„ „ bleached	13	0
45.	„ honeycomb, and other sorts, grey	9	3
46.	„ „ bleached	11	3
47.	Zephyr cloth	9	9
48.	„ striped and checked	11	9

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem.*

PROVISION OF WAREHOUSES UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

The Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association a copy of a notification issued by the Government of India under the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), prescribing certain rules for regulating the provision of warehouses and the deposit and discharge of goods therein and therefrom.

Additional copies of the above rules were obtained from Government and distributed among members. (*Appendix* **S.**)

REGISTRATION OF QUALITY NUMBERS ON CLOTH.

At the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association held on 9th April 1913 Mr. N. N. Wadia referred to the objectionable practice which obtained among certain Mills of copying each other's quality numbers on the same designs of cloth after reducing the quality by making it of lighter weight or of less reed and pick.

The General Committee carefully considered this matter and discussed a scheme of registering quality numbers. A petition from some of the prominent dealers in fancy and bleached goods to the effect that they would welcome such a scheme, was also considered.

The proposed scheme was as follows:—

(*a*) That all numbers from 0 to 10,000 be the common property of all Mills.

(*b*) That from 10,000 upwards all Weaving Mills should have the right of registering a series of 1,000 numbers, allotted to them by the Committee.

(*c*) Such series of 1,000 numbers should become the exclusive property of the Mill; other Mills agreeing not to copy same.

(*d*) It was proposed for the present to try the scheme in connection with bleached and fancy goods only. If it proved a success the Committee might bring forward proposals to apply the idea to grey piece goods.

The numbers from 0 to 10,000 were allotted to all mills free because of the unwillingness of certain mills to change their present numbers. The Committee felt that if weaving members wished to have exclusive right to certain numbers, they should be able to do so by registering with the Association a special series of 1,000 numbers.

A circular was accordingly addressed to all weaving mills, members of the Association, outlining the above scheme and enquiring whether they were in favour of it. As the majority of the members were in favour of the scheme, the Association's Solicitors were asked to draw up rules to govern the registration. These rules were approved of by the General Committee and were placed before a Special General Meeting of the members on the 2nd of March 1914 for adoption. It was however resolved after some discussion to adjourn the matter for a period of 6 months.

REFUND OF IMPORT DUTY ON GOODS TRANSMITTED IN BOND TO KASHMIR.

The Bombay Government forwarded to the Association for information copies of correspondence that had taken place in connection with certain amendments that had been made in the rules and forms prescribed by the Government of India regarding the payment of refunds of Import Duty on goods transmitted in bond to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu and to Russian and Chinese Turkistan.

The papers in question are for purposes of record re-printed in *Appendix* **T**.

LIST OF COTTON PIECE GOODS.

(*See* Report, 1912, *pp.* 24, 83).

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, in November 1913, enquired whether the Association had any suggestions to offer with a view to the revision of the list of Cotton Piece Goods.

In reply the Committee stated that they had no suggestions to put forward. (*Appendix* **U**).

MAXIMUM WEIGHT OF SAMPLE PACKETS.

The Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion a copy of a letter that had been addressed by the Government of India to certain Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations. In this letter it was stated that it had been represented to the Government of India that the maximum weight of 80 tolas permissible in the case of sample packets sent by the Inland Post, which had been fixed in 1899, gave rise to some inconvenience. Adequate samples of various articles could not be sent by the inland post on account of this limit of weight. It was noted that the merchants in the United Kingdom had an advantage over Indian Merchants on account of the higher limit of 5 pounds allowed in the case of sample packets sent from England. It had accordingly been suggested that the maximum limit for Indian inland sample packets should be fixed at 200 tolas.

Government pointed out that on the other hand the limit prescribed by the rules of the Postal Union was 350 grammes or 30 tolas. Moreover the Indian inland rate for unregistered parcels exceeding 80 tolas was only slightly higher than it would be for packets if the existing scale were extended to 200 tolas. The actual inconvenience arising from the existing limit of 80 tolas for samples did not therefore appear to Government to be great.

The Government of India enquired whether this limit for sample packets sent by the inland post was so low as to cause inconvenience or unfairness to trade in this country.

The Committee stated in reply that in their opinion the existing limit of 80 tolas for sample packets was not sufficiently high for trade purposes and submitted that the maximum weight should be raised to 200 tolas.

Their reason for supporting the proposal to increase the maximum weight was that sample packets arriving from England over two pounds in weight could not apparently be redirected to another town in India, whither the addressee might have departed, without breaking bulk. This necessitated, of course, a further sum being expended in postage, whereas if the said packet weighed within the maximum prescribed in India, it could be redirected to the addressee without any additional cost. (*Appendix* **V**.)

CONGRESS OF COMMERCE.

The Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau forwarded to the Association a draft of the constitution of an Indian Commercial Congress which the Hon'ble

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy had advocated and which it was proposed to found for the purpose of promoting by all legitimate and constitutional methods the best interests of trade, commerce and manufactures of the country and all cognate matters connected therewith.

The Chamber enquired as to whether this Association approved of the proposal, and whether the Committee would take part in it by sending representatives to the preliminary meeting of sympathisers of the movement to be held in the beginning of 1914 in Bombay.

The Committee in reply stated that they approved of the proposals put forward and nominated Mr. Jehangir B. Petit to represent the Association at the preliminary meeting above referred to. (*Appendix* **W**.)

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Ninth Indian Industrial Conference was held at Karachi on the 30th December 1913 and this Association was invited to elect Delegates.

In response to the above invitation, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and Mr. D. E. Wacha were nominated to represent the Association.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

A Conference for the discussion of Agricultural questions was held at Poona on the 15th, 16th and 17th September 1913, at which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided.

A summary of the work done by the Department of Agriculture since the Conference of 1909 was submitted to the Conference for criticism and suggestions. The Association was supplied by the Director of Agriculture with a copy of the above summary.

IMPERIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE.

The Imperial Motor Transport Conference was held in London in July 1913, and the Association was asked to nominate a Delegate. The Committee accordingly invited Mr. J. F. Bradbury, who was in England at that time, to represent the Association at the Conference.

It may be mentioned that the main objects of these Conferences are:—

(*a*) To render residents in Great Britain more familiar with all the numerous developments of motor transport in the mother country, and with the magnitude of the young but important industry of which Great Britain is the world centre.

(*b*) To enable British manufacturers and traders to obtain more complete information as to the conditions and present and future requirements of the whole Empire in matters of road transport.

(*c*) To discuss the Imperial aspects of problems connected with the development of motor transport, with a view to rendering the British Empire, so far as possible, self-supporting in all such respects.

An effort is being made to form in London a permanent Committee on which, it is hoped, will be represented various organisations throughout the Empire. Such bodies as decided definitely to associate themselves permanently with the Council, will be requested to nominate a Corresponding Member. In the event of an associated body desiring information relating to the manufacture or use of industrial motor vehicles, the Council will be addressed through the medium of the Corresponding Member.

A copy of the proceedings of the above Conference has been placed in the Association's Library for the information of members interested.

EXHIBITION.

Through the courtesy of the Consul for the Netherlands, the Association was supplied with a copy each of the prospectuses of the Colonial Exhibition to be held in Semarang, Java, from 15th August to 15th November 1914, and the International Rubber Congress and Exhibition to be held from 8th September to 10th October 1914 in Koningsplein, Batavia. Both the pamphlets were placed at the disposal of members interested.

MILL HOLIDAYS, 1914.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee for general adoption under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festivals.
January	1st	Thursday	*New Year Day.*
	14th	Wednesday	*Makar Sankrant.*
	18th	SUNDAY.	
	25th	Do.	
February	1st	SUNDAY.	
	8th	Do.	
	15th	Do.	
	23rd	Monday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
March	1st	SUNDAY.	
	8th	Do.	
	12th	Thursday	*Holi.*
	13th	Friday	
	14th	Saturday	
	22nd	SUNDAY.	
	27th	Friday	*Gudi Padwa.*
April	4th	Saturday	*Ram Navmi.*
	12th	SUNDAY.	
	19th	Do.	
	26th	Do.	

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festivals.
May	3rd	SUNDAY.	
	10th	Do.	
	18th	Monday	*Adurgan Jassan.*
	24th	SUNDAY.	
	31st	Do.	
June	7th	SUNDAY.	
	14th	Do.	
	19th	Friday	*Zarthost Diso.*
	28th	SUNDAY.	
July	4th	Saturday	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*
	12th	SUNDAY.	
	19th	Do.	
	27th	Monday	*Nag Panchami.*
August	5th	Wednesday	*Narli Purnima.*
	14th	Friday	*Gokul Ashtami.*
	24th	Monday	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
	30th	SUNDAY	*Gowri Visarjan.*
September	3rd	Thursday	*Anant Chaturdashi.*
	13th	SUNDAY.	
	19th	Saturday	*Sarva Pitra Amvasa.*
	28th	Monday	*Dasara.*
October	4th	SUNDAY.	
	11th	Do.	
	19th	Monday	*Diwali.*
	20th	Tuesday	
	21st	Wednesday	
	25th	SUNDAY	
	30th	Friday	*Bakri Id.*
November	8th	SUNDAY.	
	15th	Do.	
	22nd	Do.	
	29th	Do.	*Taboot.*
December	6th	SUNDAY.	
	13th	Do.	
	20th	Do.	
	27th	Do.	

DONATIONS.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 9th April 1913, the following donations were paid out of the funds of the Association :—

	Rs.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	1,500
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund ...	500
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250
Society for the promotion of education among the Masses	250

The Honorary Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute however brought to the notice of the Committee that under rule 2 of the Rules and Regulations of the Institute, the Association would lose its right of representation on the Board of Trustees unless its annual contribution amounted to not less than Rs. 2,000. A Special General Meeting of the members was accordingly convened on the 26th May 1913, when an additional contribution of Rs 500, bringing the total up to Rs. 2,000, was unanimously voted.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years, the Committee after obtaining returns from Agents and Owners informed the members of the Association by circular that the total quantity of Cotton held by Spinning & Weaving Mills in Bombay on the 30th June 1913 was 1,62,184 Candies.

In July 1913, the Committee were approached by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld., with an enquiry as to whether there would be any objections to compiling the figures contained in this Association's Mill Statement as on 31st August each year instead of 30th June. This request was put forward as an endeavour was being made to bring all cotton statistics into line. The figures compiled by the International Federation in Manchester are for the year ending 31st August, and so also are the American Statistics.

The Committee agreed to the above suggestion and from the year 1914 the Mill Statement will be made up to 31st August instead of 30th June as hitherto.

Returns were also asked for from Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills in Bombay showing the quantity of raw cotton held in stock on 31st August 1913, and the quantity of raw cotton consumed during the year ending 31st August 1913. The following summarised statement was subsequently circulated to all Mills in Bombay :—

Quantity of raw cotton in stock on 31st August 1913.						Quantity of raw cotton consumed during the year ending 31st August 1913.	
Cotton actually on hand in Mill Godowns.		Ready cotton bought but not taken delivery of.		Total.			
Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)
2.55,929	1,30,603	20,172	10,483	2,76,101	1,41,086	10,46,893	5,37,569

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Accounts from 1st January to 31st December 1913.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1912:—		
General Fund	50,490 14 6	
Travelling Agency Fund	4,777 3 4	
	19,312 0 0	55,268 1 10
Subscription for the year ending 31st December 1913		
Miscellaneous Receipts	402 1 4	
Interest on:—		
Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund ... ... Rs. 1,543 7 10		
Government Paper of Travelling Agency Fund „ 101 12 8		
	1,645 4 6	21,859 5 10
Subscriptions received from members for the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, for the year 1913	.....	2,965 5 5
Total Rupees ...		80,092 13 1

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent	12,000 0 0	
Printing Annual Report, 1912, Statistical Returns, Mill Statement, &c.	2,790 2 0	
Advertisements	216 2 0	
Petty charges, sundry expenses, &c.	244 15 10	
Stationery	518 9 8	
Auditor's Fee	100 0 0	
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks ...	1,200 0 0	
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ...	512 0 0	
Law Charges	169 8 0	
		17,751 5 6
Association's Contributions to—		
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1912-13	2,000 0 0	
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund...	500 0 0	
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250 0 0	
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses...	250 0 0	
The College of Commerce, Bombay, towards its teaching staff, for the year 1913	1,000 0 0	
		4,000 0 0
Subscription paid to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, for the year 1913, on behalf of Members	.....	2,965 5 5
Balance as under:—		
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs.17,000—Cost	17,186 4 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Eastern Bank, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	15,000 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Eastern Bank, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	12,155 8 2	
Cash in hand	134 6 0	
	55,476 2 2	
Less—Amount of Auditor's Fee unpaid.	100 0 0	
Net—Balance to carry forward. { General Fund ...Rs 50,497 2 2 / Travelling Agency Fund ... Rs. 4,879 0 0 }		55,376 2 2
Total Rupees ...		80,092 13 1

Examined and found correct.

BOMBAY, 12*th January* 1914.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F.C.R.A.,
Auditor.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix A.

College of Commerce.

No. 1398.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 12*th May* 1913.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Press Note No. 1393, dated the 12th May 1913, regarding the establishment of a College of Commerce in Bombay.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

PRESS NOTE.

In Press Note No. 1578, dated the 24th June 1912, it was announced that Government had received satisfactory promises of financial support towards the establishment of a College of Commerce in Bombay, and that the details of a scheme would be worked out. Accordingly in July 1912 definite proposals were made to the Government of India for the foundation of the proposed college and they were asked to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the creation of two professorships to be recruited in England.

2. The Secretary of State has approved the proposals submitted by the Bombay Government as being a practical scheme, well calculated to meet the demand which may be expected to make itself felt in India for the services of trained actuaries and auditors, more especially in view of the recent legislation controlling Life Assurance Companies and Provident Societies. His Lordship has accordingly approved the proposals generally and has sanctioned the two professorships to be recruited in England.

3. The teaching staff which it is proposed to engage for the college at its commencement is as follows:—

Principal on £900 per annum or Rs. 1,125 per mensem.

Professor on £700 per annum or Rs. 875 per mensem.

Two lecturers on Rs. 300—25—500 per mensem each.

The two professors will be recruited in England for a specific term of service, and the two lectureships will be held by qualified Indians. The Secretary of State has now been requested to select a suitable candidate for the post of Principal who will join his appointment as soon as possible, so that his advice may be obtained in settling important details in connection with the opening of the college. The Lord Sydenham has kindly offered to assist in England in the selection of a candidate.

4. The college will be entirely under Government control, but in order that the courses of study may be kept in full harmony with the practical requirements of commerce and industry, the Governor in Council proposes to appoint an advisory board in connection with the institution. This board will, for the present, consist of the undermentioned thirteen members representing respectively Government, the private donors, and the commercial bodies which have promised to contribute towards the cost of the college:—

(1) The Director of Public Instruction, Chairman of the Board.

(2) The Principal of the college.

(3) The second professor of the college.

(4) A representative nominated by Sir Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas.

(5) A representative nominated by the Trustees of the Wadia Charities.

(6) A representative nominated by Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C. I. E.

(7) and (8) Two representatives nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(9) A representative nominated by the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

(10) A representative nominated by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

(11) A representative nominated by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

(12) A representative nominated by the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.

(13) Sir James Begbie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay.

5. The college will be affiliated to the University of Bombay, which has instituted a new degree of Bachelor of Commerce and framed a scheme of studies in connexion therewith.

6. In communicating his sanction to the scheme the Secretary of State has stated that he notes with pleasure the liberal support which has been promised towards the endowment of the College of Commerce on behalf both of private individuals and of commercial bodies.

No. 3327.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14*th November* 1913.

THE CHAIRMAN,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 4 of the Press Note No. 1393, dated the 12th May 1913, forwarded with Government letter No. 1398 of the same date, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to communicate to Government the name of the person whom your Association wishes to appoint as its representative on the Advisory Board in connection with the College of Commerce, Bombay.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,

Secretary to Government.

No. 295 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 2*nd December* 1913.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3327, dated 14th ultimo, and, in compliance with the request contained therein, to inform you that my Committee have appointed Mr. N. N. Wadia as this Association's representative on the Advisory Board in connection with the Bombay College of Commerce.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 3363.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *15th November* 1913.

THE CHAIRMAN,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to my letter No. 1850, dated the 18th July 1912, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Press Note No. 2912, dated the 10th ultimo, from which it will be seen that provisional arrangements have been made for opening the College of Commerce, Bombay.

2. I am to inquire when the annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 promised by your Association towards the foundation of the College may be expected.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,

Secretary to Government.

PRESS NOTE.

In Press Note No. 1393, dated the 12th May 1913, the sanction of the Secretary of State was announced to the scheme for the establishment of a College of Commerce in Bombay, and it was stated that the Secretary of State had been requested to select a suitable candidate for the post of Principal of the College. The Secretary of State has recently informed Government that a suitable candidate has not yet been found. Although great difficulties have presented themselves in the way of the early opening of the College, partly owing to the above reason, partly in connection with the question of accommodation, and partly because of the recently introduced changes in the University calendar, the Governor in Council is glad to be able to announce that it has been possible to concert the following provisional arrangements, which will admit of the original intention as to the opening of the institution being carried into effect.

2. The College will for the present be accommodated in the Elphinstone College building, and instruction will be given between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning and 5 and 7 in the evening. It will prepare candidates for the Bachelor of Commerce degree of the Bombay University, to which it will be affiliated. A fee of Rs. 40 per term, or Rs. 120 for the academic year, will be charged to the students and will be payable in advance at the commencement of each term. The College will commence work on the 22nd instant.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following provisional appointments in the College pending the arrival of the permanent Principal from England or until further orders :—

(1) Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., L.T. F.S.A.A. (London), to act as Principal (honorary).

(2) Mr. Nilkanth Sadashiv Takakhav, M.A., to act as Lecturer in English on Rs. 300 per mensem.

(3) Mr. Ramchandra Mahadev Joshi, M.A., LL.B., to act as Lecturer in Political Economy on Rs. 300 per mensem.

(4) Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, M.A., LL.B., to act as Lecturer in Mercantile Law on Rs. 300 per mensem.

(5) Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Engineer, B.A., F.S.A.A. (London), to act as Lecturer in Accountancy on Rs. 300 per mensem.

4. Candidates for admission to the College must have passed the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay or the Intermediate Examination in Arts of any other Indian University, or else must produce a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College affiliated

to the University of Bombay showing that they have satisfactorily carried out the work appointed for the first two terms in Arts.

The first term of the College will be from October 22nd to December 22nd, 1913, the second from February 1st to April 30th, 1914, and the third from June 15th to August 15th, 1914. Students belonging to the first batch will be sent up for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce to be held by the University of Bombay in the first week of September 1914.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Officiating Honorary Principal of the College, Mr. Aiyar, at 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Aiyar will be at the Elphinstone College between the hours of 8 and 10 a.m. on the 20th, 21st and 22nd October 1913 for the purpose of interviewing candidates for admission.

5. His Excellency in Council in announcing these temporary arrangements desires to acknowledge that their early introduction has been rendered possible only through the energy, zeal and resourcefulness of Mr. K. S. Aiyar, who has consented, pending the arrival in India of the permanent Principal of the College, to give his services in an honorary capacity to the College. The Bombay Government are glad that this institution, which so largely owes its inception to Mr. Aiyar's labours in the cause of commercial education, should first commence operations under his Principalship.

No. 296 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *2nd December* 1913.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3363 of the 15th ultimo, and to forward herewith, as requested, a cheque for Rs. 1,000, being this Association's contribution for the current year towards the teaching establishment of the College of Commerce, Bombay.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

Appendix B-1.

Smoke Nuisances Commission.

RULES.

No. 2811.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *9th April* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of your Association, a copy of this Government Notification No. 2810-A, dated the 9th April 1913, promulgating the rules under Section 11 of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 (Bom. Act VII of 1912).—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,

Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1913.

No. 2810-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 (Bom. VII of 1912), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the objects of the said Act, namely :—

I.—Meetings of Commission.

Ordinary meetings.

1. The Commission shall meet for the transaction of business ordinarily once in every month upon such day and at such hour as the Commission shall from time to time determine.

Special meetings.

2. The President, or the member of the Commission to whom in his absence the President may delegate his duties, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon requisition made in writing by not less than three members of the Commission, call a special meeting of the Commission.

Notice of meetings.

3. (*a*) At least five days' notice of all meetings shall be given to each member. Such notice shall be sent by post or by such other method as may be convenient :

Provided that the accidental failure of service of notice on any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any meeting.

(*b*) The notice shall set forth the business to be transacted at the meeting, and no business other than that so stated shall be transacted, except with the consent of the President.

Quorum.

4. At every meeting of the Commission four members shall constitute a quorum.

President at meetings.

5. Every meeting shall be presided over by the President of the Commission or, in his absence, by such member as the members present at the meeting shall choose from among their number to preside at such meeting.

Adjournment for completion of business.

6. The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the Commission is present may adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place.

Business to be transacted at meeting so adjourned.

7. No business shall be transacted at any meeting held in pursuance of an adjournment under rule 6 other than that which was left unfinished at the original meeting, and it shall not be necessary to give fresh notice of such adjourned meeting.

Adjournment where no quorum.

8. If at the time appointed for any meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to some future date to be appointed by the President and five days' notice of such adjourned meeting shall be given. The members present at such adjourned meeting shall have power to dispose of all business before it, whether a quorum is present or not.

Motions and amendments.

9. The President may, if he thinks fit, require that every motion and amendment be duly put in writing and be proposed and seconded before it is considered by the Commission.

Votes on resolutions.

10. (*a*) Whenever necessary, the votes of the members of the Commission present in meeting shall be taken by the President, and the resolution supported by the greater number of votes shall be deemed to be the resolutions of the Commission at such meeting.

(*b*) The President shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes:

Provided that when votes are taken, any member present may require that the votes given on each side shall be recorded.

Minutes of proceedings.

11. Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of the Commission shall be drawn up and entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and shall be submitted at the next ordinary meeting and, when approved, shall be signed by the President of such meeting.

Supply of minutes to the Local Government and to members.

12. A copy of the minutes of every meeting of the Commission shall, as soon as possible, be transmitted to the Local Government or to such officer as the Local Government may direct.

Reconsideration of subject of business once disposed of.

13. Except on a requisition, in writing, made and signed by not less than four members, no subject of business which has once been disposed of at a meeting shall be reconsidered by the Commission within a period of six months from the date of such disposal.

Fees for attendance at meetings.

14. A fee of thirty rupees shall be paid to each member of the Commission who attends any meeting of the Commission at which a quorum is present and business is transacted, and at which he is present from the beginning to the end thereof:

Provided always that no fee shall be paid in respect of any meeting at which is transacted such business only as has been adjourned from a former meeting.

Leave of absence and filling of vacancies.

15. (*a*) The Commission shall have power to grant leave of absence to any non-official member for a period not exceeding three months.

(*b*) Where any such member has been, or is likely to be, absent for a period exceeding three months, the President shall report the fact to the Local Government, with a request that steps may be taken for filling up the vacancy.

Sub-Committees.

16. (*a*) The Commission may from time to time, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting, appoint Sub-Committees of its members for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the provisions of the Act which the Commission is empowered to carry into effect, with such powers and under such instructions, directions or limitations as by such resolution may be defined; and may by a like resolution alter the constitution of, or dissolve, any such Sub-Committee.

(*b*) Two members of any such Sub-Committee shall form a quorum.

II.—Powers and duties.

Exercise of authority of the Commission.

17. For the purposes of section 10 of the Act, the authority of the Commission shall be exercised by the President or by any of the members to whom the President may delegate his duties during his illness or his absence from Bombay.

Provided that any action taken by the President, or by any member exercising authority under this rule, shall be reported to the Commission at its next ordinary meeting.

Duties of Inspectors.

18. Every Inspector appointed under section 5 of the Act shall—

(*a*) submit reports to the Commission regarding any specified area within which, in his opinion, it is expedient that all or any of the trades and manufactures mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act should be prohibited under the said section;

(*b*) draw up and submit to the Commission a list of furnaces to be inspected under clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Act;

(*c*) keep records of his inspections of furnaces, and of his observations on the smoke emitted therefrom;

(*d*) submit his diaries for the information of the Commission;

(*e*) carry out the orders of the Commission as to the reporting of offences against the Act and as to obtaining the authority of the Commission before prosecution; and

(*f*) carry out the orders of the Commission in respect of the inspection of any particular furnace, or class of furnaces, and in other respects generally for the purposes of the Act.

Method of dealing with reports and diaries.

19. (*a*) The President of the Commission or, in his absence, any member named by him, shall peruse the reports and diaries submitted by Inspectors, and shall issue necessary orders in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(*b*) Such reports and diaries shall be laid before the Commission at the monthly meetings.

Submission of Commission's recommendations to the Local Government.

20. Whenever the Commission is satisfied that it is expedient that any or all of the trades and manufactures mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act should be prohibited in any specified area, it may submit a recommendation to that effect to the Local Government, stating reasons for making such recommendation, and giving a specification of the boundaries of such area.

III.—Emission of Smoke.

Method of determining density of smoke.

21. The density of smoke emitted from a furnace shall be determined by reference to Ringelmann's Smoke Gauge according to the scales described below:—

Ringelmann's Smoke Gauge consists of six squares, corresponding to scales upon a white background—

Scale 1—Consists of a white square which has no black lines across it and which is all white.

Scale 2—Consists of a white square with black lines drawn across the white background, vertically and horizontally 1 mm. in width and 9 mm. apart.

Scale 3—Consists of a white square with black lines similarly drawn, 2·3 mm. in width and 7·7 mm. apart.

Scale 4—Consists of a white square with black lines similarly drawn, 3·7 mm. in width and 6·3 mm. apart.

Scale 5—Consists of a white square with black lines similarly drawn, 5·5 mm. in width and 4·5 mm. apart.

Scale 6—The square is entirely black.

The squares described in this scale, if held at a distance of from 30 to 40 paces from the observer, present the appearance of blacks and greys of varying density, with which the colour of the smoke emitted from a furnace may be compared.

Observation of density.

22. The smoke emitted from a furnace or furnaces shall be held to be the smoke emitted from the chimney connected therewith, and its density for the purpose of the rules shall be observed at its exit from the chimney.

Limits beyond which emission of smoke becomes an offence.

23. (*1*) Smoke of the scales of density Nos. 1, 2 and 3 as determined in accordance with rule 21 may be emitted from furnaces for any time.

(*2*) Smoke of the scales of density Nos. 4, 5 and 6, as determined in accordance with the said rule, may be emitted from furnaces for the times prescribed in respect of each such scale in the following table.

(*3*) Smoke of density varying from the scale of density No. 4 to the scale of density No. 6 may be emitted for times rateably reduced in accordance with the explanation to this rule and not in excess of the times entered in column 5 of the table, provided that smoke of the scale of density No. 6 shall, in no case, be emitted for times in excess of those entered in column 2.

Table of Limits of Smoke.

Smoke may be emitted from chimney serving	In the case of density scale 6.	In the case of density scale 5.	In the case of density scale 4.	In the case of densities scale 6, 5 and 4 together.
	For minutes per hour.	For minutes per hour.	For minutes per hour.	For minutes per hour (rateably reduced in accordance with the explanation below).
1	2	3	4	5
One or two furnaces ...	1	2	3	3·21
Three or four furnaces ...	2	3	4	5·13
Five or six furnaces ...	3	4	6	7·05
Seven, eight or nine furnaces,	4	5	6	8·97
Ten or more furnaces ...	5	6	7	10·89

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clause (3) of this rule, the time during which smoke of the scale of densities Nos. 4 and 5 is emitted shall be reduced, in the case of smoke of the scale of density No. 4 in the ratio of 0·37 to 1 and in the case of smoke of the scale or density No. 5 in the ratio of 0·55 to 1.

Example.

Smoke of density scale 6 is emitted from a chimney serving ten furnaces for 5 minutes per hour, of density scale 5 for 6 minutes, and of density scale 4 for 7 minutes. The total time during which smoke of these densities is emitted is, when rateably reduced, $5\times1+6\times0{\cdot}55+7\times0{\cdot}37$ or 10·89 minutes.

Extension of time in case of original lighting or stoking of furnaces.

24. In lighting up fires in furnaces, or in stoking furnaces to raise steam, for the purpose of commencing the work of the factory, double the time prescribed in the above table shall be allowed during the first two hours once a day.

Furnaces of ocean-going steamers.

25. The furnaces of the main boilers of ocean-going steamers shall not be held to be furnaces within the meaning of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act 1912, for a period of two hours previous to leaving moorings.

Altitude of chimneys from which smoke may be emitted.

26. Smoke shall not be emitted from a furnace at a lower altitude than 100 feet from the firing-floor level:

Provided that this rule shall not apply in the following cases:—

(1) Existing chimneys that are, in the opinion of the Commission, of sufficient height for the purpose of the Act,

(2) Furnaces in portable or travelling engines.

(3) Furnaces of engines which, in the opinion of the Commission, are intended for temporary purposes.

(4) Furnaces in steam-vessels.

(5) Any other furnaces especially exempted by the Commission.

Issue of warning by Inspectors.

27. When it appears to an Inspector that an offence has been committed under the Act in respect of any furnace, he may serve the owner of such furnace with a written warning by registered post. Such warning shall inform the owner of the furnace of the time and date of such offence, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the record of the observation taken, and it shall inform the owner that if the offence is again committed after the expiry of a period, which shall not be less than ten days, he will be liable to prosecution under the Act :

(*i*) Provided that if in the opinion of the Inspector, material alterations in the furnace are necessary or appliances require to be fitted to the furnace, the period of warning may be extended to four months, or a longer period, if in the opinion of the Commission it is necessary.

(*ii*) Provided also that no warning need be given in the case of any steam-ship, locomotive or portable engine, before a prosecution is instituted.

Record of observations.

28. Records shall be kept by the Commission of the observations of the smoke from furnaces under the signature of the Inspector who has made the observations.

Numbering of chimneys.

29. A number shall be given to each chimney, and the number of each chimney, from which smoke is emitted in greater density or for a longer period than is allowed by these rules, shall be reported to the Commission.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix B-2.

Smoke Nuisances Commission.

EXAMINATION OF STOKERS.

No. 6627.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 16*th September* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. S. N.-205, dated the 15th July 1913, from the Collector and President of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission, together with a copy of the Regulations for the examination of stokers for certificates of competency which

the Smoke Nuisances Commission propose to issue, and to request that Government may be favoured at an early date with the views of your Association regarding the proposed Regulations.—I have, etc.,

J. M. ANTIA,
for Secretary to Government.

No. S. N.-205 of 1913.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION,
15, HENSHAW BUILDING, BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, *the 15th July* 1913.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that at the 4th Meeting of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission held on the 12th June 1913, Mr. N. N. Wadia's proposal that the Commission should assist the Owners in the efforts being made to reduce nuisance from smoke by arranging to issue certificates of competency to stokers, after examination, on lines similar to those in Calcutta, was considered.

2. The Scheme, which is entirely voluntary, is as follows :—

(1) That the Chief Inspector should give short popular lectures to Owners, Engineers and others in charge of furnaces on the best methods of using fuel when applied to industrial purposes so as to ensure economical and smokeless results, and to issue printed instructions on the subject in English and the Vernacular.

(2) That the Inspectors should assist in training stokers for the examination of the candidates for the certificates of competency to be issued by the Commission.

(3) That the certificates should be granted in two grades. The lower to be that of "Ordinary Stoker" and the other, or higher, that of "Tindal Stoker."

Candidates for examination for ordinary stokers' certificates must be not less than 18 years of age, must produce satisfactory proofs of general good character and of at least six months' approved service as stoker or assistant stoker. Candidates for Tindal stokers' certificates must be at least 20 years of age, must produce satisfactory proofs of general good character and at least one year's approved service as a stoker with an ordinary stoker's certificate.

The examination for the grades of certificates will be:—

(*a*) Oral—regarding the classification and description of the peculiarities of the different types of furnaces; description of stokers' tools and boiler fittings and their uses; the classification of the various kinds of coal used, their peculiarities; the effects of draught on combustion; the regulation of air supply to suit the rate of combustion; the thickness of fuel to suit the draught; general furnace management; the economical prevention of smoke.

(*b*) Practical—test to be made in the actual stoking and working of various types of furnaces to the satisfaction of the Inspectors.

The certificates will be issued from the Office of the Commission, where a Register of them will be kept. Any certificate may be suspended or cancelled, by the Commission on proof that the person to whom it was granted has through negligent stoking or general misconduct shown himself unworthy of such certificate.

A candidate will be charged a fee of Rs. 5 for the examination for an ordinary stoker's certificate and of Rs. 8 for that of a Tindal stoker's certificate.

3. The Commission realise that the Owners are generally anxious to abate smoke but that they are handicapped by inefficient firemen and that there is a demand for trained firemen. They are also of opinion that the short popular lectures by the Chief Inspector suggested, will give valuable information to Owners and others interested as they will be based on actual experience gained by the Inspectors regarding the capabilities of the various classes of coal and furnaces and the best methods, generally, of ensuring smokeless and economical results. The Commission are unanimously of opinion that the Scheme will serve a useful purpose in the prevention of smoke.

4. The Commission appreciate that it was after six years' work in Calcutta, that the training of firemen was proposed and desire it to be borne in mind that the working of the Act has been accepted cordially in Bombay and that valuable co-operation has been received from the Owners generally thus enabling the original average emission in offensive smoke, from each factory chimney, of the equivalent of 11½ minutes of dense black smoke, in the hour, per hour, to be in five months reduced to 2·15 minutes per hour.

5. I have therefore the honour to submit the Scheme for the consideration of Government with the request that the necessary powers may be conferred, under the Act, so as to enable the Commission to assist in the training of stokers and the granting of certificates of competency to those proving themselves competent.

6. Copies of draft regulations relating to the examination of stokers are attached for convenient reference.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,
Collector and President.

No. 300 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December* 1913.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6627, dated 16th September 1913, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Collector and President of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission, together with a copy of the regulations for the examination of stokers for certificates of competency which the Commission propose to issue, and requesting the views of this Association thereon.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee approve the scheme as outlined in Mr. E. L. Sale's letter and they are of opinion that it will prove advantageous to the mill industry generally.

3. I am returning herewith, as requested, the copy of the Bengal regulations which accompanied your letter under reply.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix C.

Assessment of Mills.

No. 405 of 1913-14.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *4th April* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 29 of 27th January 1913, I have the honour to state that the condition on which depreciation should be allowed was stated in para. 6 of my letter No. 1833, dated 18th April 1912, to the Corporation. The Corporation approved of my proposals and this was communicated to you in July last.

2. The ordinary method of valuation is to take the present value of the buildings as they stand, *i.e.*, the amount that it would cost at present to construct them, less a deduction on account of age. This method can be adopted if you like as regards mill buildings. Your Association, however, preferred, as I understand, to have the original cost value taken, and you therefore get the advantage of the smaller original cost of construction, and you cannot well claim to get the double advantage. It was for this reason that I was so careful to explain to the Corporation what sort of depreciation could be allowed. I may point out that in the valuation of Government buildings for Municipal Assessment, no special allowances for depreciation is made. The award is based on the actual value at the time of making the valuation, and this constantly increases at each fresh assessment even where there have been no additions. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to agree to your request that depreciation should be given, in addition to the special terms allowed you, except for the specific reason stated in para. 6 of my letter to the Corporation.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

No. 117 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th May* 1913.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 405 of 1913-14, dated 4th ultimo, in connection with the re-assessment of mills, I am directed to state that as it is understood the system of assessing on the basis of cost value of buildings and land has been accepted by the Municipality, my Committee also agree provided the system is uniform for all Bombay Mills.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix D-1.

Rules under the Indian Factories Act.

GUARDS TO RING THROSTLE FRAME, FLYER THROSTLE FRAME AND DOUBLING FRAME. [RULE 20 (ii)].

No. 7859.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 19*th November* 1912.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to my No. 3100, dated the 15th May 1912, I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Association a copy of Government Notification No. 7858A, dated the 19th November 1912, amending Rule 20 (ii) of the rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, published in Government Notification No. 3099A, dated the 15th May 1912.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19*th November* 1912.

No. 7858A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule should be substituted for Rule 20 (ii) of the rules issued in Government Notification No. 3099A, dated the 15th May 1912:—

"20 (ii). These guards shall consist of strong horizontal iron bars not less than one and a quarter inches in width and one quarter of an inch in thickness secured to suitable uprights spaced not more than four feet apart; the bars should be so placed that the clear vertical space between the topmost bar and the bottom of the spindle rail and between the lowest bar and the floor and between any bar and the next bar shall be not more than six inches. If any line of bars consist of more than one piece, the pieces forming the line shall overlap each other by at least two and a half inches and shall be secured with bolts."

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 19 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th January* 1913.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7859, dated 19th November 1912, together with a copy of Government Notification No. 7858A, amending Rule 20 (ii) of the rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911.

2. In reply thereto I am to state my Committee much regret that Government did not previously inform this Association direct or through the Government Gazette, as required by Section 39 (2) of the Indian Factories Act of 1911, of the change contemplated.

3. The old round iron guards which exist in most of the mills, fully met the requirements of the case and were found in practice very satisfactory. When the proposed rules under the Factories Act were sent to this Association for approval, provision was made for wooden planks as guards, which were objected to by my Committee, and Government, therefore, authorised the use of flat iron guards under Rule 20 (2).

4. The present notification necessitates another change, making the guards heavier and more expensive. The old round iron fence rods used to be supplied by the makers at ½*d.* per spindle. For the present fence of flat iron makers charge 2*d.* per spindle and with the amended rule even this price will be increased.

5. It is felt that Millowners are now asked to incur additional expenditure without cause or reason as the heavier guards will afford no greater safety than the old round iron fence rods if the latter are properly designed and erected.

6. My Committee regret they cannot approve of the new rule, and they respectfully suggest that it should not be brought into force until a conference has been held between two or three representatives of Government and a Sub-Committee of this Association.

7. My Committee trust that Government will approve of this suggestion and that a meeting will be fixed at an early date for the purpose of generally discussing the points raised herein.—I have, etc.,

DINSHAW M. PETIT,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 789.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 29*th January* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 19, dated the 13th January 1913, I am directed to state that the draft amendment of No. 20 (ii) of the rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911 was provisionally published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 15th August 1912 (Government Notification No. 5324, dated the 12th idem), and as no objections were received, the amendment was finally published three months after that date in Government Notification No. 7858-A, dated the 19th November 1912, as required by Section 39 (2) of the Act. In the circumstances Government do not see the necessity of adopting the suggestion made by the Association for the holding of a Conference to discuss the amendment. It was open to them, when the draft amendment was published provisionally, to bring to the notice of Government any objections which they might consider to exist against its provisions.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 53 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th March* 1913.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 789, dated 29th January 1913, regarding the amendment of Rule 20 (*ii*) of the Rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911.

2. My Committee observe that the proposed amendment was duly published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* on the 15th August 1912, and they much regret that through an oversight they did not avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of lodging an objection; but as no special notice was sent to this Association direct, my Committee respectfully submit that the case might be considered on its merits by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose.

3. As the case is of some importance to the members of this Association, my Committee will much appreciate any consideration which Government may be pleased to extend to them.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 2407.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *27th March* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 53, dated the 5th March 1913, on the subject of the proposed amendment of Rule 20 (*ii*) of the Rules under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, I am directed to state that Government regret that they do not feel justified on the grounds urged in reconsidering the decision conveyed in their letter No. 789, dated the 29th January 1913.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix D-2.

Rules under the Indian Factories Act,

USE OF SPURS ON LADDERS.

No. 73 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *1st April* 1913.

E. L. SALE, ESQ., I. C. S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to Rule 21 (*iii*) of the Rules under the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), which lays down that all ladders used in replacing belts shall be provided with hooks and spurs.

2. It appears that several complaints have been received from workmen to the effect that these iron spurs slide when used on stone floors and that ladders so fitted are dangerous in consequence. My Committee submit that, while the use of these spurs on wooden floors affords the desired protection from danger of persons employed in attending to machinery in motion, they are of no practical utility when used on stone floors.

3. I am to express a hope that you will see your way to recommending a modification of the Rule in question.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. F. I. 106 of 1913.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 17*th April* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 73, dated 1st April 1913, I have the honour to state that the alteration suggested in Rule 21 (*iii*) of the Rules under the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) will be considered when proposals are being made for changes in the Rules. The Chief Inspector of Factories is being asked to enforce the Rule only in cases where the use of spurs on the ladders will really prevent the ladders from slipping.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

Appendix D-3.

Rules under the Indian Factories Act.

FASTENING OF DOORS GIVING ACCESS TO BEATERS OF SCUTCHERS.

No. F. I. 284 of 1913.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 4*th October* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

An appeal under Section 50 (1) of the Indian Factories Act has been presented to me by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe on behalf of the Textile Manufacturing Company appealing against an order from the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories directing the dust-chamber doors of scutchers in their Mill to be secured in such a way that no operative can enter the chamber whilst the beater is working.

2. As the Textile Manufacturing Company have asked that the appeal be heard with the aid of assessors, I have the honour to request the Bombay Millowners' Association to appoint an assessor within fourteen days of receipt of this notice.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *7th October* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to draw the attention of the Millowners' Association to the Circular, dated 21st August 1913, issued by the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories. For ready reference we attach the copy of the circular and also Rule 21 (*vi*) of the Indian Factories Act referred to therein.

We have protested against this order on the ground that it is absolutely impossible for an employee by way of the dust chambers and grid bars to meet with hurt through coming into contact with the beaters of a Scutcher ; and further that in the case of Crighton Openers it is impossible to meet with hurt through accidental contact, and that only by wilfully bending the bars, which would require considerable physical exertion, and thereafter thrusting his fingers through, would it be possible for an employee to meet with an accident, always provided of course that the machines were complete and the grid bars in position.

No such accidents have ever occurred at either of our mills nor in the 26 and 38 years' experience respectively of our Manager and of our Carder and Spinner has any such accident occurred. We are unable to understand how constant accidents can possibly occur as stated in the Circular, and on asking the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories to meet us at our Mills on any day that would be convenient to him in order to go into the matter together and on our asking for particulars of the accidents, we met with refusal in both instances.

In England, where the rules of the Act are more stringent and are carefully and fully enforced, it has never been required that the panels giving access to the dust chambers of Scutchers or Crighton Openers should be looked in the manner as we are now asked.

The dust chambers of the machines in question have to be cleaned out every hour and to open the doors and have the machines stopped while they are being opened and remain stopped, while the cleaning is being carried out and then afterwards to re-bolt the doors again will not only entail extra labour but will result in a serious loss of production. We hold that these parts of machinery are not dangerous within the meaning of the Act and that the restriction will unnecessarily hamper the trade, is burdensome and entails considerable loss.

As the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories refused to fix any date that would be convenient to him to discuss the matter, we have had no other course left open to us but to avail ourselves of the protection of Clause 50 of the Act and appeal against the order through the local government. This we have done, but the question is a general one affecting all mills. Should the order be carried out material financial loss to mills will be the result. That the precaution is absolutely superfluous can be testified by any Mill Manager in Bombay and no difficulty would be experienced in procuring abundance of evidence to uphold this contention. We are ever prepared to support any suggestion of a Factory Inspector likely to lead to the

greater safety of the hands, but where, as in this instance, every practical and experienced opinion is against a measure which would achieve nothing and only be to the detriment of the mill, we cannot support the Factory Inspector.

We, therefore, would request you to take the question up and as a body protest against this notification and further take what measures the Committee may consider fit to protect the members of the Association in the matter.—We are, etc.,

FOR THE TEXTILE MANUFG. COY., LD.,
Per Pro. NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
A. GEDDIS,
Agents.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 21*st August* 1913.

CIRCULAR.

In view of the constant accidents occurring to operatives from contact with the beaters of scutchers by way of the grid-bars, to which access is had through dust chambers, it is necessary to draw urgent and immediate attention to the text of Rule 21 (vi) of the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911), which distinctly provides "for the fastening of all doors which give access to any dangerous part of the machines" and in this connection to intimate that Inspectors have been specially instructed to see that the rule in question is henceforth fully regarded.

W. B. CHAMBERS,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency.

Rule 21 (*vi*).

In all combined openers the scutchers, scutcher-lap machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines, the covers of the beaters and doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines shall be secured by a self-locking apparatus maintained in efficient order in such a manner as to make it impossible to open such cover or door when the machine is working. A similar device shall be applied to the doors or casings over the jack box motion and the adjacent parts of all slubbing, intermediate and roving frames set up after the date of the introduction of Act XII of 1911.

No. 252 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th October* 1913.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. F. I. 284 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the Committee of the Association have appointed Mr. D. E. Wacha of Messrs. Morarji Gocouldas & Co., as an Assessor in the appeal referred to.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *19th December* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

On 22nd September 1913, Mr. Boughton Chambers, Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, called at our Mills and issued an order as under :—

> " The dust chamber doors of Scutchers to be secured in such a way that no operative can enter chamber while beater is working "

as you will see from copy of his order marked " A " in enclosure I. We further received a circular, dated 21st August 1913, drawing our attention to Rule 21 (vi) regarding fastening of all doors which give access to any dangerous parts of scutchers. On receipt of his remark on 23rd September at our head office, we wrote to him on 25th September 1913, as per copy of letter marked " D " in enclosure I, drawing his attention that in April 1911, when this subject was brought up before, it was decided that panel doors of scutchers were not dangerous parts and therefore we could not understand why he had issued that circular. In reply to that letter Mr. Chambers again wrote to us on 29th September 1913 drawing our attention to Rule 21 (VI) of Factory Act and asking us to fall in line with the Act at once. We therefore had to file on the 3rd October 1913 an appeal with the Collector of Bombay, as per copy enclosed.

In connection with this matter, we send you the following papers: —

1. Copy of appeal to the Collector with enclosures marked A., B., C. and D.

2. Copy of official evidence taken before the Collector and two assessors on the 5th and 26th November 1913.

3. Copy of judgment of appeal from Mr. Sale, Collector of Bombay.

4. Copy of reply sent by us through our Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, to Mr. Sale regarding the judgment he delivered in the appeal on 10th December 1913.

We would draw the attention of the Committee to the correspondence that passed between our Association and the Collector in 1911.

The Committee will see from these papers and from the decision in the Appeal that—

1. Mr. Sale has differed from the Assessors who were trying the appeal.

2. Although in his decision he says that Rule 21 (vi) is not applicable, still he tries to uphold his subordinates in the Factory Department, *viz.*, the Factory Inspectors who are under him and passes a modified order as given in his decision.

3. Such a modified order, we contend, is entirely *ultra vires*, because if Rule 21 (vi) did not apply to the panel doors of scutchers, then the order of Mr. Chambers given at our Mills could not be modified but must be cancelled, and further that if in his opinion a guard is found necessary, it must be by a requisition under entirely a new border mae by the Chief Inspector of Factories under Section 18 (2) and not by a modified order in the Appeal.

We must say we cannot understand the reasoning of Mr. Sale. The Assessors were of opinion that the panel doors of scutchers do not give access to any dangerous parts of Scutchers and he agreed with that view of the Assessors and still he passes a modified order.

It is therefore time that our Committee, in the interests of the whole industry, should take up the matter on the following grounds :—

1. That if any orders for fencing are to be issued, which are applicable to all mills, they should not be issued under Section 18 (2), but should be first advertised, as a rule, under Section 18 (1 *c*), submitted to this Association and then passed by Government of Bombay.

2. That it is wrong in principle to ask the Collector of Bombay, who is supposed to be head of the Factory Department and, overlook the work of Factory Inspectors, to hear the appeals against the orders given by one of his junior officers.

3. Such appeals are valueless, if the Collector disregards the opinion of the expert assessors, and gives his own decision.

We may say that on these broad lines, we wish the Committee of the Association to take up the matter with the Government of Bombay.

In conclusion, we may add that Mr. Boughton Chambers has been boasting to other mill men that he was going to issue orders to fasten other parts of spinning machinery under section 18 (2) without bringing them as rules ; and, therefore, the time has arrived when the Committee of our Association should take up a strong position in the matter.—We are, etc.,

FOR THE TEXTILE MANUFG. COY., LTD.,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received a reply, as per copy enclosed, from the Collector of Bombay, saying that he is not prepared to withdraw the order passed by him in the appeal.

We also attach herewith questions put by the Collector to the Assessors and their reply to same.

N. W. & SONS.

ENCLOSURE I.

To

E. L. SALE, ESQ., I.C.S.,
Collector of Bombay.

SIR,

1. Your appellants are the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, a Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and having its registered office at Bombay.

2. The Textile Mill, in respect of which this appeal is brought, is situate in Bombay.

3. On the 22nd September, the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories came to the said Mill and made a note in the Inspector's Remark Book that the dust-chamber doors of scutchers were to be secured in such a way that no operative could enter chamber while beater is working. A copy of the said order is annexed hereto and marked **A.**

4. A copy of circular issued by the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories on this subject is annexed hereto and marked **B.**

5. Your appellants object to the said order of the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories on the following grounds :—

(*a*) That the doors which give access to the dust-chambers in your appellants' mill are not doors giving access to any dangerous part of the machine and for the following reasons :—

(I) That the grid-bars between the dust-chamber and the beaters are only about 3/16ths of an inch apart, are made of malleable iron, 1·1/4th inches long and 3/8ths inches thick, shaped in the form of a tooth, and that it is impossible for any employee in the case of a scutcher, to slip his finger or fingers through the said bars, and in the case of a Crighton opener impossible for any employee to slip his finger or fingers through the said bars without bending the same, which would require some physical exertion, and cannot be done by accidental contact.

(II) That the beaters of a Crighton opener are about 3½ inches distant from the grid-bars and accordingly that, even when the grid-bars are temporarily slightly bent, which contingency, it is not admitted, is a possible one, any finger or fingers of an employee which was or were accidentally inserted between the grid-bars, would not come into contact with the beaters of the Crighton Opener.

(*b*) That the dust chambers are cleaned out every hour, and to require the doors to the same to be bolted down and the work stopped, while they are being opened, and cleaning is going on, and afterwards re-bolted, will entail much extra labour and result in a serious loss of production.

(*c*) That no evidence can be produced in support of the statement in the circular that constant accidents occur to operatives from contact with the beaters of scutchers by way of the grid-bars.

(*d*) That it is an impossibility for an accident to occur in your appellants' Mill in the manner stated in the circular, so long as the machine is complete.

(*e*) That no accident has occurred in your Appellants' Mill or in the other Mills under your Appellants' management in the manner stated in the circular since the mills were built.

(*f*) That a circular was issued in April 1911 to a similar effect by the then Chief Inspector of Factories, to which your Appellants took exception and that on consideration, and after representations had been made to him by your Appellants' A gents the said circular was not enforced by the said officer. A copy of the said circular is annexed hereto and marked **C.**

(*g*) That your appellants know of no circumstances which make the circular of the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories more reasonable or feasible at the present time than when the circular referred to above was published, but not enforced.

6. A copy of the correspondence, which has passed between your Appellants' Agents and the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, is annexed hereto, and marked **D.**

7. Your appellants, therefore, appeal to you, under Section 50 of the Indian Factories Act, against the said order of the said Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, and pray that it may be reversed.

8. Your appellants under section 50 (3) of the said Act, pray that the said appeal may be heard with assessors.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1913.

FOR THE TEXTILE MANUFG. Co., Ld.,
(Sd.) NOWROSJI WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

A

Copy of remark made by the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories in the Inspector's remark book kept at the Mills.

Bleaching Factory.

Inspected—September 22, 1913.

With reference to recent order to put nip guards on Bowls of Calendering Machines, I understand Mr. Wadia will arrange for those while he is at home.

Factory otherwise seems in order.

Mill No 1.

1. The Dust-chamber doors of scutchers to be secured in such a way that no operative can enter chamber while beater is working.

2. A Blackman's fan or tin in walls of Opener and Mixing Room (wing of ground floor) would improve sanitary conditions.

The dust is often excessive here.

3. A girl of "A" set, belonging to Ring Frame Department, was found in this place during "B" set time.

The jobber concerned is warned.

4. *Vide* No. 1 in Bleaching Department Record of date.

(Sd.) W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories.

Mill No. 2.

Inspected 22nd September 1913.

I have instructed the Engineer to fence the Rope Race in, what might appear dangerous part of same.

Mill otherwise seems in order.

(Sd.) W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories.

B

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 21*st August* 1913.

CIRCULAR.

In view of the constant accidents occurring to operatives from contact with the beaters of scutchers by way of the grid-bars, to which access is had through dust chambers, it is necessary to draw urgent and immediate attention to the text of Rule 21 (vi) of the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911), which distinctly provides "for the fastening of all doors which give access to any dangerous part of the machines," and in this connection to intimate that Inspectors have been specially instructed to see that the rule in question is henceforth fully regarded.

(Sd.) W. B. CHAMBERS,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

C

CIRCULAR No. F. I. 288 of 1911.

The following circular is issued, in modification of this office circular No. F. I.—549 dated August 9th, 1911.

The covers of beaters of cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers, and scutchers, and the panel doors of the same, the covers of beaters, and of porcupine, or spiked cylinders of openers, hard waste breakers, and similar machines, must, when the beaters or cylinders are working, be securely bolted down.

Managers are desired to comply with the above instructions within six weeks from the date of the receipt of this circular.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *25th April* 1911.

D

BOMBAY, *25th September* 1913.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
Bombay.

SIR,

We have to-day received from our Mill your Circular, dated 21st August 1913, regarding accidents at Mills to operatives through coming in contact with the beaters of scutchers, and have further been informed that, on your visit on 22nd instant to the Mill you passed a remark in the Inspector's Book to the effect that this work had to be carried out immediately.

This matter has been previously brought up by your Circular No. 228 of 25th April 1911, and we wrote you in regard thereto on 4th May 1911.

The position has in no way altered since that date, and we contend, as we did then, that there is no danger to the work people, should they take off the doors of scutchers whilst the machines are in motion. We are absolutely at a loss to understand how the " constant accidents, " referred to in your circular, can possibly occur.

We would be very glad to meet you any morning that would suit you at about 9 o'clock at the mills, when we could further discuss this matter with you.—We have, etc.,

FOR THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
Per Pro. NOWROSJI WADIA & SONS,
(Sd.) A. GEDDIS,
Agents.

No. 861 of 1913.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *29th September* 1913.

MEMO.

With reference to their letter of 25th instant, the attention of the Agents of the Textile Mill is drawn to Rule 21 (vi) of the Indian Factories Act, and to the fact that they are bound thereby to take the initiative in " securing doors giving access to any dangerous parts of the machines " alluded to.

Undersigned has nothing further to add either as touching the circular issued, or his recent order for immediate compliance of the provisions of the Rule quoted.

He trusts the Agents will see the necessity of falling in line with the Act without any delay.

(Sd.) W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS,
Acting Chief Inspector of Factories.

BOMBAY, 29*th September* 1913.

THE ACTING CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,

Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. No. 861 of 1913, dated the 29th instant, which has reference to your recent order given at our Textile Mills on the 22nd instant, we have the honour to inform you that it is always our most particular care that the Rules and Regulations laid down in the Indian Factories Act of 1911 are scrupulously and carefully observed ; we regret, however, in this case, having again carefully perused Rule 21 (vi), we cannot see that we have neglected to fully comply with its requirements. The parts of the machine in question which you require to be locked, whilst working, do not give access to any dangerous part of the machine, and that we are fully prepared to establish. We regret that you did not see your way to meet us at the mill, in order to enable us to demonstrate this to your satisfaction.

We are, therefore, sorry we have no other course, but to avail ourselves of the protection afforded under section 50, and we are lodging an appeal against your order of 22nd inst. with the Local Government.—We have, etc.,

FOR THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
Per Pro. NOWROSJI WADIA & SONS,
(Sd.) A. GEDDIS,
Agents.

ENCLOSURE II.

Proceedings in Appeal under Section 50 of the Indian Factories Act.

Before the Collector of Bombay assisted by—

Mr. D. E. Wacha
and
Mr. T. S. Dawson. } Assessors appointed under Rule 30 (2) under the Act.

The appeal is lodged by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe on behalf of the Textile Manufacturing Company. The order appealed against is an order passed by Mr. W. B. Chambers, Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, on 22nd September 1913, directing that the dust chamber doors of the scutchers in the Textile Company's Bleaching Factory should be secured in such a way that no operative can enter the chamber whilst the beater is working.

Mr. Caroe appears for the appellants.

Mr. Chambers, Inspector of Factories, is also present.

Mr. Caroe contends that in scutchers of the pattern used in the appellants' Mill (Platt & Company's) the dust-chamber door does not give access to any dangerous parts of the machine, since the bars of the grid iron through which the dust passes are so close together that it is impossible for any operative to put his hand through them and so get in contact with the beater.

He calls the following witnesses :—

Mr. H. V. Powell states :—

I have seven years of mill experience in Bombay and was Manager of the Textile and Spring Mills. I have never known of any accident due to the panel door (*viz.* dust-chamber door) of a scutcher. The space between the bars in the grid iron average 3-15ths of an inch. No average sized person can get his finger through these bars when so set. The beater works half an inch from the bars.

Questioned by Mr. Chambers :—

I have tried my hand through the grid-bars and through the piano-motor-bar of the scutchers in my mill. I could not get my fingers through. I have not tried to put my fingers through the bars of scutchers in any other mill. The bars in our scutchers are made of flexible steel; but as set they would not give enough to admit a man's hand at any point. It is in the interests of trade necessary to have the panel doors opened from time to time to adjust the damper and see that the lap is uniform. If we had to stop the machine and clean out the dust-chamber by mechanical means, this would mean a serious loss in production.

Mr. C. H. Collinge states :—

I have been Manager of the Textile Mills for one year and have 27 years of mill experience in Bombay and England. During that time I have had experience of scutcher machines, but have never heard of any accident on these machines through the panel door. I have tried to get my fingers through the bars of the grid without success. In the way I may set my bars, it is impossible to get the fingers through. The stoppage of the beater results in a loss, because the lap is bad when the beater is re-started until the necessary breeze is set up. If we had to stop once an hour to clean the dust-chamber, we should want more scutchers to do the work that we now get through. The damper cannot be regulated except through the panel door. We have just received a new machine from Makers which is guarded according to the latest Government rules in England, in this the panel door is not securely fastened. Platt & Co. send out to us machines guarded in accordance with English and not Indian Regulations.

By Mr. Wacha :—

On an average we clean out the dust-chamber once an hour. If we stopped the machines, we should lose seven minutes every hour, 77 minutes in the day on each of our twenty-four scutchers.

Mr. H. H. Potter states :—

I am Assistant in Nowrosjee Wadia & Co., Selling Agent for Platt Brothers machinery. I have had twenty years' experience with the firm of Platt Brothers, seven years of which have been in India. I know of no country in which these dust-chamber doors are required to be closed. Whilst with the any of Platts, I never heard of any request that the doors should be fastened. If the proper number of bars are fixed in the grid, it is impossible for a man to get his fingers through. I agree with what Mr. Collinge said about the loss of production owing to stopping. There are 15 bars in each grid. I do not know how many bars there are in the grids in use at the Kohinoor Mills. The bars are semi-flexible steel of the pattern produced. That is the only kind made by Platt Bros. If the bars were flexible, the result would be bad cotton.

By Mr. Chambers :—

There is no aperture below the scutcher except door referred to ; there is no aperture by the stripping bar. I do not think any man could force his fingers through the bars, he might force a brush or something equally hard. A puggree could not be drawn in through the bars.

Mr. Timothy Watts states :—

I am Spinning Superintendent of the Currimbhoy Mills, have ten years' experience of mills in India and six in Bombay. I have never heard of an accident through the scutcher dust-chamber doors. If the machine is in order, it would be impossible to put your finger through the bars.

By Mr. Chambers :—

In accordance with your circular we tried to make some arrangement to keep the doors closed by putting a bar across. It prevented a man going into the chamber to clean out the dust accumulated. It is not necessary for a man to go inside. I have never seen any one go inside to clean out. Two or three bars would prevent a view of the damper which is necessary.

To Mr. Dawson :—

We do our cleaning out by a wooden rake or lapper. In some mills it may be less inconvenient to stop the beater because they may be spinning different counts. Our scutchers turn out one uniform lap.

Mr. W. A. Gawthorne states :—

I have been Manager and Chief Engineer of the Kohinoor Mills for 16 years and have 18 years' experience in India. I agree that the order complained against would result in a reduction of production. We use 13 to 14 bars in our scutchers according to the quality of cotton used. With 13 bars the space between each bar would not be more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. I have never experienced any accident through this door.

By Mr. Chambers :—

I do not know of any automatic fastener for these doors. I was absent when you inpected the Kohinoor Mill on 23rd October. The Assistant Manager, who went round with you, told me that by using force you pushed your fingers through the bars The bars, on the scutchers, are now set just as they were when you visited the mill.

Mr. Caroe :—

Proposes to call some more witnesses at a future date.

Mr. Chambers, Inspector of Factories, states ;—

I consider the dust-chamber door to give access to a dangerous part of the scutcher, namely the beater. I have tried to put my fingers through the grids of the scutchers in 16 different mills recently in Bombay Presidency. I got them through and in some cases I would get them in so far that the knuckles touched the beater. In the last six months there have been three accidents due to contact with the beaters through the grid bars.

1. On 11th April at the Gold Mohur Mills.
2. On 17th July at the Mayer Sassoon Mills.

   A man's puggree was caught through the grid when he had entered the dust-chamber and in endeavouring to recover it his fingers were caught and his arm torn off.
3. On 30th July at the David Mills. A man was cleaning out the dust-chamber and his hand was caught by the beater.

I can put in full details of these accidents.

By Mr. Dawson.

Cleaning could be effectually done without the operative going inside the dust-chamber.

By Mr. Caroe :—

It is possible that in these accidents the responsible persons might have been injured in other machines the guarding of which is strictly laid down and that they attributed them to these machines to escape the penalty. It is not likely as they were prosecuted and fined in these cases for negligence to guard the dust-chamber doors. I did not examine the bars of the grids on which the accident occurred, I do not think that the production would be reduced by the closing of the door. The fact that the machine has a door shows that it is meant to be shut rather than open.

Proceedings closed at 5-15 and were adjourned to Saturday, 15th November, when an inspection of the scutchers at the Textile Mill will be made.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

5th November 1913.

APPEAL OF THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY UNDER SECTION 50 OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

Proceedings resumed on 26th November at 4 p.m.

Mr. W. B. Chambers, Inspector of Factories :—

Questioned by Mr. Caroe for the appellants states I have produced the accident reports in the case of the Gold Mohurs Mills and David Mills, the accidents occurred in April and July 1913, respectively. In the case of the accident at the David Mills, I do not think this could have been caused by the man putting his hand inside the desk door. It was his left hand that was injured and he could not put this into the desk door without great inconvenience. He would naturally use the right hand if he wanted to clean inside the desk door and the left hand if he wanted to clean the grid-bars inside the dust-chamber door. I believe the scutchers at the David Mills to be Platt's patterns. The desk doors are horizontal. I believe the pin of one of the desk doors seen on our visit to the David Mills was loose. I did not examine the scutcher after the accident. I think it quite possible for a man to get his hand severed at the wrist through the grid-bars in spite of the rapid revolutions of the beater. If a man got his hand through the stripping bar, he would have to bend the hand in the process and if the beater came in contact with the hand he then could not withdraw it. I should say the beater revolves within $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an inch from the inside of the grids. A man might lose his balance and press against the grids with his hand and it thus might easily pass through up to the wrist. The down draft from a scutcher is not uniform.

Questioned by Mr. Dawson :—

If a man went inside the dust-chambers, he might use either hand for cleaning.

Questioned by Mr. Wacha :—

I cannot say who would be responsible to a Mill Manager for reporting the exact method in which any accident occurred.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia states :—

I am a Director of the Textile Mills Company. I consider our scutchers to be fully guarded and that it is impossible for any accident to occur through the opening of the dust-chamber door when the scutcher is working. It would be impossible for any one to get his fingers through the grid-bars from the lower side. In the Textile Mills the scutchers are stopped every hour and a half to allow of the cleaning of the dust-chambers. Sometimes it is necessary to open the doors to see the dampers. If an automatic fastener could be applied which would allow of the doors being opened as quickly as now, this would not cause any loss of time or production as compared with our present arrangement. The percentage loss of cotton dust in the blow room is about 18 per cent. Occasionally we have to clean out dust-chambers more than eight times in the day if the cotton is very dirty. I have no objection to a guard on the scutchers if the machines are not thereby stopped more often than they are now, but any automatic fastening that may be invented will take some time to operate. I would not object to any other arrangement for the safety of the operatives if it did not result in interference with the thorough cleaning of the machine and permitted a man to enter the dust-chamber. It depends on the nature of the cotton whether the men have to go into the chamber ; they have to go if it is a dirty class of cotton. There is no necessity during working hours for any cleaning down of the grid-bars. This is done once a week.

I have never seen any Scutcher doors bolted down in England where the Employers' Liability Act is in force. In Russia and Germany in which countries there is conscription and where special guards have been introduced to prevent operatives from intentionally injuring themselves in Machinery so as to escape conscription, I am informed by Messrs. Platt Bros. that no fastening in panel doors has been adopted. In England it is compulsory to stop machines when cleaning is going on.

Questioned by Mr. Dawson :—

You cannot depend on satisfactory cleaning always in India unless the man goes inside the dust-chamber. The damper can be seen from outside but it is necessary to inspect it from time to time to see that no cotton is adhering and interfering with the draught.

Questioned by Mr. Chambers :—

We use as many as 17 bars on our Scutchers for American cotton, 13 or 14 bars for dirty cotton. Our ordinary number is 15. A man would have to use considerable force to get his fingers through the bars when set as described above. The space between the feeder roller and the top grid-bar might admit a man's finger but the roller is revolving in the opposite direction and would tend to push his hand back. When working the roller is covered with cotton and the space is not so great as would appear from diagram of the machine. A man could not get more than the top joint of his finger injured in this space. I am not prepared to say whether a man could or could not intentionally force his fingers through the bars.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, states :—

I have had practical experience of cotton mills and know the working of Scutchers I have known an accident to occur through the grid-bars of a Scutcher. A man was cleaning the bars and his hand was caught in and cut off at the wrist. Each blade of the beater has cotton adhering to it when it is at work. The cotton acts as a buffer to the blow against a man's fingers and the shock would be insufficient to cut off the fingers on contact, by repeated blows the fingers would be gradually forced in until a larger bone such a wrist bone came into contact and then the hand would be cut off.

The speed of a feed roller on Scutcher machines is almost negligible compared with that of a beater and the fact of its revolving in an outward direction would not save a man's hand if it came in contact with the beater.

In the case of the Gold Mohur Mills I ordered the Manager to be prosecuted for failing to guard his Scutchers properly. I believe Mr. Chambers' circular was merely intended to call attention to Rule 21 under the Act.

Questioned by Mr. Dawson :—

I had not had occasion to issue any circular on the subject. I did not see any reason to issue a circular because the orders for guarding dust-chamber doors are distinctly included in the rules under the Act.

Questioned by Mr. Caroe :—

I think some latitude must be allowed when a new Act is introduced before it is enforced rigidly. I am aware that a circular relating to guards to Scutchers was passed in April 1911 by Mr. Haigh as Chief Inspector of Factories and that subsequently dust-chamber doors were excluded from the meaning of that circular. I do not agree with the propriety of their exclusion. I can't say whether Government did definitely intend to include the doors of dust-chambers in the term "doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines" as shown in Rule 21. The rules were sent to the Millowners' Association for opinion before being sanctioned. In view of the exclusion of the doors of dust chambers from the operation of the circular of 1911 it may be reasonable to suppose that they considered dust chamber doors to be excluded from the rule under the new Act. The circular was automatically cancelled by the introduction of the new rules. I was in Ahmedabad when the circular was issued and was not consulted before the Collector's letter was issued, conceding to the Millowners' Association that the circular was not intended to apply to dust chamber doors. I do not think that if Government intended any alteration to be made under the new rules to the existing

orders relating to guards on Scutchers, they would necessarily have definitely specified the dust-chamber door as also to be guarded. The rule as it now stands includes dust-chamber doors.

This closed the evidence.

26th November 1913.

(Sd.) E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

The Assessors are asked to give their opinions on the following questions :—

Are the dust-chamber doors of the Scutchers in the Textile Mills, doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines as defined in Rule 21 (vi) of the rules framed under the Act ?

If not, is it possible for an operative when cleaning out the dust-chamber to receive injuries to his fingers or hand by contact with the Scutcher beater through the grid-bars in Scutchers such as are used in the Textile Mills without such operative intentionally forcing his fingers or hand through these bars ?

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

No. F. I. 337 of 1913.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
28th November 1913.

Copy, with a copy of the proceedings, forwarded with compliments to Mr. D. E. Wacha with a request that he will furnish the undersigned with his written opinion on the points referred to above.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY, *1st December* 1913.

E. L. SALE, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

As requested in your memo. F. I. 337 of 1913, we have the honour to give you our opinion.

We do not consider the dust-chamber doors of Scutchers in the Textile Mills give access to any dangerous part of the machine as defined in Rule 21 (vi) of the rules framed under the Act.

We do not consider that an operative can be injured while cleaning out the dust-chamber, by his fingers or hand coming in contact with the Scutcher beater through the grid bars. The operative must force his fingers or hand through these bars before any injury can take place.—We have, etc.,

T. S. DAWSON.
D. E. WACHA.

ENCLOSURE III.

DECISION IN THE APPEAL OF THE TEXTILE MFG. CO., UNDER SECTION 50 OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

The order against which the appeal is laid is an order to secure the dust-chamber doors of the Scutchers in such a way that no operative can enter such chamber while the beater is working.

The Textile Manufacturing Company object to this order on the following grounds:—

That the dust-chamber doors are not doors such as those with which Rule 21 (vi) issued under the Factories Act by the Governor in Council deals, since the doors do not give access to any dangerous parts of the machine.

That the compliance with the order will result in a serious loss of production without adding to the safety of the operatives which, they contend, is provided for by the grid through which no operative can get his finger or fingers.

The Appellants have called evidence to show that in the way in which the bars of the grid are set on the Scutchers in the Textile Mills no operative could get his fingers through the bars so as to be in contact with the beater, even if he used force, and to show that stopping of the machines to open the dust chamber doors and clean out the dust would result in a loss of 7 minutes per each stoppage.

Mr. Chambers, the Factory Inspector, who issued the order, has produced accident reports to show that cases have occurred in other mills in which operatives have suffered injury through getting their fingers through the grid-bars and so being crushed by the scutcher beaters, he, therefore, contends that the dust chamber doors do give access to the beater which is a dangerous part of the scutcher.

The Textile Mills also draw attention to the fact that dust-chamber doors were specially exempted by the Chief Inspector of Factories in 1911, from a circular issued in that year requiring the covers and panel doors of openers and scutchers to be securely bolted down while the beaters or cylinders are working.

The Appellants contend that it is quite possible that accidents reported as caused through contact with Scutcher beaters from the dust-chamber really occurred through the injured men inserting their hands through the desk doors of the Scutchers.

The Assessors have been asked to state whether in their opinion the dust-chamber doors of scutchers such as are in use in the Textile Mills give access to any dangerous parts of the Machine, and

Whether it is in their opinion possible for an operative when cleaning out the dust-chamber to receive injuries to his fingers or hand by contact with the Scutcher beater through the grid-bars of such Scutchers without his intentionally forcing his fingers or hands through the bars.

The Assessors are of opinion that the doors in question do not give access to any dangerous parts of the scutchers and that an operative cannot injure himself in the manner specified without forcing his fingers or hand through the bars.

I agree generally with the Assessors on both these points. The term "Doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines" used in Rule 21 (vi) framed under Section 37 of the Act, implies to my mind that the doors are doors intended to give such access and that their opening at once renders possible contact with the dangerous parts of the machines.

The dust-chamber doors of scutchers are not intended to allow any access to the beaters of the scutchers and contact with the latter cannot be effected without the use of some degree of force by pressure between the grid-bars. The dangerous parts of the scutcher, namely, the beater may be accessible by means of the dust-chamber doors under certain conditions, namely, if some pressure on the grid-bars is used, but this fact does not entitle them to be held to be " doors which give access " unconditionally.

I hold therefore that the dust-chamber doors of a scutcher such as that used at the Textile Mills does not come under the definition of Rule 21 (vi) under the Indian Factories Act.

The Assessors have not stated whether in their opinion an operative cannot be injured through the grid-bars from the dust-chamber without intentionally forcing his fingers through the bars. I am of opinion however that it is quite possible for an operative to be injured in this way through accident. I see no reason to question the fact that the accidents reported as recently occurring in three other mills from the dust chamber, the operatives when cleaning along the grid bars pressing too hard and so getting their fingers in contact with the beater, did actually occur in the way stated. I cannot see why a man should report the accident as occurring in a different manner to that which it actually occurred whilst contact through the desk door could scarcely be confused with contact through the grid-bars in dust-chamber.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the Factory Inspector's order to the Textile Manufacturing Company to take steps to protect the men employed to clean out the dust-chambers of the scutchers from being injured through the grid-bars was justified.

As the dust chamber doors are not in my opinion, doors to which Rule 21 (vi) applies, it is not necessary that the doors should be secured by a self-locking apparatus which will render it impossible for the doors to be opened when the machine is working. This no doubt is the most effective manner of preventing the possibility of any such accidents.

The order appealed against is therefore modified to the following extent.

The entrance to the dust chambers of the scutchers must be guarded in such a way as to make it impossible for any part of the hand or arm of any operative who is cleaning out the dust-chamber from outside the door way to touch any part of the grid. The guards must be fitted within three months to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

10*th December* 1913.

(Sd.) E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY, 16*th December* 1913.

E. L. SALE, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPEAL.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the judgment passed by you in the matter of the above Appeal.

We have been instructed by our clients to address you on the subject of the said judgment.

Our clients note with satisfaction that you have held that the dust-chamber door of a Scutcher such as that used at our clients' Mills does not come under the definition of Rule 21 (vi) under the Indian Factories Act.

With every respect to yourself however our clients respectfully beg to take exception to the modification made by you in the order passed by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

We are instructed to submit in the first place that the modification in question is not a modification at all of the order of the Chief Inspector of Factories which was an order passed under rules made under Section 18 (1) (*c*) of the Act, seeing that the order as modified is an order under Section 18 (2) of the Act, and is therefore a fresh order altogether.

We are, therefore, instructed to enquire whether you will be prepared to withdraw the said order and in its place instruct the Chief Inspector of Factories to pass a similar order.

The matter is one of very great importance to our clients as we desire on their behalf to try and establish that the order now to be enforced conflicts with the provisions of Section 18 (3) of the Act, and is, therefore, *inter alia ultra vires* on that ground.

If the order is passed by the Chief Inspector of Factories, our clients will have an opportunity of appealing against the said order and giving the reasons for their objections to the said order, which they are now prevented from doing.—We have, etc.,

(Sd.) CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE.

No. F. I. 369 of 1913.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
18*th December* 1913.

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
SOLICITORS,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter, dated the 16th December 1913, I have the honour to inform you that I am not prepared to withdraw the order passed by me in the appeal of the Textile Manufacturing Company.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 11 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 7*th January* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

My Committee have had under their consideration the working of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, with rules made thereunder and passed by the local Government as notified in the *Government Gazette* of 15th May 1912, and have directed me to address you on the following points:—

(1) During the passage of the Bill through the Imperial Council and in all the various reports submitted by this Association to the Government of India, great stress was laid on the argument that the Factory Inspectors appointed under the Act should be experts and should have expert knowledge of mill machinery. This point was clearly emphasized by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey

Kt., during the debate in the Imperial Council. The argument was so sound in favour of technical experts that in the re-organization of the Factory Inspection Department, the Imperial Government fully recognized its importance by eliminating the control from the hands of an Assistant Collector of Bombay and placing at the head of affairs an expert now known as Chief Inspector of Factories. My Committee therefore viewed with misgiving the appointment to Acting Chief Inspector of Factories of an Inspector who has little, if any, knowledge of the working of mill machinery from practical experience. Under the circumstances, my Committee will deem it a favour if the Government of Bombay will be pleased to give them an assurance that the appointment of the Chief Inspector of Factories shall not again be filled even for a short time except by a technical expert possessing a working knowledge of mill machinery from practical experience.

(2) The second point, my Committee wish to draw the attention of the Government to, is the interpretation and use made by the Inspectors of Section 18, (2) in passing a number of orders in regard to the fencing of machinery. My Committee contend that the intention of Section 18 (2) was to give the Inspector powers for fencing any part of the machinery or the mill gearing which he might consider dangerous in any one particular and special case. This is evident from careful perusal of Section 18 (2). Yet under that Section and in contravention of Section 18 (1) (*c*) the Inspectors frequently pass wholesale orders applicable to all factories and not to any one specified point of danger in any one particular factory. My Committee respectfully contend that this is not in accordance with the intention of the Act, and is, in fact, a violation of the aforementioned section, and they trust that Government will be pleased to see their way to pass the necessary orders for restricting the actions of the Inspectors. Should any general orders for the fencing of machinery be considered necessary, applicable to all mills, they might, it is felt, be embodied in a rule as required by Section 18 (1) (*c*).

(3) The third point, my Committee wish to bring to the attention of the Government, is in regard to Rule 20 for fencing of Ring and Throstle Frames. Originally, in the draft rules submitted to the Association, it was proposed that wooden guards should be provided to fence these machines. My Committee drew the attention of Government to the fact that the then existing system of round iron guards, as suggested by former Factory Inspectors, was satisfactory, and had answered the purpose very well. Yet, presumably, at the instance of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Government without further consulting the Association brought in their present rules, requiring flat bars, which entailed on the Industry great expense and no compensating benefit. It is immaterial in a guard, whether it be made of round iron or flat iron. The main point is the area of section and the requisite strength may be obtained by either a round bar or a flat bar equally well. Without labouring the point any further, my Committee are of opinion that when the inspecting staff and the Association are at issue on any point, it might be submitted to outside independent expert opinion before Government are pleased to pass rules on the subject.

2. In submitting this matter for the favourable consideration of Government, I am to add that it is the desire of my Committee to do all in their power to facilitate the smooth working of the new Factory Act, and that their only object in placing the difficulties they labour under before Government is to effect this desired end.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 396 of 1914.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16*th January* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIAITON,

Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 11, dated the 7th instant, on the subject of the working of the Indian Factories' Act XII of 1911, and of the rules thereunder, and to state that it will be laid before Government.—I have, etc.,

J. M. ANTIA,
for Secretary to Government.

No. 40 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 6*th February* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to this Association's letter No. 11 of the 7th ultimo, my Committee have requested me to bring to the notice of the Governor in Council the following facts :—

2. In paragraph 2 of the said letter, reference was made to the manner in which Inspectors of Factories interpret Section 18, Sub-Section 2 of the Factories Act. Under this Section, Factory Inspectors have now ordered all Mills in Bombay (*a*) to provide nip guards for all the calenders in Weaving Mills, and (*b*) to have the panel doors of scutchers fastened.

3. It is felt that as these orders have been passed on all Mills in Bombay, they should not have been passed by the Factory Inspectors under Section 18, Sub-Section 2 of the Act, but that a rule under Section 18, Sub-Section 1 (*c*) of the Act should have been passed directing the adoption of the guards in question.

4. My Committee desire to draw the attention of Government to the fact that to the best of their knowledge and belief these guards are not required in England, where an Employers' Liability Act is in force nor in Russia and Germany where compulsory conscription is in force and where additional guards are required to prevent operatives from intentionally injuring themselves in machinery in order to avoid conscription.

5. With particular reference to (*b*) referred to in paragraph 2 hereof, my Committee desire to draw the attention of Government to the correspondence which passed in the year 1911 between this Association and the then Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. Sale, I.C.S. In that correspondence it was distinctly admitted by Mr. Sale that panel doors of scutchers did not give access to any dangerous part of the machine, and therefore did not require any fencing. My Committee are therefore more than surprised that the Inspectors of Factories should now have seen fit to issue orders to all Mills in Bombay requiring panel doors to be fenced under Section 18, Sub-Section 2.

6. The course adopted by the Inspectors of Factories has rendered it impossible for this Association to make any representations to Government on the subject prior to the passing of the order.

7. My Committee therefore hope that the prayer contained in paragraph 2 of their letter of the 7th January will meet with the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and that directions will be given to the Inspectors of Factories that should any general orders for fencing machinery be considered necessary, such orders should not be made by the Inspectors under Section 18, Sub-Section 2 of the Act, but that a rule under Section 18, Sub-Section 1 (*c*) of the Act will, in future, be passed, after the usual notice has been given in the *Government Gazette* and this Association consulted in the matter.

8. That the question upon which my Committee now address you is one of great importance to the Mill Industry in Bombay, will appear from the decision of Mr. Sale, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, in the appeal brought by the Textile Manufacturing Company, Ltd., against an order of the Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, directing the said Company to secure the panel doors of scutchers while the machine was working.

9. My Committee desire to draw the attention of Government to the following points arising out of this appeal which appear to them to be of exceeding importance :—

(*a*) The order directing the Textile Manufacturing Company, Ld., to lock the panel doors in question was made under Rule 21 (*vi*) to Section 18, Sub-Section 1 (*c*) of the Act. This rule was held by the Collector of Bombay not to be applicable.

(*b*) Nevertheless he purported to modify the order of the Inspector and to require the entrances of panel doors of scutchers to be guarded in such a way as to make it impossible for the hand or any part of the arm of an operative, who was cleaning the dust chamber from outside the door way, to touch any part of the grid.

10. The Collector thus substituted for an order of the Chief Inspector of Factories under Rule 21 (*vi*) to Section 18 (1) (*c*) of the Act an order under Section 18, Sub-Section 2 of the Act which Section is confined to cases in which the Inspector is of opinion that any part of the machinery would be dangerous if left unfenced.

11. My Committee further desire to submit that in passing the order in question the Collector, who is the District Magistrate for the Island of Bombay, acted *ultra vires* for the following reasons :—

(*a*) That the order of the Collector must be considered an original order, seeing that it was passed by him under a Section different to that under which the Inspector passed the order appealed against. By Notification 7296A, dated the 30th October 1912, the Governor in Council was pleased to declare that each District Magistrate (who is an Inspector under Sub-Section 3 of Section 4 of the said Act) should within the limits of his own district pass no original orders under Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 29 of the said Act, but should confine his orders under these Sections to the points to which the full-time Inspector of Factories appointed under Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 had already directed the attention of the owners of the Factories.

(*b*) The full-time Inspector of Factories had not drawn the attention of owners of Factories to Section 18, Sub-Section 2 of the Act, under which the Collector purported to pass his order.

(*c*) The Collector passed the said order against the advice of both the Assessors appointed in the appeal (one nominated by this Association and the other by Government), as will appear from a perusal of his judgment, particularly paragraph 15 thereof, and from the reply of the Assessors to the questions put to them. In this paragraph the Collector asserts that the Assessors have not

stated whether in their opinion an operative cannot be injured through the grid bars of dust chambers without intentionally forcing his fingers through the bars. My Committee are advised by the Assessor appointed by this Association that both the Assessors informed the Collector that they were of opinion no operative could be injured while cleaning out the dust chambers by his fingers or hand coming into contact with the scutcher beater through the grid bars.

(*d*) The Collector further says in his judgment that he does not see any reason to question the fact that the accidents reported as having occurred in three other mills through contact with the scutcher beater did actually occur in the way stated. In arriving at this conclusion the Collector in the first place disregarded the opinion of the Assessors that such an accident was impossible.

12. My Committee further desire to point out that in accepting the reports in question, the Collector—so it seems to them—disregarded the rules of evidence. The Acting Chief Inspector of Factories produced the said reports but called no evidence to prove them or to testify to the fact that such accidents had actually occurred, and when called upon by the Appellants to produce such evidence stated he was not able to do so. It is therefore believed that the Collector was in error in admitting the reports in question as evidence.

13. I am to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will call for the papers in the appeal in question and will pass such further orders modifying the order of the Collector as may seem desirable.

14. My Committee are apprehensive that the right to appeal against the orders of Factory Inspectors given by Section 50 of the Act, upon which the Mill Industry has hitherto placed great reliance, will become practically valueless, if the Collector of Bombay feels justified in passing orders contrary to the advice given to him by the Assessors appointed under the Act. It is submitted that the Assessors appointed to guide the Collector on technical points, they being experts, are fully acquainted with the working of mill machinery. It is also submitted that it must have been the intention of the Legislature, when providing that the Collector should hear appeals with Assessors to ensure that appellants should have the benefit of expert knowledge. If the Collector however feels justified, without, as it seems to my Committee, any adequate reason in brushing aside the technical advice given him by the Assessors, the confidence hitherto felt by the Mill Industry will be considerably shaken.

15. Under Rule 2 (*d*) to the said Act the Government of Bombay have appointed the Collector of Bombay as a District Magistrate to hear appeals against the orders of Factory Inspectors. My Committee are of opinion, seeing that the Factory Inspection Department is under the supervision of the Collector of Bombay, that the position in which the Collector is thus placed is an invidious one. I am therefore to request that Rule 2 (*d*) should be amended by appointing the Chief Presidency Magistrate to hear appeals from Factory Inspectors under the Act.

16. In conclusion, my Committee request me to repeat that it is their desire to do all in their power to facilitate the smooth working of the new Factory Act, and it is with this object in view that they venture to approach His Excellency the Governor in Council, trusting that the difficulties herein set forth may be carefully considered and, if possible, removed. I am also to add that if His Excellency the Governor wishes it, a small Sub-Committee will be pleased to wait on His Excellency further to explain matters.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 1424.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21*st February* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 40, dated the 6th February 1914, on the subject of the working of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, and of the rules thereunder and to state that it will be laid before Government.—I have, etc.,

J. M. ANTIA,
for Secretary to Government.

Appendix D-4.

Certificates granted to Children under Section 7.

No. F.I./262 of 1913.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *5th September* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

It has been represented to me by the Certifying Surgeon under the Indian Factories Act that children frequently inform him that their certificates granted under Section 7 of the Act have been detained in the office of the mill formerly employing them and that therefore they require a duplicate of the original certificate. This matter was brought by me to the attention of the owners of factories in my circular, dated 15th January 1913. As, however, the practice of detaining the children's certificates appears still to continue in some mills, I have the honour to inquire whether your Committee would raise any objection to the alteration of Section 23(a) of the Indian Factories Act so that it should close with the words " and while at work carries such certificate."

2. This alteration would make it compulsory on every child to wear the certificate granted under Sections 7 or 8 of the Act whilst at work. In the Ahmedabad Mills this practice is general, the certificate being placed in a small tube tied to the neck of each child, and it is understood that no objections to this practice have been raised.

3. Apart from the hardship to the child if his or her certificate is detained in the factory office against his or her will, it often happens that a child instead of applying for his certificate back from the mill, will try and get a new certificate under the same or an assumed name and on this account too much extra examination work is thrown on the Factory Surgeon which could be obviated if the child was compelled by law to carry the certificate on his person when at work in a factory.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

CIRCULAR.

No. F.I./17 of 1913.

The attention of Managers of Factories is called to the fact that each certificate granted under Section 7 of the Factories Act to a child working in their respective factories is the property of the individual child to which it applies and not of the factory in which such child is employed. The certificate, if deposited in the Factory Office, must be returned to the child to whom it belongs, when such child ceases to be employed in the factory.

2. In cases where a child leaves without notice and the certificate cannot be so returned, the certificate should be forwarded to the Certifying Surgeon after the lapse of one month from the date on which the child to which it relates ceases to work in the factory.

3. When certificates are deposited in the Factory Office, the Manager of the factory should see that they are filed in a manner convenient for inspection.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY, 15*th January* 1913.

No. F. 1/18 OF 1913.

Copy forwarded to the Manager, _____ Mill, for information.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 15th January 1913.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 282 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th November* 1913.

E. L. SALE, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. E./F./262, dated 5th September 1913, in connection with the certificates granted to children under the Indian Factories Act. I am to state in reply that my Committee understand that the section of the Act to which you refer was only passed after very careful consideration and they are, therefore, of opinion that fresh difficulties would arise if the section were altered as suggested by you. Under the circumstances they much regret they are unable to support your proposed amendment of Section 23 (*a*) of the Act referred to.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. F.I./348 of 1913.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, 7th December 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reference to your letter No. 282, dated 17th November 1913, I am directed by Government to inquire what is the nature of the difficulties which your Association apprehend would arise if Section 23 (*a*) of the Indian Factories Act were amended so as to make it

compulsory for all children to wear their certificates when at work. The system is adopted in the Ahmedabad Mills and no difficulties appear to have arisen there.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 5 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th January* 1914.

E. L. SALE, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your No. F.I./348, dated 7th ultimo, in connection with the certificates granted to children under the Indian Factories Act.

2. I am to state in reply that one of the difficulties, which my Committee apprehend would arise if Section 23 (*a*) was amended as suggested, is the possible loss of the certificates entrusted to the care of minors and the trouble to Millowners that would ensue if they sought to employ these children. Further it is understood that the members of the Factory Commission, when at Ahmedabad, found that the certificates worn by certain children did not actually belong to the wearers; and from enquiries made on the spot it appeared that the boys throw off their tin cases at night or at bath time and as several children live in one chawl, one case was secured when required by each child who might or might not choose the case containing his own certificate.

3. If it be considered desirable that each boy should possess a mark of identity, it is suggested that badges be given showing the number of the child's certificate; the badge could be checked by the Inspector in the office of the mill when necessary. My Committee submit that children between the ages of 9 and 12 years cannot be said to be capable of taking proper care of their certificates, and further there is the possibility of a boy handing over his certificate to another boy who cannot be passed by the Inspector; the real owner then applying to the Mill Manager for another certificate on the plea that he has lost the original. This could not happen if certificates remained in the mill office and if a badge was given to each child to be worn when at work.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix E.

Education of Factory Children.

No. 4115.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 29*th May* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that Government propose to appoint a Committee generally to examine the question of the education of factory children and in particular —

(1) to consider and report on the possibility of arranging for the education of all children employed in factories,

(2) to suggest the measures necessary to give effect to the Committee's recommendations, and

(3) to report upon whom, primarily, the responsibility for and cost of giving effect to the Committee's recommendations should be imposed.

2. Government are desirous that your Association should be represented on the proposed Committee by two members who may be prominent Millowners of Bombay, and I am to express a hope that the wishes of Government in this respect will be complied with by your Association.

3. I am to request that the names of the nominees selected by you may be communicated to Government at an early date.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 148 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th June* 1913.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 4115, dated the 29th ultimo, regarding the proposal to appoint a Committee to examine the question of the education of factory children, I am desired to state that my Committee have appointed, in compliance with Government's request, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., to represent this Association on the proposed Committee.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 4979.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *7th July* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 148, dated the 7th June 1913, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Government Resolution No. 4996, dated the 7th July 1913, appointing a committee to examine the question of the education of children employed in factories.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

Scheme for the education of children employed in factories.

No. 4996.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *7th July* 1913.

Read :—

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Education (Education), No. 783, dated the 2nd April 1912.

Letter to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education), No. 7762, dated the 16th November 1912.

RESOLUTION.—With a view to a further and more thorough discussion of the question of the education of children employed in factories, the Governor in Council has consulted the the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and, with the co-operation of these bodies, has decided to refer the matter to a Committee consisting of their representatives and others. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen :—

The Director of Public Instruction—*Chairman.*
The Collector of Bombay,
The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David, Baronet,
The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Baronet, C.I.E.,
The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Knight, C.I.E.,
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Knight,
Mr. D. E. Wacha,
The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency (who will be Secretary to the Committee),
} *Members.*

2. The Committee is requested to examine generally the question of the education of factory children and more particularly to—

(1) consider and report on the possibility of arranging for the education of all children employed in factories ;

(2) suggest the measures necessary to give effect to their recommendation ;

(3) report upon whom primarily the responsibility for, and cost of, the execution of such measures should be imposed.

3. It is suggested that the Committee should, if possible, meet during the months of July and August, and the Governor in Council will be glad if their report can be submitted so as to reach him in September.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Education (Education), No. 783, dated the 2nd April 1912 :—

"I am directed to address you on the education of factory children. Enquiries were made in Education Department letter Nos. 525-529, dated the 18th of April 1911, from five* local Governments, as to the steps taken to carry out the recommendations contained in paragraphs 89-91 of the Report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1908. The replies show that while local Governments are alive to the importance of the questions and are concerting or taking practical action, the results hitherto achieved in several provinces are disappointing. The Government of India therefore desire to emphasise the opportunity afforded by the distribution of the present education grant of 50 lakhs of rupees for pushing on the schemes which local Governments have devised to remove illiteracy among children employed in factories.

* Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

"2. To this end, the establishment of educational institutions for plantations and factories is mentioned in the Education Department letter No. 378-384, dated the 13th

February 1912, as a deserving object in connection with the grants now allotted for elementary education. The present communication will not deal with plantation schools. It is believed that the Governments of the tea-producing provinces are taking action in this matter, to the success of which it is hoped that these grants will conduce. Again, cotton *ginning factories* and jute presses are scattered and employ but few children, and there are other manufactures in which only skilled labourers are found. It is rather upon the large centres of industry where considerable numbers of children are employed in such places as cotton spinning and weaving and jute mills that efforts may usefully be directed. Statistics are appended to this letter based on the figures for these two industries.

"3. The Government of India are inclined to agree with the opinion of the Commission that the best solution of the problem lies in special schools opened at suitable centres, close to the factories. The success of such schools can best be secured by the co-operation of the millowners. And it is thought that here, as has been found in the case of tea-plantations, the management may be of various kinds to suit local conditions and the feelings of the employers upon the subject. In some centres, Municipal schools may be found suitable; in others, the employers may prefer to manage schools with or without aid, either capital or recurring. The Commission suggested a short course of two hours daily repeated twice a day for the benefit of each set of half-timers. And such an arrangement, especially where the employers manage their own schools, is likely to facilitate a certain amount of enforcement of attendance if the employers consider this desirable. Both employers and pupils are more likely to appreciate the instruction if it receives a practical bent by the introduction of drawing and the use of hand tools in the higher stages.

"4. I am now to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be informed not later than the 1st November next of the progress made in this respect, whether the suggestions contained in the preceding paragraph have been found practical, what are the numbers of children employed in factories in the province and how many of these are undergoing education. In addition to the figures appended to this letter, there may be children employed in other industries, such as the leather industry, who should be taken into consideration. The Government of India will also be glad to learn of the schemes set on foot or in contemplation for the education of factory children, and the actual or estimated cost of the establishment and maintenance of such schools. The matter is one in which the Government of India are anxious that progress should not be postponed or hampered by lack of funds.

Statistics of persons employed in Cotton and Jute Mills for 1909-10.

	Average daily number of persons employed.														
	In Cotton Mills.					In Jute Mills.					Grand Total.				
	Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women	Young persons	Children.	Total.
Bombay	104,219	30,210	12,644	8,555	155,628	..	..	..	..	..	104,219	30,210	12,644	8,555	155,628

Letter to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education), No. 7762 dated the 16th November 1912 :—

"I am directed to refer to paragraph 4 of Mr. Sharp's letter No. 783, dated the 2nd April 1912, in which the Government of India ask to be informed of the progress made in this Presidency in respect of any special measures that may have been undertaken for the education of children employed in factories, and of the extent to which such children are at the present moment receiving education.

"2. With regard to the first of these two questions I am to state that in the case of Bombay, the matter was, as reported in Mr. Robertson's letter No. 2751, dated the 6th May

1911, already under reference to the Municipal Corporation. The Schools Committee of this body, after collecting certain information and communicating with the owners of the principal mills, appointed a special committee to consider and report on the question. This committee presented an *ad interim* report in May last, in which they pointed out that the schools recently established at convenient centres in Parel and other Factory quarters had not been successful in attracting factory children owing to the absence of arrangements suited to their special requirements. The committee considered that the best arrangement was for each factory to maintain its own school which would admit of the necessary pressure being put on the children to attend it, but that, in order to provide for cases where the millowners declined to maintain their own schools, special schools should be provided by the Corporation in consultation with the owners, towards the cost of which the latter would be invited to contribute. They proposed to address the millowners accordingly.

"3. Subsequently, in August last, the committee presented a further report in which they stated that, out of the 75 mills situated in Bombay, 17 had already made arrangements for the education of the children employed by them, two more were about to undertake the same step, and two had expressed their readiness to contribute towards the cost of special schools. On behalf of some of the other mills it was contended that, in the absence of legal power for enforcing compulsory attendance, it was useless to expect the children to attend the mills, experiments in the direction of purely voluntary schools having proved failures, while attempts to exercise pressure on the children resulted in the latter leaving the mill and seeking employment elsewhere. In respect of certain other mills it was reported that the terms of their articles of association precluded the expenditure of their funds on the education of their employés.

"4. The committee stated their conclusion that no substantial advance in the education of factory children was possible unless the millowners provided their own schools on their premises suited to the special requirements of their employés. At the same time they decided to open experimentally a few special schools for a period of six months and to watch the results.

"5. In the meantime, on receipt of the letter from the Government of India, the Bombay Government had addressed the Bombay Millowners' Association direct, inviting an expression of their views on the proposals contained in that letter. The Association replied that the execution of this proposals presented considerable difficulties and could only be carried out if education were made compulsory.

"6. As regards Ahmedabad, the principal mofussil factory centre of this Presidency, the Collector, who was in communication on the question with both the municipality and the local Millowners' Association, reported in June 1911, that the former were ready to open a special school for factory children in the centre of the factory quarter, but that the Association were unwilling to co-operate, preferring to await the results of any special measures that might be adopted in Bombay. Eventually, however, the municipality decided to open a special school at their own expense, although the Association had declared themselves unable to give any information as to the probable attendance from the several factories. The school was opened in July last, and the hours of attendance were fixed in consulation with the millowners. The opening attendance was 125, but since then it has rapidly dwindled and now stands at only 20. The Association have been addressed on the subject in a communication urging upon them the desirability of engaging themselves to employ in their mills those children only who attend at the school. The municipality are reported to be considering a system of attendance scholarships.

"7. At Sholapur two of the five factories have school arrangements of their own. At Amalner, in the East Khandesh District, the local Municipality has opened a special school for factory hands and boys. In the two mills on the Gokak Falls in the Belgaum District, schools have been opened on the premises. No special arrangements exist in connection with the factories in the Broach, Thana, Poona, Dharwar and Hyderabad districts which are the only others in the Bombay Presidency in which children are regularly employed in any number.

"8. As regards the question of the extent to which factory children are at present receiving education, I am to state that, in Bombay City, out of 3,663 children who are registered as working in the spinning and weaving factories, 1,122 are reported to be receiving some form of literary education on the factory premises. In most cases the time-keepers superintend the children's lesson, but in a few instances special teachers have been engaged. In the case of the mofussil it appears that, taking into account only the districts of Ahmedabad and those referred to in the last preceding paragraph, the total number of children regularly employed in factories is 8,266, of whom 412 are in receipt of education.

"9. With regard to the question of the education of children employed in industries other than those of cotton spinning and weaving, I am to say that, in Bombay City, the number of such children is not sufficiently large to render practicable the provision of special schools for their instruction, while in Ahmedabad and other centres there are no industries other than the above which employ children of school-going age in any number.

"10. On the question of the cost of the establishment and maintenance of special factory schools, I am to state that the annual cost of the Ahmedabad school is Rs. 552. The information in respect of the special schools established by the Bombay Corporation is not yet available but will be communicated shortly. It will be seen that in neither case does any part of the cost fall directly on provincial revenues. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to report what portion of the assignment of 6½ lakhs made by the Government of India for the promotion of popular education he proposes to set aside for expenditure on the establishment of special schools. His report is still awaited.

"11. In conclusion, I am to state that in the opinion of the Governor in Council the active co-operation of the millowners is essential to the success of any scheme for promoting education among children employed in factories, and that the opening of special schools in factory centres is of little use unless the millowners are prepared to put pressure on their juvenile employés to induce them to attend the schools. This at present they seem, with certain few exceptions, to be unwilling to do, with the result that, so far, very little progress has been made in the direction desired. It is possible, however, that their present reluctance might be overcome if a system of liberal grants-in-aid were instituted for the maintenance of schools managed by the owners themselves. Such schools appear to offer the best guarantee that attendance at them will be general and regular. The Bombay Government propose to examine further this aspect of the case, and also to consider whether it will be feasible to arrange that education of children employed in factories be made compulsory by law. The Government of India will be further addressed on this point. The Governor in Council has already expressed in full his views in regard to the political injustice involved in the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill; but he sees no objection to the application of compulsion in industrial centres, provided that the whole additional cost is borne by the town in which it is enforced."

Appendix F.

Hours of work for "Half-Timers."

9, BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, *15th August* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee for the Education of Factory children to ascertain from your Association if the Millowners of Bombay would be prepared to universally adopt a system of double sets of half-timers instead of, what now usually prevails, the plan of arranging sets for six hours continuous work.

This Committee is primarily of opinion that any attempt at providing education for half-timers will be difficult, if not actually futile, unless it can be arranged that these workers are kept under the control of Mills for the greater part of the day, thus removing the facility which might otherwise exist for taking up occupation in a second concern.

It is believed that this double set system whereby two sets work alternately for 3 hours until they have put in the statutory 6 hours, is already employed with success in several Bombay Mills, so that its general adoption might be arranged without causing inconvenience or disorganising child labour in any way.—I am, etc.,

W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS,
Secretary,
Factory Children Education Committee.

No. 283 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th November* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
FACTORY CHILDREN EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
9, Bank Street, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 15th August 1913, enquiring whether the Millowners of Bombay are prepared to universally adopt a system of double sets of half-timers instead of the one which now prevails.

In reply I am to state that members have been circularised in this connection and from the replies received it would appear that the majority are in favour of the proposal.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix G.

Amendment of Fire Tariffs and inspection of Electrical Installations in Mills.

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY, 4*th July* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to enclose copy of the correspondence we have had with L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., on the subject of inspection fees for electrical installations. The subject being one of great importance to all users of electric current for the Mills, we trust your Committee will take the necessary steps to get the fees for the inspection of electrical installations reduced to a reasonable scale.

In the present tariff, the rates are based on the number of motors only, irrespective of their capacity. This absolutely debars the local Mills from adopting the system of "individual drive" for their machines, which has of late been as strongly advocated as "group drive." Without entering into the merits or demerits of either system, we only want to point out what a tremendous difference it makes in the inspection charges when it is considered that for a weaving shed containing a thousand looms, the same number of motors is required for individual drive of the looms.

Then again, there is the question of annual inspection fees to which, also, we demur. Once that the Fire Insurance Association has charged for the original inspection, there should be no charge for the annual inspection. Such inspection comes within the round of duties of the Association Inspector, and as such, should be paid for by the Association and not by the insured.

We also beg to draw your attention to that part of the correspondence wherein we have touched upon the question of fees for the inspection of additions and alterations.

We trust that the points we have mentioned will convince the Committee of your Association of the urgent necessity of a thorough revision of the inspection fees, and that they will take action as early as possible, on behalf of the Mills using electric power.—Yours faithfully,

TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th June* 1913.

THE LOCAL MANAGER,
L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

Svadeshi Mills, Coorla—Electric Power Installation.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of our letter of the 6th instant, we are directed to advise that the fee for the inspection of the above installation has been fixed by the Committee at Rs. 150.

We shall be glad to have your cheque for the amount.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY, 20*th June* 1913.

MESSRS. TATA SONS & CO.,
AGENTS, THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

Svadeshi Mills, Coorla—Electric Power Installation.

DEAR SIRS,

We beg to hand you herewith a copy of letter we have received from our local Association in connection with the above installation and shall be glad to receive your cheque for Rs. 150 being fee for the inspection of same.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.)
Local Manager.

THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *2nd July* 1913.

THE LOCAL MANAGER,
L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 20th instant, giving cover to a letter, dated the 18th ultimo, from the Secretaries of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association.

We note that for the "Original inspection" of our 10 individual motors of 8 H. P. each driving 10 separate Ring Frames, your Committee has fixed a fee of Rs. 150. We should feel obliged if you will inform us on what scale these charges are fixed. Your latest 'Fire Tariffs' only give the information that "for Power Installation the inspection fee for not more than 10 motors will not be less than Rs. 100." We maintain that for such low H. P. motors a fee of even Rs. 100 is high and the sum charged is out of all proportion.

We would also draw your attention to the general questions involved in the point under discussion. Till last year the tariff books mentioned the maximum (not exceeding Rs. 100), payable for the inspection of electrical installations, and this enabled the insured to realise their position. In your latest tariffs it is the minimum charges for inspection fees that are fixed, leaving the Inspectors or your Association free to charge any higher sum at their discretion, so that the Millowners are practically at their mercy in the matter of the inspection fees.

Another feature introduced in the latest tariff, and which was not in existence till last year, is the *annual* inspection, and the fees in connection therewith, which means an additional burden on the insured. If you deem it necessary to hold an annual inspection of the electrical installations, we do not see why the insured should be made to pay for it. There is no charge for the general inspection of our Mills by the Association's Inspectors. Why, then, should there be an exception in the case of electrical installations? We, moreover, maintain that when there is an annual inspection of our Electrical Installation, by Government, further inspection by your Association, if charged to us, is an unnecessary burden.

We have further to draw your attention to that part of your Fire tariff wherein you state that "in cases of additions and/or alterations, same must be notified as provided and fees for their inspection will then be fixed by the Committee, but in no case shall the fee be less than Rs. 20 in Bombay and Rs. 40 in the Mofussil." You must be fully aware that in existing installations, particularly installations for Light, a few alterations and additions have to be made at times to suit circumstances. For instance, we want to add about 9 lamps in the Folding Room, to be tapped from the existing Distribution Board of light in the Weaving Shed. Are we to understand that in this case, too, we have to write to your Committee and pay inspection fee of Rs. 20 and over for a work costing about Rs. 50? If such be really the case the sooner the Committee of your Association amends the rule the better.

We have therefore to ask you to be good enough to lay these points before the committee for their serious consideration.

In the meantime we pay your bill under protest, and beg to hand you herewith our cheque for Rs. 150.

In this connection we beg to mention that we have obtained from Messrs. Siemen Brothers eight '0·6 H. P.' motors, to be attached to eight looms, one to each, at a total cost of about Rs. 990. We want to fix the motors in position in about a month's time. In the meantime, will you please let us know what the inspections fees will be in this case?

We are sending a copy of this letter to the Bombay Millowners' Association for their consideration.—Your faithfully,

(Sd.) TATA, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY, 22*nd July* 1913.

MESSRS. TATA, SONS & Co.,
AGENTS, THE SVADESHI MILLS Co.,
Bombay.

Svadeshi Mills, Coorla—Electric Power Installation.

DEAR SIRS,

Enclosed we beg to hand you a copy of letter we have received from the Bombay Fire Insurance Association in reply to yours of the 3rd instant.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.)
Local Manager.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st July*, 1913.

THE LOCAL MANAGER,
L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.,
Bombay.

Svadeshi Mills, Coorla—Electric Power Installation.

DEAR SIR,

The copy of a letter addressed to you by Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., and enclosed with yours of the 3rd instant, has been placed before our Committee.

We are directed to state in reply thereto —

1. That the scale of charges for inspection of installations by the Association's Electrical Inspector are fixed by the amount of time and trouble which has to be expended on such inspections with a minimum fee laid down for each class of risk.

2. That the " Inspectors " of the Association to whom reference is made in paragraph 3 are not consulted in the matter of fees. Fees are fixed by the Committee of the Association.

3. That in the case of the inspection of Mills by the Association's Inspectors of Fire Extinguishing Appliances, a benefit is provided for Insurance Companies—and Millowners—in the shape of fire extinguishing appliances, for which, provided they are kept in order, a reduction of premium is given in the shape of a discount. For this benefit the Association provides experts in the Inspectors to see that the appliances are kept in such order as to warrant that discount.

In the case of the Inspection of the Electrical Installation, there is no benefit provided, rather is there an additional risk for which, unless an extra charge were made on the rates already provided, it would be impossible to provide an inspector to see that the installations are kept in a condition commensurate with the rates.

If an inspector were not provided the additional rates for electric lighting would have to be increased, and it has been thought most beneficial to all not to increase those rates, if possible.

We are directed to add in this connection that this is the first objection which has been raised in respect of such installations and that it has hitherto been considered that the additional protection given by the appointment of an Electrical Inspector was most welcome to all concerned.

4. That in respect of "additions and/or alterations," provided that these are not too extensive and full particulars of same are submitted to the Committee, same will be allowed, pending inspection at as early a date as possible, on advice from the Electrical Inspector that the details appear in order. If, on inspection, they were found in order, and only such as are preferred to, no charge would be made.

5. In respect of "Motors" Installations we are directed to say that if same are to be put in piecemeal, rendering necessary many visits by the Inspector, it is natural that higher charges should be made.

In the particular case of the new eight "0·6 H. P." Motors to which reference is made in para. 7 we are to say that in view of the fact that the Inspector will have to go to the Mill again to see that the requirements mentioned in his report of the 31st May 1913 have been carried out, the Committee have fixed a fee of Rs. 25 only.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 210 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th September* 1913.

THE SECRETARIES,
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to address you in connection with certain correspondence which has recently passed between your Association and the Svadeshi Mills Co., Ld., on the subject of electrical installation inspections, and alterations in the Fire Tariffs.

2. My Committee do not wish to comment on the specific cases cited in the said correspondence, but they feel the principle involved is of sufficient importance to the mill industry generally as to justify their approaching you direct in this matter with the following suggestions.

3. Several complaints have arisen in connection with the frequent changes that are made in your "Fire Tariff" without previous reference to this Association or to individual members. In this connection I am to state that when the Local or Imperial Governments contemplate any innovations which have important bearing upon the Mill industry, the opinion of this Association is usually invited before any definite course of action is embarked upon, and my Committee submit that a similar procedure on the part of your Association would be very beneficial. Millowners would thereby be given due notice of any contemplated changes in your Tariff and my Committee would be in a position to submit to you the views of the body they represent with regard to the proposed changes.

Another point to which I am to draw your attention is that, in fixing the inspection fees of motors, your Committee have, perhaps, not taken into consideration the system now in vogue in some mills of driving individual machines by motors of so low a power as one-half horse power. For example, a loom shed of 1,000 looms driven by individual motors would require 1,000 motors of from one-half to one horse power; this would obviously subject the mill to

an enormous expense at the inspection rates now obtaining. If the same number of looms were driven by one powerful motor, the inspection fee would be Rs. 25 only. I may add that the individual drive system is becoming more and more general.

5. In the third place, my Committee would call your attention to the question of charging the mills with fees for the inspection of Electrical Installations, and in this respect they support the contention of the Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd. As matters now stand, your Association make no charge for the *general* inspection of mills; but in the case of electrical installations an exception is made on the ground that if this procedure were not followed, the insurance rates would have to be increased. If an inspection of electrical installations by your staff is necessary in addition to the usual Government inspection, my Committee would suggest that the system in force in Lancashire might be followed with advantage, namely, that no extra premium should be charged for Electro-Textile Installations by the Insurance Companies and that the cost of inspection should be covered in the premium.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 12*th November* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are directed to refer to your favour No. 210 of 1913 of date 5th September last and to state that the subject thereof has had the careful consideration of our Committee and the reply has been delayed as matters closely connected therewith were under reference to London.

We are now to inform you in reply to your suggestions :—

(1) that our Committee cannot promise to make known to your Committee any changes which might be proposed in the Tariffs which control the insurance of Mills, but they would be pleased to have the assistance of your Committee at all times on matters which they consider would be of value to them in dealing with questions in connection with the insurance of Mills.

(2) that the question of fees for inspection of electrical installations, particularly those for Motors is one which is still having the earnest consideration of our Committee, and it is hoped before long that with the experience gained they will be able to introduce a scale which will be suitable to all concerned.

(3) that in connection with your statement that our "Association make no charge for the *general* inspection of Mills," we presume you refer to the inspection of Fire Extinguishing Appliances by the two Inspectors of Fire Extinguishing Appliances employed by our Association.

In this connection we would point out that installations are put in at the expense of the Mills and maintained by them and provide a protection to them and a benefit to the Insurance Companies. The Insurance Companies through our Association employ Inspectors to see that these Appliances are kept in order so that the protection to the Mills and the benefit to the Insurance Companies is maintained.

The case of electrical installations is not analogous, and our Committee are of opinion that under the present circumstances, it would not be advisable to charge an extra premium as

suggested by you in place of a scale of fees for individual or class inspections. Later on a change in this direction might be desirable and the matter will be kept in view by our Committee.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 6 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th January* 1914.

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 12th November 1913, in connection with electrical installation inspections and alterations in the Fire Tariffs.

2. My Committee observe that your Association is not prepared to consult with them when any changes in the Tariffs are under consideration and they therefore instruct me to state that as the idea underlying their proposal was to suggest a course of procedure which would ensure mutual satisfaction in these matters, it is much to be regretted that the proposal was not more favourably received.

3. As regards fees for inspection of electrical installations, I am to state that Millowners generally are quite satisfied with the protection afforded by the Government inspections and if the members of your Association are of opinion that further precautionary measures are needed in their own interests, the expenses of such inspections should as a matter of course be borne by the Insurance Companies.

4. I am also to add that my Committee did not suggest that an extra premium should be charged for Electro-Textile Installations; on the contrary in the 1st para. of their letter, dated the 5th September 1913, it was clearly stated that the system in force in Lancashire might be followed with advantage, namely, that no extra premium should be charged for these installations by the Insurance Companies and that the cost of inspection should be covered in the premium.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th January* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6 of the 6th instant on the subject of inspection of electrical installations in Mills, and to say that its contents have been noted by our Committee.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Appendix H.

Import Duty on Tallow.

No. 203 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 28*th August* 1913.

M. M. S. GUBBAY, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the difficulty experienced by Millowners in obtaining from the Factory Inspector the certificates required in connection with rebate on Tallow, because of the marks on the empty casks having become illegible or nearly so.

2. It is respectfully contended that it is impossible to prevent the partial obliteration of marks on casks of Tallow by reason of the very nature of their contents. The grease invariably percolates through the wooden casks and the consequence is that when they are rolled for any distance, dust and dirt generally must adhere.

3. As a way out of the difficulty it has been the practice in certain mills, on the arrival of a shipment, to nail to such casks as have no marks visible, a thick cardboard ticket bearing the number according to the invoice. This appears to my Committee to be a procedure which might reasonably be expected to meet with the approval of Factory Inspectors but such apparently is not the case.

4. My Committee will much appreciate any assistance you can render them in this matter and if it is not possible to accord sanction to the procedure referred to in the last paragraph, it is hoped another system will be devised which will enable Millowners to recover the rebate due on their various consignments even if the marks are indistinct or wholly illegible.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

R.S.R. No. 3676 of 1913.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 10*th September* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 203 of the 28th August 1913, I have the honour to say that the matter is under consideration and a further communication will be made in due course.—I have, etc.,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

R. S. R. No. 3676 of 1913.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *24th September* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. R. S. R. 3676 of the 10th September, I have the honour to inform you that inquiries show that in many cases the obliteration of marks on casks of tallow is due to the handling of the casks between the Docks and the Mills or handling at the Mills. The difficulties to which you draw attention would be remedied by requiring manufacturers to paint the marks on the casks or to stencil them on the casks in a more reliable and permanent medium.—I have, etc.,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

No. 253 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *13th October* 1913.

M. M. S. GUBBAY, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter R. S. R. 3676, dated 24th ultimo, regarding the obliteration of marks on casks of tallow. My Committee desire to point out that the marking of these casks in the manner you suggest is not within the control of millowners, and they therefore again respectfully request that approval be accorded to the practice now obtaining in certain mills of nailing to such casks as have no marks visible, a thick cardboard ticket bearing the number of the cask according to the invoice.

2. I am to add that, failing this, the members of this Association are quite prepared to carry out any other practical suggestion that may be put forward.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

R. S. R. No. 3676 of 1913.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *17th October* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 253, dated the 13th instant, regarding the obliteration of marks on casks of tallow, I have the honour to state that I am unable to accept the proposal now made by you, and that the only suggestion I can offer is that made in my letter R. S. R. No. 3676, dated the 24th ultimo.—I have, etc.,

P. ECCLES,
For Collector of Customs.

No. 275 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th November* 1913.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. R. S. R. 3676, dated 17th ultimo, regarding the obliteration of marks on casks of tallow, and to request that a period of six months may be granted to enable the members of this Association to ascertain from the manufacturers whether they can so mark these casks in future as to preclude the possibility of total or partial obliteration.

In the meantime, I am further to request that the usual rebate be allowed on proof being furnished by means of the cardboard attached to the casks as explained in my letter of the 13th ultimo.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

R. S. R. No. 3676 of 1913.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *7th November* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 275, dated the 5th current, and to say that a reply will be sent in a few days.—I have, etc.,

P. ECCLES,
For Collector of Customs.

R. S. R. No. 3676 of 1913.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *21st November* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of this Office letter R. S. R. No. 3676, dated the 7th instant, I have the honour to state that I regret that I am unable to accede to the request that a period of six months should be granted for the purpose of enabling Members of your Association to communicate with manufacturers regarding the marking on casks of tallow. In cases in which the marks and numbers on casks at the time of importation appear not to be sufficiently indelible, importers will however be permitted to re-mark the casks in an indelible manner under Customs supervision before clearance, and I trust that this arrangement will meet the requirements of your Association.—I have, etc.,

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

No. 299 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December* 1913.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. R. S. R. 3676 of the 21st ultimo, and to convey to you the best thanks of my Committee for the concession granted by you in regard to the marking of casks of tallow.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix I.

Import Duty on Resin Size.

R. S. R. No. 2516 of 1913.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *7th May* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 34, dated the 6th February 1913, I have the honour to inform you that in the circumstances stated in the letter the Government of India have decided that resin size imported by weaving mills in India should not be exempted from the payment of Customs duty.—I have, etc.,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

Appendix J.

Exemption of certain Mill Stores from Customs Duty.

R. S .R. No. 70 of 1913.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *5th February* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the exemption from the Customs duty, which, under various notifications of the Government of India, is granted in the case of certain Mill Stores under certain conditions. These conditions require that the exemption

should be limited to certain articles imported by an owner of a cotton weaving mill when shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the mill. In order to secure compliance with these conditions a departmental ruling was issued as long ago as 1898, prescribing that invoices should, in such cases, be made out by the Home agents in the name of, and that the bills of lading should be forwarded direct to, the mills in which the goods are to be consumed. My attention has been drawn to the fact that this ruling is not in all cases complied with, invoices having occasionally been presented which are made out in the name of the agents of the mill.

2. I have accordingly the honour to invite attention to the procedure prescribed, and to request that it may be brought prominently to the notice of the members of your Association with an intimation that this ruling will, in future, be strictly enforced and claims for exemption disallowed in which this condition is not satisfied.

3. As intimated in paragraph 1 of my order No. 2787 of the 23rd December 1912, copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter of the 30th December 1912, a similar procedure will be enforced in regard to importations of tallow on which a refund of duty is to be claimed under the provisions of Customs Circular No. VIII of 1912.—I have, etc.,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

Appendix K.

Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill.

No. 5293 of 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *5th June* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copies of the letter from the Government of India, No. 1853-1866, dated 17th May 1913, and of a Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bill.

2. I am to request that the reply to this letter may be sent by the 15th July 1913, at the latest.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, Nos. 1853-1866, dated 17th May 1913:—

"I am directed to forward herewith 60 copies of the papers noted on the margin,* and to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will favour the Government of India in this Department with an expression of his opinion on the provisions of the Bill, and with the opinions of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court of Bombay, the principal Chambers of Commerce and Associations in the Bombay Presidency, and of such selected officers and other persons as His Excellency the Governor in Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

* Notification by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 88, dated the 25th April 1913, with the Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1913, and Statement of Objects and Reasons.

"2. Three important questions affecting the relationship between Companies and their Managing Agents are dealt with in these clauses. Firstly, under clause 83-A, the appointment of Directors in all cases, except in the case of private Companies, is rendered compulsory; and in clause 83-C, it is further provided that in cases where the business of a Company is controlled by a firm of Managing Agents, the majority of the Directors shall be persons who are not members of the Managing Agents' firm. Secondly, where the contract is for the appointment of a manager or revises an existing contract of the kind (*e.g.*, a contract such as would be entered into in the event of a firm taking over, after the constitution of a Company, the management of the Company's affairs, or in the event of any change being made in the deeds and contracts regulating the relation between the Company and its Managing Agents), clause 91-A (2) prescribes that the terms of such contract, if a Director is interested in it, shall be communicated to all the members. Thirdly, clause 91-B prescribes that, in the case of any contract made by a manager or other agent, the terms of all contracts entered into on behalf of the Company, in which the Company is an undisclosed principal, must be communicated in writing at once to the Company, and such communication is to be laid before the Directors at their next meeting.

"The first of these provisions is desirable owing to the peculiar position of Managing Agents of Companies in India. The Indian Companies Act of 1913 brings Indian Company Law into close relation with the Company Law of England, and it follows that the Indian Courts would presumably interpret the new Act in accordance with the large volume of decisions on Company Law which has been passed by English Courts. The effect of the passage of the Act will, therefore, be to impose much heavier responsibilities on those engaged in the managment of Companies. It has accordingly been thought desirable, both in the interest of the Companies and of the Managing Agents, that in all cases (except that of private Companies) Directors should be appointed. The provision, it should be added, was recommended in the first instance by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Inasmuch as the position of a Director who is a member of the Managing Agents' firm would, in many cases, be that of an interested party, it has been thought advisable that a majority of Directors should be appointed from persons not members of the Managing Agents' firm. It has been recognized, however, that difficulties arise in this connection in cases where the Managing Agents hold a sufficient number of shares to give them a controlling interest in the Company, and an endeavour has been made to meet this contingency in the proviso to the clause.

"In regard to the second provision, the terms on which Managing Agents are appointed to manage the affairs of a Company are now very commonly recorded in the articles of the Company, or if they are contained in a contract entered into prior to the issue of the prospectus, would usually in consequence of the provisions of section 93 of the Companies Act, 1913, be disclosed in the prospectus. The object of clause 91-A (2) is to secure a corresponding degree of publicity in cases where the contract between the Company and its Managing Agents is entered into or modified subsequently to the constitution of the Company. The relationship between the Company and its Managing Agents is of vital importance to the members' interests, and it would appear clearly reasonable that they should be cognisant of it in all cases, and especially should be cognisant of any modifications which may be made therein.

"Thirdly, the provision for the disclosure of contracts effected by Agents on behalf of the Company in which the Company is an undisclosed principal, is merely an adaptation of the existing law of England regarding Brokers' or Agents' liability when selling as such stock or other marketable security. It is clearly undesirable that an Agent should be able to effect purchases and sales without at the time recording whether he acts in his own interest or in the interest of one or more of the Managed Companies. In the present position of the law in India there is no statutory obligation requiring disclosure, and consequently there is nothing to prevent a firm of Managing Agents taking advantage of the absence of such a provision to allot

contracts after execution either to themselves or to Managed Companies according as the result of the contract appears profitable or the reverse. It is generally admitted that this abuse is not unknown in India, and clause 91-B of the Bill, by providing for an immediate communication to the principal in such cases, will, it is thought, do something to discourage such transactions in future.

"In addition to these provisions, clause 91-A, it will be observed, deals with the disclosure of interest of Directors in contracts made by a Company when they are interested in such contracts. It is clearly desirable that when a Director has any interest in a contract effected on behalf of a Company other than the interest of the Company concerned, he should make the extent of his interest known to the other Directors. He is also debarred from voting on it. This provision will, it is hoped, secure that the shareholders' interests are properly safeguarded by the Directors as a whole when one or more of their number are benefiting by a contract entered into on behalf of a Company. It is a provision which finds place in many Articles of Association; and it is further on the lines of the view of a Director's duties which has frequently been taken by English Courts of Law.

"3. I am to request that the Bill and Statement may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as His Excellency the Governor in Council may deem proper, and that the dates of such publication may be communicated in your reply.

"4. The reply to this letter should be sent in by the 1st September 1913."

A Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Companies (Amendment), Act, 1913.

Insertion of new sections 83A, 83B, and 83C in Indian Companies Act, 1913.

2. After section 83 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following heading and sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Directors.*

Directors obligatory.

83A. Every company other than a private company shall have a director or directors.

Appointment of directors.

83B. In default of and subject to any regulations in the articles of a company other than a private company—

(*i*) the subscribers of the memorandum shall be deemed to be the directors of the company until the first directors shall have been appointed;

(*ii*) the directors of the company shall be appointed by the members in general meeting; and

(*iii*) any casual vacancy occurring among the directors may be filled for the remainder of the term by the continuing directors.

Majority of directors to be persons not members of managing firm.

83C. When a firm is manager of a company other than a private company then notwithstanding anything in the articles of the company, there shall be not less than three directors of the company, and the majority of such directors shall be persons who are not members of such firm:

Provided that this section shall not apply to a company limited by shares as long as such firm or the members thereof hold as sole absolute beneficial owners and not merely as trustees not less than three-fourths of the total number of the shares in the company which confer on the holder the right to vote at a general meeting of the company.

Insertion of new sections 91A and 91B in Indian Companies Act, 1913.

3. After section 91 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"91A. (1) When by the articles of a company a director is permitted to contract with the company, such director, if he is directly or indirectly concerned or interested in any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the company, shall disclose the nature of his interest at the meeting of the directors at which the contract or arrangement is determined on if his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the directors after the acquisition of his interest or the making of the contract or arrangement, and no such director shall as a director vote in respect of any such contract or arrangement; and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Disclosure of interest of directors in contracts made by a company.

(2) If in such a case a company enters into a contract for the appointment of a manager in which contract any director of the company is directly or indirectly concerned or interested, or varies any such existing contract, the company shall send an abstract of the terms of such contract or variation, as the case may be, together with a memorandum clearly indicating the nature of the interest of the director in such contract, or in such variation, to every member and the contract shall be open to the inspection of any member at the registered office of the company.

(3) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of sub-section (2) it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, shall be liable to the like penalty.

91B. (1) Every manager or other agent of a company other than a private company, who enters into a contract for or on behalf of the company in which contract the company is an undisclosed principal shall, at the time of entering into the contract, make a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract, and specify therein the person with whom it has been made.

Contracts by agents of company in which company is undisclosed principal.

(2) Every such manager or other agent shall forthwith deliver the memorandum aforesaid to the company, and such memorandum shall be filed in the office of the company and laid before the directors at the next directors' meeting.

(3) If any such manager or other agent makes default in complying with the requirements of this section—

(*a*) the contract shall, at the option of the company, be void as against the company, and

(*b*) such agent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to supplement the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in respect of certain matters relating to the internal management of companies. This supplemental legislation was considered desirable by the Select Committee of the latter Bill in view of the system, to a large extent peculiar to India, by which some companies are managed by firms of Managing Agents whose relationship to the companies they manage is different from that of a director to his company in England. The Select Committee was of opinion that, in view of the intrinsic importance of these provisions and the fact that they had not been formally before the country, they should be circulated before taking their place in the law. The provisions of this Bill are designed to secure firstly, that every company should have Directors; secondly, that the majority of the directors of every company shall be independent of the Managing Agents, exception being made in the case of private companies and of companies in which the Managing Agents themselves hold a predominant voting power; thirdly, that interested directors shall disclose their interest in contracts to the other directors, and, in the case of contracts appointing Managing Agents, or any variations of such contracts, to the

shareholders; fourthly, that in the case of contracts by agents of a company, other than a private company, in which the company is an undisclosed principal, a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract shall be made and communicated to the company. It is proposed that this Bill should come into operation on the same date as the Indian Companies Act, 1913, namely, on the 1st April, 1914.

W. H. CLARK.

The 25th April 1913.

No. 214 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th September* 1913.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5293, dated 5th June 1913, forwarding copies of a letter from the Government of India, dated 17th May 1913, together with a Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and to submit herewith the opinions of my Committee on the provisions of the said Bill.

2. It appears from the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill that the provisions of the Bill are designed to secure (1) that every Company should have Directors, (2) that the majority of the Directors of every Company shall be independent of the Managing Agents, exception being made in the case of private Companies and of Companies in which the Managing Agents themselves hold a predominant voting power, (3) that interested Directors shall disclose their interest in contracts to the other Directors and in the case of contracts appointing Managing Agents, or any variation of such contracts to the Shareholders, and (4) that in the case of contracts by Agents of a Company other than a private Company, in which the Company is an undisclosed principal, a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract shall be made and communicated to the Company.

3. The legislation proposed would appear to be directed solely against the Managing Agents of Companies and to be considered necessary or advisable by reason of the peculiar position occupied in India by Managing Agents of Companies. On this ground more than any other, the Committee are not wholly in favour of the proposed legislation.

4. Dealing with the sections *seriatim* the first section is 83A, and requires that every Company other than a private Company shall have a Director or Directors. My Committee, while of opinion that it is desirable that the affairs of every Company should be controlled by a Board of Directors, are not in favour of the appointment of a Director or Directors being made compulsory. There is no provision in the English Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, nor in any previous Company legislation in England which makes it compulsory for a Company to have a Director or Directors; and my Company are unable to suggest any good reasons why the practice in England in this respect should be departed from in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the principal object of which is to bring the law relating to Companies in India into line as far as practicable with the law relating to Companies in England. My Committee, moreover, do not consider that the legislation proposed by section 83A, has any actual relation to the pecular position occupied in India by Managing Agents of Companies or is likely to afford any better protection, to the investing public or the shareholders of Companies.

5. With regard to section 83B which deals with the appointment of Directors, my Committee are of opinion that, if the section is to be retained, it should be amended to provide that the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association shall be deemed to be the Directors of the Company until the first Statutory Meeting.

6. My Committee are not in favour of the legislation proposed by section 83C, which provides that where a firm is the Manager of a Company other than a private Company the majority of the Directors shall be persons who are not members of such firm. The section is directed solely against firms acting as Managing Agents, as it does not apply to a Company or to an individual and assumes the dishonesty of such firms as a class, which the Committee consider objectionable. Moreover, the Committee are of opinion that the provisions could be easily evaded as to render them of no practical value.

7. With reference to proviso to section 83C the Committee consider that having regard to section 33 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, which provides that no notice of any trust, expressed, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register of Members of a Company, and that the Register of Members would be the only evidence of the ownership of the shares, and that all shares standing in the name of the firm or the members thereof would therefore *prima facie* be held by the firm or the members thereof as absolute beneficial owners, it would be practically impossible to prove that the shares were held otherwise. Under these circumstances my Committee consider the proviso in question would not affect the desired object.

8. My Committee are not in favour of the legislation proposed by section 91A(1). The section assumes that the Articles of Association of a Company authorize the Directors to contract with the Company and then proceed to define the duties of the Directors in connection with any contract with the Company in which he is concerned or interested either directly or indirectly. The latter part of this section would appear to have been drafted from a form given by Mr. Palmer in his precedents of Articles of Association with this exception that the draftsman has omitted a very material proviso at the end of the article in Mr. Palmer's form. The object of the proviso is to enable the Company to waive the restrictions imposed by the early part of the article should they think fit to do so.

9. My Committee are of opinion that if it is considered advisable to legislate upon the lines of section 91A(1), a proviso mentioned above in the form of the article given in Mr. Palmer's precedents should be inserted at the end of sub-section 1 of section 91A to the following effect:—

> "Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to any preliminary agreements specifically mentioned in the Memorandum or Articles of Association of the Company or to any matters arising thereout or to any contract by or on behalf of the Company to give to the Directors or any of them any security for advances or by way of indemnity; and it may at any time or times be suspended or relaxed to any extent by a General Meeting. A general notice that a Director is a member of any specified firm or Company, and is to be regarded as interested in any subsequent transaction with such firm or Company, shall be sufficient disclosure under this section, and, after such general notice, it shall not be necessary to give any special notice relating to any particular transaction with such firm or Company."

10. With regard to section 91A (2) my Committee are of opinion that if this section is to be retained it should be made optional on the part of the Company either to send an abstract of the terms of the contract or variation, as the case may be, to every member or to give notice of such contract or variation either by advertisement or by letter as the Company may think fit to the shareholders. In the case of a Company with a large number of shareholders it would involve the Company inconsiderable expense if an abstract of the terms of any such contract or variation as is mentioned in the section had to be sent to every shareholder, together with a memorandum clearly indicating the nature of the interest of the Director in such contract or in such variation as the case may be, and it appears to my Committee that the desired object would be attained, if notice that any such contract or variation had been made were given to the shareholders either by letter or by advertisement and that the contract was open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company by any shareholder who might wish to inspect it.

11. My Committee have no serious objections to the provisions of section 91B, but they feel that a Company Act is not perhaps the proper place for legislation of such a character.

12. In conclusion my Committee desire to state that having regard to the fact that the Indian Companies Act, 1913, will introduce into India the law relating to Companies in England so far as that law can be applied to India, in view of the difference which to some extent exists in the management of the affairs of a Company in India, the legislation proposed by the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913, should be postponed, at any rate until a sufficient time has elapsed to enable the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to be fairly judged.—I have, etc.,

JEHANGIR B. PETIT,
Dy. Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix L.

Banking Legislation.

No. 8771 of 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *26th September* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Companies), Nos. 6905-6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, and to request that you will favour this Government at an early date with the opinion of the Association on the proposals contained in paragraphs 2 to 4 of the Government of India's letter.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 6905—6918—11.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, *the 22nd August* 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMPANIES.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to address you as to the desirability of legislation in connection with the use of the term "bank" in this country. I am at the outset to explain that it is not at present the intention of the Government of India to attempt to control all the numerous forms of banking operations known under various names, which are carried on in this country in

business centres, either by foreign or indigenous agency. Similarly, the Government of India do not propose to include in the scope of such legislation the regulation of a form of banking undertaken by industrial companies which receive deposits from certain persons during their busy season in order to finance the business of the firm. The Government of India wish only to examine for the present, the desirability of attempting to impose restrictions on the use of the term "bank" or "bankers" or its equivalent such as "Banking Agents," "Banking Society," etc., by individuals, partnerships or companies who conduct banking business on lines which are unsound and likely to imperil the security of credit. I am particularly to invite attention to the fact that deposits in banks for which statistics are available are increasing very rapidly. Between the years 1906 and 1911, the increase was from 12 to 25 crores of rupees, and the movement continues to progress. According to the latest statistics available, there are 451 banking and loan companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. The Government of India have no information regarding the number of individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of "bankers" in the Bombay Presidency. They desire therefore to be furnished with such information on this point as can be readily procured. They are under the impression that a considerable number of banks exist which have not been registered under the Indian Companies Act. Such institutions, I am to observe, cannot be affected by the improved regulation of the conduct of public companies which may be expected to result from the recently enacted Indian Companies Act of 1913, taking effect in 1914.

2. I am to offer certain general remarks regarding the points in which many existing banks appear to require reform, if they are to continue to receive large deposits from the public. In the first place, it is for consideration whether the term "bank," "bankers", etc., should not in future be restricted to companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. In the absence of any legislation regulating the use of the term "bank" it is open to individuals and firms to take advantage of the undoubted prestige which the term conveys, and to receive very large sums of money from the public without even coming under the restrictions which regulate the conduct of public and private companies. They are not required to publish accounts, or to notify their capital or the dividends paid, or to take any precautions for the proper control of the bank's business, such as are enforced on a company conducting banking business by the Indian Companies Law. There is a special danger in this state of affairs. The Indian public are, it is believed, slowly learning to substitute bank deposits bearing interest for the time-honoured practice of hoarding. The movement properly regulated is a normal and healthy one, which adds very greatly to the resources of the country by utilising the credit of which capital, when not hoarded, forms the basis. It is of the utmost importance to the country that this process should continue unchecked by any serious set-back such as the failure of any considerable number of banking institutions would undoubtedly entail. The use of the term "bank" indiscriminately by individuals and firms prejudices the stability of the whole system of banking including banking by public companies, and discredit would fall on all alike in the event of serious failure of banks controlled by individuals or by partnerships. For this reason it would appear desirable that, at least for the future, the term "bank," "bankers," etc., should not be allowed to be used except by registered companies. With reference to banks already in existence, it would appear *prima facie* undesirable that any exemption of existing banks should be made from this restriction. The recent history of private banks in India has not indeed been so devoid of failure as to establish a strong case for such an exemption. But the Government of India would be prepared to consider whether the case might not be met by permitting such existing banks to continue business on their undertaking the regular publication at six monthly intervals of balance sheets audited by a person competent to audit under the provisions of Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act. I am particularly to lay stress on the fact that the withdrawal of the right to use the term "bankers" or "banking agents" from such persons or partnerships as so describe themselves does not inflict any real hardship on these existing institutions. For it is to be observed that this restriction does not involve any discontinuance of the business in question, but only a substitution of the term "bank," or "bankers," by some other less imposing titles, as for instance, "financial agents," "loan companies," etc.

3. It would follow from these suggestions, if they prove capable of adoption, that institutions which will hereafter possess the name and prestige of "banks" should be subject to certain restrictions. Such restrictions would appear to be specially desirable in regard to the following matters:—

(1) The prescription of a minimum amount of subscribed capital.
(2) A stipulation that an adequate portion of such capital should be duly paid up within a reasonable period from the starting of the business.
(3) A restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve.
(4) A restriction as to taking up by a "bank" of business outside that of banking in which the banking profits might be lost.

4. Before, however, proceeding further in the consideration of such a policy as that outlined above, the Government of India would be glad of the opinions and suggestions of Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce, etc. I am, therefore, to request that, after consulting Chambers of Commerce and such other persons or local bodies as you may think advisable you will favour the Government of India, at an early date, with the views of the Government of Bombay on the subject, and especially as regards the scope and direction in which such general restrictions as those mentioned above, should they be thought necessary, can best be specifically applied.

5. The Government of India, of course, recognise the desirability of not interfering with really legitimate banking business, and the matter is consequently in a very special degree one in which they would be materially assisted by learning the views of the commercial community.—I have, etc.,

J. F. GRUNING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 304 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December* 1913.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8771, dated 26th September 1913, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 6905, 6918—11, dated 22nd August 1913, regarding the desirability of legislation in connection with the use of the term "Bank" in this country and requesting the views of this Association on the proposals contained in paragraphs 2 to 4 thereof.

2. I am to state in reply that the question has received the careful consideration of my Committee, and they submit the following recommendations:—

(*a*) That legislation which will afford some protection to Shareholders and Depositors is desirable.
(*b*) That "banks" should be brought under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.
(*c*) That the use of the term "bank" should be restricted to registered companies.
(*d*) That the Registrar should have power to refuse certificates to companies whose Memorandum or Articles of Association show clearly that they intend to engage in business such as ordinary trading, insurance, shipping and so forth, in addition to the business of banking.

In submitting this recommendation my Committee desire to call attention to the danger of unequal competition by Foreign Banks trading in this country, if the latter are not restricted in a like manner.

(*e*) That a clause should be inserted to the effect that when any advertisement, etc., of a Bank or Banking Company contains a statement of the amount of any Capital, such advertisement, etc., must show the amount of Capital authorised, subscribed and paid up.

(*f*) That there should be some limitation as regards authorised Capital and there should also be a fixed reasonable proportion between the authorised, subscribed, and paid up Capital.

(*g*) That a minimum subscribed Capital should not be fixed.

(*h*) That 33 per cent. of the subscribed Capital should be paid up within one year or before the first statutory meeting.

(*i*) That there should be no restrictions regarding the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve fund.

(*j*) That excepting as above (see clause *e*) there should be no restrictions as to the business a Bank or Banking Company may engage in.

(*k*) That there should be no restrictions confining investments of Reserve Funds to Trust Securities.

(*l*) That there should be no restrictions of Capital and Reserves to total commitments.

(*m*) That Banks should not be allowed to advance money on their own shares.

(*n*) That Banks should not be allowed to advance money to their own officers without adequate security.

(*o*) That the accounts of Banks should be audited by Accountants belonging to any recognised institutions.

(*p*) That Banks should publish once a week in the columns of one English and one Vernacular paper a statement of their assets and liabilities, and also place a copy in a prominent place in the Bank. The said statement to be signed by the manager or other official duly authorised to sign in his stead.—I have, etc.,

JEHANGIR B. PETIT,
Dy. Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix M.

Public Services Commission.

FACTORY AND STEAM BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENTS.

No. 170 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st July* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION,
INDIA OFFICE,
London.

SIR,

With reference to the Notification which appeared in the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 17th April 1913, I am desired by my Committee to submit the following suggestions in connection with the Factory and Steam Boiler Inspection Departments:—

Boiler Inspection Department.

1. *Method of recruitment.*—Prior to 1903, Inspectors were recruited from local men who had practical experience in mills, who possessed certificates of 1st class Engineer and who

were capable of calculating and arriving at pressures to be allowed to boilers under the rules of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

In 1903, this Association learnt that the post of senior Boiler Inspector was to be filled by a person who had no practical experience of mill boilers and a letter was therefore addressed to the local Government submitting that a person with practical experience should be appointed.

This representation was apparently ignored by Government and a Mr. Davidson was appointed. On his retirement, Government, on a strong recommendation from this Association, requested the Secretary of State to send out a capable man and this resulted in the appointment of Mr. McIntosh, the present Chief Boiler Inspector.

This official has proved capable, although his experience had been confined almost entirely to the marine type of boilers.

It is felt the method of recruitment in this case was wrong, inasmuch as it is of the utmost importance, in our opinion, that all Boiler Inspectors should have experience in the working of land boilers because the conditions under which the two types are worked, differ so materially.

Since the appointment of the present Chief Boiler Inspector, Government have appointed two new Inspectors who were recruited from the Mercantile Marine Service and who have no experience in the working of land boilers.

We are of opinion that these appointments should be open to engineers of the Royal Indian Marine, Mercantile Marine and to all land engineers, holding first class certificates of any nationality. Government would then have a much wider field at their command from which to select really suitable men.

2. *System of Training and Probation.*—Inspectors should have at least 5 years' training at sea which qualifies them for Chief Engineers' certificates under the Board of Trade rules, or 5 years' training in Mills or Factories in England or India or elsewhere which qualifies them for a first class Engineer's certificate. They should further be required to have served at least 5 years as Chief Engineer at sea or as Chief Engineer in charge of boilers on shore.

3. *Conditions of Service.*—Boiler Inspectors should have the same status as Gazetted Officers and should have the same salaries as those obtaining in the Factory Inspection Department.

4. *Conditions of Salary.*—It is understood the Chief Boiler Inspector is paid Rs. 1,000 per month, rising to Rs. 1,500 per month by annual increments of Rs. 100 per month. First Inspector's salary Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 by annual increments of Rs. 10 per month. All the Junior Inspectors receive Rs. 300 to 500 by annual increments of Rs. 10 per month.

The salaries of the latter officials are, in our opinion, far too low. To receive their maximum pay, Inspectors have to work in the Department for 20 years. It is felt good men with practical experience are not inclined to take up the heavy duties of Boiler Inspector when Engineers in the local mills receive Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per month. We are of opinion the pay of Inspectors should be Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per month, reaching the maximum by annual increments of Rs. 25 per month.

In view of the fact that the work of all Inspectors is identical, we feel there should be no distinction between them, that is, there is, perhaps no necessity for a "First" Inspector.

We would recommend that a suitable house allowance should be granted to all Inspectors. Mill Engineers in Bombay are provided with free quarters.

The present allowance of second class fares and Rs. 3 per day for Inspectors sent up-country, especially in outlying districts, is considered to be inadequate and we recommend a revision of the scale.

We are of opinion that pension and leave rules should be the same as those laid down for uncovenanted officers in Government employ.

Factory Department.

The foregoing remarks as to method of recruitment and system of training and probation hold good for officials in this Department. We consider it very important that Factory Inspectors should have practical experience in Mills and a general knowledge of the working of machinery.

Under the new Factory Act, questions of ventilation, guarding machinery and the health of the work people, have to be dealt with and it therefore appears of the utmost importance that only men with a sound knowledge of the working of factories should be eligible for the post of Factory Inspector.

For the collection of Excise Duty, the same machinery that is employed in England for purposes of Inland Revenue collections should be introduced in India and Factory Inspectors should not be called upon to do this work.

The foregoing remarks in connection with the conditions of pay, service, leave and pension, apply here. The only other point we wish to bring forward for consideration is the advisability of making these two services Imperial instead of Provincial. We are of opinion that, if this could be brought about, perhaps, a better class of men would be forthcoming for service in the Boiler and Factory Inspection Departments of the various Presidencies in India.

I am also directed to state that Mr. N. N. Wadia, of the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bombay, has been chosen by the Committee of this Association to appear before the Royal Commission for the purpose of giving evidence on behalf of the Association in support of this representation.—I have, etc.,

JEHANGIR B. PETIT,
Dy. Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix N.

Development of Bombay.

No. 3013 of 1913.

PALLI HILL,
BANDRA, 17*th October* 1913.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am desired by the President of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 7440 of the 16th instant, General Department, of which I enclose a copy, to ask that you will be so good as to lay the Resolution before your Association for their consideration.

2. I am to invite special attention to paragraphs 3, 4 and 5. It is hoped that you will arrange to give evidence yourself on the matters referred to in the Resolution and will also communicate the names of other members of your Association who may desire to give evidence.

3. It would be a convenience to the Committee if your Association could also record its views on the subjects mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution. I am also to suggest that your representatives who may appear to give evidence should submit beforehand their views in writing.

4. As it is expected that the Committee will hold its first meeting on or about Friday, November 7th, I am to request that this matter may receive your earliest consideration.

5. I enclose 3 spare copies of the Government Resolution.—I have, etc.,

B. W. KISSAN,
Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites.

Town Planning.—
Development of the Town and Island of Bombay.

No. 7440.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 16*th October* 1913.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

In December 1907, Lord Sydenham's Government, recognizing the absence of any comprehensive and well-considered scheme for the development of Bombay and the serious difficulties to which this deficiency was giving rise, instituted an enquiry, by means of a letter of reference addressed to the several public bodies, railway companies, and commercial associations concerned, into certain important questions relating to this matter. The principal points raised in the reference thus made were the reservation of special areas in the Island of Bombay for the accommodation, in the manner best suited to their respective requirements, of different classes of the community, the provision of the main arterial channels of communication necessary for the service of such areas, and the adaptation of existing railway communications so as to harmonize with these schemes of expansion and development. After a consideration of the opinions which the enquiry had elicited, that Government proceeded in due course to formulate a policy designed to govern the development of the Island and the organization of its communications for the next twenty years. The lines of this policy were laid down in Government Resolution No. 3022, dated the 14th June 1909.

2. More than four years have elapsed since the general scheme defined by the above orders was planned, and in the opinion of the Governor in Council the time has now come for taking stock of the progress made in its execution, for reviewing the present situation in regard to the development of the City, and for considering what steps it is desirable to take in order to ensure the continued and consistent advance of this development on the best possible lines. It is not intended that there should be any radical revision of, or sudden deviation from, the lines of 1909, which were settled after the most careful deliberation and with due prevision, so far as was possible, of future requirements, and which must be recognized as being in accordance with sound and well-considered principles; but the necessity is felt of ascertaining whether the changes and developments which have occurred within the last four years call for any modification of the conclusions then formed as to the relative urgency of the several projects or as to the method of their interworking. It seems desirable to consider also whether the operations and prospective needs of the railway companies, of the Port Trust, and of newly developing interests and industries have not, or are not likely to, set up novel conditions to which these projects must be adapted, or to meet which fresh projects require to be designed. Finally it appears essential that means should be devised whereby all future operations connected with the development of the City shall be subjected to periodical and systematic review both with reference to the above-named considerations and in order to secure their due co-ordination.

3. The Governor in Council considers that the objects which he has in view will best be secured by reference to a committee which shall be authorized to take the evidence of witnesses competent to represent the diverse interests which are concerned in the development of Bombay. He proposes accordingly to appoint a committee constituted as follows:—

(1) A representative of the Bombay Corporation.

(2) Do. Bombay City Improvement Trust.

(3) Do. Bombay Port Trust.

(4) The Consulting Architect to Government.

(5) The Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, who will officiate as Secretary to the Committee.

The above committee, when finally appointed, will be presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and will have power to co-opt the Executive Engineer, Presidency, when his services are required by them.

4. The following are the several points which will be referred to the committee for consideration and report:—

(i) the progress already made in the execution of the scheme formulated in the orders of 1909;

(ii) the modifications, if any, which have actually occurred in that scheme as so far carried out;

(iii) whether any and, if so, what further modifications are advisable in view of the changes and developments which have taken place within the last four years;

(iv) what measures should now be taken for systematic further development, the particular measures recommended being set forth under specific heads, and more especially with reference to the following:—

(*a*) the provision of sites for Government institutions;

(*b*) similar provision for public institutions in which Government are interested, such as the appendages to the University and its colleges and several much needed institutions which are in contemplation;

(*c*) the provision of areas suitably located to meet the increasing demand for residential quarters for the different grades of society;

(*d*) the allotment or reservation of sufficient space to allow for the expansion of existing industries, such as the mill industry, and for the coming into being of possible new industries, in order that these, when developed, may not grow up at random in areas which it may be necessary or desirable to reserve for other purposes in future;

(*e*) the reservation of open spaces for purposes of recreation and health;

(*f*) the provision of suitable means of communication both by road and by rail with any areas which might be provided as above.

(v) any other measures which it may be desirable to indicate, not necessarily for immediate adoption, but as being calculated ultimately to be called for in pursuance of a consistent policy of development.

5. In addition to the above points, the Governor in Council desires that the committee should express definite opinions on the following specific questions:—

(*a*) In order to provide for the indefinite growing needs of the City in the matter of expansion is it possible to entertain the idea of uprooting long established institutions, such as the University buildings and the colleges grouped in their neighbourhood, the

Secretariat and the High Court, the removal of which to another part of the Island would afford considerable room for expansion besides solving the difficult problem of their own need for extension ?

(*b*) If the committee consider that such an expedient is inadmissible, then is it in their opinion necessary, in order to provide for the absolutely needful extension of these institutions, to reiterate the view that recourse must be had to reclamation ?

(*c*) If such is the opinion of the committee, then would they recommend reclamation by a single scheme of considerable size to be carried out in sections, or by a scheme of one small section at first to be followed by additions as required ?

6. Finally, the committee should advise as to the best means of securing co-ordination and expedition in the carrying out of the measures which, after considering the recommendations presented in their report, Government may resolve on adopting.

7. The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the committee to call for information from Government officers, and to take the statements of such individuals and public bodies and associations or their representatives as they may consider competent, and as may be willing, to give evidence which would be of service to the committee in the conduct of their enquiry.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 302 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th December* 1913.

B. W. KISSAN, ESQ., I.C.S.,
SPECIAL OFFICER, SALSETTE BUILDING SITES,
SECRETARIAT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3013, dated 17th October 1913, together with a copy of Government Resolution No. 7440, dated 16th idem, in connection with the development of the town and island of Bombay.

I am to state in reply that my Committee are unable to submit their views on the majority of the proposals, because of the diversity of opinions which exist among the members, but on one or two points there is unanimity and my Committee's recommendations under these heads are as follows :—

(*i*) In connection with (*d*) of the 4th para. of the Government Resolution above referred to my Committee are of opinion that it is desirable to allot areas outside congested districts for the mill industry, but they submit no Act should be brought into force compelling Millowners to erect new mills within such area, until proper road communications and other facilities for the conveyance of labour, etc., have been established. So far as other industries (such as the leather trade) are concerned, it is felt they should be located outside Municipal limits.

The area suggested for the mill industry is to the north of a line drawn from Ferguson Road on the west to Sewri Cemetery on the east, excluding Mahim woods and the foreshore, which will, it is understood, be utilized for residential purposes.

(*ii*) Another recommendation my Committee wish to put forward is in connection with the proposals contained in Government Resolution No. 3022, dated 14th June 1909. Herein it is stated that the Governor in Council considers certain measures should be adopted at once, and the first of the measures is the erection of a large number of chawls for the accommodation of the poorer classes.

My Committee understand that some 1,200 odd rooms have been erected since 1909, but in their opinion this number is not nearly sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, and they recommend that the Improvement Trust's efforts should be directed towards increasing the number of chawls as soon as possible.

(*iii*) Regarding the Love Grove Pumping Station, my Committee are of opinion that considering the whole history of this question it would be inadvisable to criticize the present scheme until it has further developed.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix O.

Coal Wharf.

No. 3906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
BOMBAY, 1*st September* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

You are aware that the Trustees have for some time had in view the necessity of making provision for the coal trade in Bombay, and several schemes have been considered.

2. The request of the Chamber of Commerce conveyed in their letter No. 421 of 25th April 1912, that the extension of the channel in front of the Alexandra Dock Harbour wall to meet the existing North Channel should be at the same depth throughout, namely, 24ft. with a berthing strip of 28ft. led to the consideration of the question as to what should be done with the enormous amount of material that had to be excavated.

The most economical method of disposing of this material appeared to be the formation of a reclamation on the East side of the Channel.

3. Several schemes were considered and that shown on the accompanying litho is now under the consideration of the Board.

Before considering this scheme in detail the Board would, however, be glad of the opinion of your Association on its commercial possibilities and advantages.

4. You will notice that the scheme provides for a large reclamation having a wharf frontage of 2,500 ft. the greater part of which, sufficient for 5 coal steamers, is available for import work.

The wharf is to be connected with the mainland by rail, the plan shows a double line railway bridge, crossing the Victoria Dock Entrance by a swing or lift bridge and having in its length a movable span to allow of steamers leaving Victoria Dock to pass through it into the channel.

I may say that further proposals as to the best means of this connection are under consideration. It is proposed to construct jetties on the East side of the reclamation for the purpose of loading barges taking coal to vessels for bunkering.

The 5 berths will be provided with modern appliances for the unloading of coal, but the actual type of such appliances or the most suitable lay out of the reclaimed area for the storage of coal have not yet been settled.

It may, however, be taken as certain that the rate of discharge will be very largely increased over the present rate thus giving vessels greater despatch and incidentally lessening the cost of freight. Whatever type of unloading appliances are eventually decided on arrangements will be made for direct loading into wagons or for dumping on the reclaimed area. It is recognised that this area, though it may be suitable for the storage of bunker coal and for a certain amount of coal awaiting removal by rail or for use in a certain portion of Bombay City will not be suitable for the general storage of coal for use in the Bombay Mills, etc., and that a necessary adjunct to the scheme will be a further storage ground to the North of the Island, probably situated on the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation to which coal could be railed for storage direct from the ship.

5. The question of the probable future of the coal trade has already been referred to your Association in this office No. 1462, dated 23rd March 1912.

It has been considered safe to base the financial prospects of the scheme on the present trade in coal.

6. The total cost of the work that has been shown on the accompanying plan is estimated at approximately Rs. 50 lakhs.

The volume of the trade that at present comes to Bombay is given in the following table :—

	Imports.		*Exports.*
	Total	Over Port Trust Wharves.	Over Port Trust Wharves.
1903-04 ...	818	... 502	... 85
1904-05 ...	837	... 494	... 135
1905-06 ...	947	... 544	... 90
1906-07 ...	1,194	... 645	... 80
1907-08 ...	1,169	... 586	... 72
1908-09 ...	1,203	... 690	... 81
1909-10 ...	1,025	... 523	... 102
1910-11 ...	1,137	... 617	... 83
1911-12 ...	1,045	... 541	... 89
1912-13 ...	1,269	... 642	... 84

Figures in 1,000 Tons.

Taking for the purpose of an estimate, the average for the last five years, the total trade is :—

	Imports.		*Exports.*
Total		Over Port Trust Wharves.	Over Port Trust Wharves.
1,136 ...	...	603	... 86

or considerably less than the figures for last year.

7. Of the above table, the 3rd column includes practically the whole of the coal that comes into Bombay, with the exception of that for the G. I. P. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the P. & O. Company and the B. I. S. N. Company. While the last column represents the greater part of the bunker coal that is taken by ships other than belonging to the last two companies.

It may be noted that in these averages, the figures of the G. I. P. coal amount to 230,000 tons only, while, I understand, that the present figure is about 280,000.

8. The Trustees consider that it will be possible to effect a very large saving in the present cost of handling coal, and that therefore it is permissible to anticipate that practically the whole will be dealt with at this place.

9. The figures of probable trade which, I think, are conservative, that have been made use of are the following :—

		Tons.
Imports		1,050,000
Exports—		
Average over Port Trust Wharves		86,000
P. & O. Co. and B. I. S. N. Co.		150,000
Total ...		236,000
Storage on Reclamation.		
Present Exports	86,000	
P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Co.	150,000	
Others, such as Railway coal awaiting removal...	100,000	
		336,000
Removals by Rail.		
G. I. P. Railway	200,000	
B. B. & C. I. Railway	100,000	
Others	400,000	
		700,000

The probable effect of the introduction of the system above referred to would be that coal would be imported in full ship-loads and would be stacked in large lots by the importers, either on this Reclamation or on the Northern Depot that has been referred to, and distributed from those centres.

10. I should be glad to receive an opinion of your Association on the figures of probable trade that are put forward and on the general suitability of the scheme to the conditions of the trade in Bombay.—I have, etc.,

F. L. SPROTT,
Chairman.

No. 284 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th November* 1913.

THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3906, dated 1st September 1913, in connection with a proposed Coal Wharf.

2. I am to state, in reply, that my Committee have discussed the matter at some length, and that generally speaking they are of opinion that the scheme, as shown on the litho, which you kindly sent them with your letter under reply, would probably be acceptable to the mill industry generally. I am, however, to add that my Committee feel it is very necessary that the Port Trustees should take into consideration the possible electrification of the Bombay Mills and certain sections of the local railways; also the tendency to use oil fuel for steamers instead of coal, before a final decision is arrived at.

3. I am further to state that, if the idea underlying the scheme, is to construct a Coal Wharf, pure and simple, a site might be selected much nearer Sewri; and further, if the Wharf is constructed, it should be so situated that steamers will be able to unload alongside all the year round.

4. My Committee hesitate in committing themselves to a definite acceptance of the scheme, but they are fully alive to the fact that the port requires more modern facilities for the handling of coal cargoes and they therefore direct me to state that, apart from the mill industry, if an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs can be justified, they would raise no objections to the construction of the Wharf on the site now chosen.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix P.

Import of short-reeled Yarn into Burma.

No. 1100 of 1913.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, *5th December* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information of your members, a copy of a letter, with enclosure, that has been received from the Burma Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the action taken by the Government of Burma, to prevent the importation of short-reeled yarns into that country.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
RANGOON, *21st November* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of my letter of October 17th, 1913, it may interest your Members to know that, on the representation made by this Chamber, Government have now issued orders to check the fraudulent short reeling of yarn by empowering the Chief Collector of Customs,

Burma, to take action under the provisions of Section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, irrespective of the country of origin of the goods. I enclose a copy of Government's letter and may add that the Chief Collector of Customs has intimated to this Chamber that he is now prepared to act on any complaints made to him.

Perhaps you may consider it desirable to acquaint the Bombay Millowners' Association with these facts, in case they have not been communicated direct by the Government of Bombay.—Yours faithfully,

C. A. CUTTRISS,
Secretary.

Copy of (Separate Revenue Department) letter No. 175M. 3C-19, dated Maymyo, the 11th November 1913, from the Officiating Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma to the Chairman, Burma Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon.

"In reply to your letter of the 6th August 1913, regarding the fraudulent practice systematically carried on in many mills in India of short reeling cotton yarn and the import of such short reeled yarns into Burma, I am directed to say that the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, has been instructed to take action under the Sea Customs Act in all cases of infringement of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act irrespective of the country of origin of the goods. The Chief Collector's refusal to take this action was due to a misinterpretation of the provisions of Section 18 of the Sea Customs Act."

Appendix Q.

Surveys on Compta and other stapled Cotton.

No. 853.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, *4th October* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to enclose herewith copy of a letter we have addressed to the Cotton Trade Association.

As this is a matter which we consider is of great importance to the Mill industry, we should be glad of your support in redressing the grievance.

We would suggest that the Millowners' Association take up this matter officially and request the Cotton Trade Association to fix standard lengths of staple for all growths of Indian Cotton.—Yours faithfully,

BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents & Managers.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *4th October* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We would ask you to kindly draw the attention of the Committee to the question of surveys on Compta and other stapled cotton.

Recently many tenders of M. G. Compta have been passed with small allowances when the cotton was absolutely useless for the purpose for which it was bought, and in our opinion should certainly have been rejected. It must surely be admitted that Compta and such cotton is bought *entirely* for the length and strength of the staple. It is glossy cotton and the colour is reddish, so it is apparent that it realises a high rate simply and solely on the question of staple.

It should not be sufficient that the cotton tendered contains a *certain percentage* of good staple. We contend that the tender should contain *only* staple of a good average length and if this is not the case, the cotton should at once be rejected irrespective of class. It is a well known fact that under the present existing conditions with regard to surveys, sellers tender cotton containing only 40 to 50 % of real pass Compta cotton and the balance made up of short staple and any sort of rubbish.

We ourselves have recently had cotton tendered to us, which was quite useless for the purpose we bought it, *viz.*, the spinning of 20s warp. Owing to the percentage of short staple, the cotton was only fit for spinning 14s and even for that purpose it was really not suitable owing to the high colour.

Assuming that the value of really good stapled Compta cotton is Rs. 310 per candy, it is not worth Rs. 280 if it is mixed with cotton of short staple. The point is that when a Mill buys staple cotton in contracts, they should be fully protected; if the cotton is rejected they may buy on account. If however the arbitrators refuse to recognise the necessity of staple and the cotton has to be taken on an allowance, the Mill is doubly hit, because not only have they to take cotton which they do not require, but they must also go into the market and buy the staple with the probability of having to pay a very enhanced rate.

We would, therefore, request the Committee to bring this matter to the immediate attention of arbitrators.

If the Committee desire it, we shall be pleased to submit samples of different lots passed with practically the same allowances, whereas the actual difference in spinning value was in our opinion, as large users of staple cotton, Rs. 20 per candy.—Yours faithfully,

BRADBURY & CO.,
Agents & Managers.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LTD.,
BOMBAY, *7th October* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of our letter of the 4th instant regarding surveys on staple cotton, we beg to send you herewith four samples of Compta cotton marked A, B, C, and D.

A was surveyed and appealed on and allowance fixed at Rs. 4½ per candy.
B " " " at " 5 "
C was surveyed and allowance at Rs. 1½ "
D " " at " 2 "

Apart from the question of class which, as a matter of fact, is very bad, the samples A and B should in our opinion have been immediately rejected for staple.

We consider the samples C and D a very fair tender. We cannot help thinking that any unbiassed competent judge would estimate the difference between A, B and C, D at 6 to 8 per cent. and not 1 per cent. as fixed in survey. We do not wish to labour this point unduly but we consider the question of great importance to the trade. If Mills cannot depend

on getting the staple they contract for, we are quite certain that sellers will very shortly find that Mills will only buy ready cotton. We would ask you, therefore, to kindly put our letter before the Committee.—Yours faithfully,

BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents & Managers.

No. 279 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th November* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to represent that my Committee have recently had under consideration a copy of a letter which was addressed to your Association by the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., in connection with surveys on Compta and other stapled cotton. As the matter is one in which the interests of Millowners generally are largely involved, I am to state that my Committee will be very much obliged if your Board of Directors will kindly favour them with their views in the matter and explain in a general way the system in force for the conduct of surveys on these particular varieties of cotton.

I am to add that my Committee will much appreciate any information your Board may be pleased to furnish.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, 15*th November* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 279, dated the 11th instant, I am desired by the Board of Directors of this Association to invite the members of your Committee to appoint a small Sub-Committee to meet my Board in the rooms of the Chamber on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of discussing the question you raise in connection with surveys on Compta and other stapled cotton.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, 16*th December* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the meeting which was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 25th November last, and to the various suggestions which were then put forward for consideration by the representatives of your Association, in connection with surveys on Compta and other stapled cotton, I am instructed by my Board of Directors to inform you

that a special meeting of the Directors of this Association was held for the purpose of discussing the matter. The result of their deliberations, I am to communicate to you as follows :—

(1) The Directors are not in favour of making it compulsory under Rule 22 for arbitrators to state in their awards how much the cotton is "off," if over Rs. 5-8-0, or half a class.

(2) To your second suggestion, that allowances for seed should be taken into consideration, I am to state that this is so under the existing conditions of surveys but the matter will again be brought to the notice of arbitrators.

(3) The Directors are prepared to consider, favourably, the suggestion you put forward, to the effect that the Appeal Committee should not know who the appellant is, (*i.e.* buyer or seller) nor how much the cotton has been awarded "off" by the arbitrators. But before finally deciding on these points, it is considered advisable to consult the trade generally and this will be done at the earliest opportunity.

(4) Regarding your suggestion that Millowners should be represented on the list of arbitrators, I am to state that under the rules of this Association any shareholder is eligible to act in this capacity, and as the list of shareholders includes the names of certain millowners, it would appear that your interests are protected. If, however, your Committee feel that millowners are not at present fully represented, the Directors can only suggest that your members might endeavour to acquire such shares of this Company as may from time to time be on sale in the market. I am to add that shareholders are eligible for election to the Board of Directors as well as to the Appeal and Standards Committees.

In connection with your last suggestion, I am to state that the Board of Directors or the Quotation Committees, as the case may be, invariably do their best when fixing quotations, to quote rates for the various classes of cotton at which such cotton is actually to be obtained in the open market.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 16 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th January* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 16th ultimo, communicating the result of the deliberations of your Board of Directors in connection with the various suggestions which were put forward by representatives of this Association at a meeting held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 25th November last.

2. I am to state that my Committee regret their proposals have not been more favourably received and so far as allowances for seed are concerned it is felt that, as the blow room loss in cases of seedy cotton is at times increased by from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent., while the allowance awarded in arbitration is but Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0, Millowners generally have a real grievance.

3. My Committee observe with satisfaction that your Board is prepared favourably to consider the question of blind appeals and the result of the consultation in this matter with the trade generally, is awaited with interest.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 16, dated the 13th instant, and to send you herewith a copy of the resolutions which were passed at a meeting of the Shareholders and Associate Members of this Association held on Tuesday, the 13th idem.

I am to add that the said resolutions have since been confirmed by the Board of Directors and that the necessary changes in the present system of conducting appeals will be effected as from this date, *viz.*, 16th January 1914.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of Shareholders and Associate Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., held on Tuesday, 13th January 1914 :—

(*a*) That the name of the appellant shall be withheld from the Appeal Committee.

(*b*) That the names of the buyer and seller shall be withheld from the Appeal Committee.

(*c*) That the Appeal Committee shall not be informed whether the appeal has been lodged by buyer or seller.

(*d*) That the allowance awarded in arbitration together with any remarks of the arbitrators shall be made known to the Appeal Committee.

(*e*) That the marks on bales of cotton submitted for survey shall not be made known to the Appeal Committee.

(*f*) That arbitrators shall not be allowed to serve on the appeals which may be lodged against the awards of such arbitrators.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix R.

Eastern Mail Contract.

R. S. R. No. 3934 of 1913.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 14*th July* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

The terms on which the contract with the P. & O. S. N. Company for the Eastern Mail Service will be renewed are shortly to come under the consideration of the Government of

India and, under instructions from the Government of Bombay, I have the honour to request that I may be favoured with the views of the Association in the matter for submission to Government.—I have, etc.,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

No. 243 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th October* 1913.

M. M. S. GUBBAY, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3934, dated 14th July 1913, requesting the views of this Association in connection with the terms of renewal of the contract with the P. & O. S. N. Company for the Eastern Mail Service.

2. I am to submit for consideration the following recommendations:—

(*a*) A bi-weekly service to Bombay, failing which an accelerated single service to Bombay not later than Wednesday evening.

(*b*) That tenders should be open to all lines.

(*c*) That tenders should be issued separately one for the present Eastern Mail Service and the other for the extra service to Bombay only.

(*d*) That there should be no restrictions against one line tendering for both contracts.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix S.

Provision of Warehouses under the Cotton Duties Act.

No. 4018 of 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *29th April* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to Government letter No. 2032, dated 5th March 1896, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Association, a copy of a notification No. 1596-2, dated 8th March 1913, issued by the Government of India under Act II of 1896, prescribing certain rules for regulating the provision of warehouses and the deposit and discharge of goods therein and therefrom.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under-Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11*th March* 1913.

No. 2375.—The following notification by the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COTTON DUTIES.

No. 1596-2, dated Delhi, the 8th March 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the provision of warehouses and the deposit and discharge of goods therein and therefrom :—

1. (1) These rules may be cited as the Bombay Cotton Goods Warehouse Rules, 1913.

(2) The application of these rules shall be confined to the Presidency of Bombay.

2. In these rules :—

'Act' means the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 ;

'Collector' means the Collector of Bombay for the Presidency proper and the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District for the Province of Sind ;

'Licensed warehouse' means a warehouse licensed under the Act ;

'Officer in charge' means the officer appointed under rule 4 to be in charge of a warehouse licensed under the Act.

3. No place shall be licensed as a warehouse under the Act, unless it fulfils the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) it shall be enclosed by walls built of brick or stone ;

(*b*) if it includes an upper floor room, the roof shall be well and strongly terraced with masonry or tiled, the rafting in the case of tiled roofs being ceiled with strong cloth, planks or matting ;

(*c*) all windows and ventilators shall be protected by stout iron bars securely fixed in the brick or stone work ;

(*d*) all the entrances into it shall have doors with strong locks, and each door, whether external or internal, shall be fastened by two padlocks ;

(*e*) the entrance doors shall open into a street or other public place so as to be at all times accessible for the examination of the locks and fastenings.

4. (1) The Collector shall appoint an officer to be in charge of every licensed warehouse.

(2) The key of one of the padlocks of every entrance door of a licensed warehouse shall be kept in the custody of the Collector or the officer in charge and the key of the other padlock shall be kept by the licensee.

(3) A licensed warehouse shall be opened and closed only in the presence of the officer in charge who shall be responsible for seeing that it is securely closed and locked.

5. (1) Application for permission to deposit in a licensed warehouse cotton-goods manufactured in the Presidency of Bombay shall be made to the Collector in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority under section 13 (2) of the Act.

(2) No goods shall be deposited in a licensed warehouse unless they are securely packed in hooped bales.

6. (1) The pass to be sent with goods forwarded for deposit in a licensed warehouse shall be prepared in Form H in triplicate specifying the name of the mill in which the goods were produced and of the bonder, the marks, numbers and contents of each package and the warehouse or place in the warehouse, wherein they are to be deposited.

(2) The counterfoil of the pass shall remain with the owner of the goods, the duplicate shall be handed over to the officer accompanying the goods to the warehouse who shall check the goods with the details shown in such duplicate and endorse thereon the result of his checking, and the triplicate shall remain with the officer in charge.

(3) On arrival of the goods at the warehouse the duplicate endorsed as aforesaid shall be handed over to the officer in charge to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 94 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as applied by the Cotton Duties Act, 1896.

7. (1) When any owner desires to remove any goods from a licensed warehouse he shall present to the Collector a written application for permission to remove them in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority; the application shall be in duplicate and shall contain particulars of the goods to be removed.

(2) The permission which the Collector may grant shall be endorsed on both the original and the duplicate.

(3) The original and the duplicate so endorsed shall be presented to the officer in charge who shall check the goods as they are passed out of the warehouse and permit the removal of such goods only as he finds to correspond to the particulars contained in the application.

(4) On the removal of the goods from the warehouse, the officer in charge shall endorse the fact both on the original and on the duplicate and return the original to the applicant and the duplicate to the Collector.

(5) The return made under section 8 of the Act shall in addition to the particulars required by the rules made under the Act and issued under Notification No. 864-S.R.* dated 21st February 1896, mention the quantity and other particulars indicated in the Form referred to in clause (1) above of the goods removed from a licensed warehouse during the month to which the return relates.

8. Every person who enters or leaves a licensed warehouse and all packages and other articles taken into or removed from the warehouse shall be liable to examination by the officer in charge.

9. (1) A separate return made under section 15 of the Act shall be prepared in Form I appended to these rules. It shall be delivered to the Collector each month and contain the particulars indicated in the Form of all the cotton goods produced at the mill which have been deposited in a licensed warehouse during the preceding month.

(2) If no such separate return is made, the return made under section 8 of the Act shall, in addition to the particulars required by rule 7 (5) and by the rules made under the Act and issued under Notification No. 864-S.R.,* dated 21st February 1896, mention the quantity and other particulars of the goods indicated in the Form H referred to in rule 6 (1) above.

10. The officer in charge of a licensed warehouse shall keep an inward and outward register in Form J appended to these rules.

(Sd.) R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* Republished at pages 199—204 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 27th February 1896.

Form H.

TO REMAIN AT THE PRODUCING MILL.

No.———, *Date*———19 .

Particulars of bales produced in the———Mill and bonded by———in Room No.———of Licensed warehouse No.———.

Number of bales for each class of goods.	Consecutive number of the bale.	Marks on the bale.	Description and Dimensions of the goods contained in the bale.		Real value.	Number of pieces in a bale.	Weight per bale.	Date of issue out of the mill premises.	Remarks.
			Description.	Dimensions.					

(Signed)

To be signed by a responsible Agent of the producing mill.

Form H.

TRIPLICATE.

TO REMAIN AT THE WAREHOUSE.

No.———, *Date*———19 .

Particulars of bales produced in the———Mill and bonded by———in Room No.———of Licensed warehouse No.———.

Number of bales for each class of goods.	Consecutive number of the bale.	Marks on the bale.	Description and Dimensions of the goods contained in the bale.		Real value.	Number of pieces in a bale.	Weight per bale.	Date of issue out of the mill premises.	Remarks.
			Description.	Dimensions.					

(Signed)

Officer in charge of the warehouse.

Form H.

DUPLICATE.

TO BE FORWARDED BY THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE WAREHOUSE TO THE HEAD OFFICE.

No.———, *Date*———19 .

Particulars of bales produced in the———Mill and bonded by———in Room No.———of Licensed warehouse No.———.

Number of bales for each class of goods.	Consecutive number of the bale.	Marks on the bale.	Description and Dimensions of the goods contained in the bale.		Real value.	Number of pieces in a bale.	Weight per bale.	Date of issue out of the mill premises.	Remarks.
			Description.	Dimensions.					

Received correct on———

(Signed)

Officer in charge of the warehouse.

Checked.

(Signed)

Excise Officer accompanying the goods.

Submitted to the Collector of———

The goods mentioned above have been duly deposited at the warehouse on———

(Signed)

Officer in charge of the warehouse.

Date———

Form I.

Particulars of all Cotton Goods produced at _____ Mill and warehoused in the month of _____ 19 .

1	2		3	4
Description of goods.*	Issued out of the Mill-premises for warehousing.		Numbers on bales (as in bale register).	Real value.
	Weight in lbs.	Yards or dozen.		
Total ...				

* To be shown separately for goods of different dimensions.

Dated this day of 19 .

(To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent or other principal officer of the Mill.)

Form J.

Inward and outward register of goods showing the receipts and issues in and from _____ Mill warehouse.

RECEIPTS.

Date of receipt of goods.	No. and date of the form under which the goods were warehoused.		Description and Dimensions of Goods.		Total No. of bales.	Total Weight in lbs.	Real or tariff value of the goods.	Remarks.
	No.	Date.	Description.	Dimensions.				N.B.—This column may be used for noting the No. and date of the Form under which the goods will be removed from time to time.

ISSUES.

Date of removal of the goods.	No. and date of the form under which the goods were removed.		Description and Dimensions of goods.		Total No. of bales.	Total weight in lbs.	Real or tariff value of the goods.	Remarks.
	No.	Date.	Description.	Dimensions.				N.B.—This column may be used for noting the different Nos. of Forms under which the goods were warehoused.

Appendix T.

Refund of Import Duty on goods transmitted in bond to Kashmir.

No. 5886 of 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *24th June* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to Government letter No. 10715, dated 21st October 1908, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Association, a copy of the letter from the Government of India No. 4068-34, dated 26th May 1913, and of the correspondence underlying it, sanctioning certain amendments in the rules and forms prescribed by that Government regarding the payment of refunds of import duty on goods transmitted in bond to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu and to Russian and Chinese Turkistan.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4068—34, dated 26th May 1913:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2766, dated the 26th March 1913, suggesting certain amendments in the rules and forms prescribed by the Government of India regarding the payment of refunds of import duty on goods, transmitted in bond to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu and to Russian and Chinese Turkistan.

"2. I am to say that the Government of India sanction the alterations proposed, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the necessary instructions on the subject may be issued to the Customs authorities."

Amendment of the rules contained in the memoranda accompanying the letters from the Government of India, No. 5538 S. R., dated 27th December 1897 (Finance and Commerce Department), and No. 8467—8468-55, dated 10th September 1908 (Department of Commerce and Industry).

Memorandum accompanying the letter from the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5538-S.R., dated 27th December 1897—

After paragraph 2 add the following—

"and an invoice in duplicate in Form B."

The following should be substituted for paragraph 3:—

"3. After identification of the goods the packages should be sealed and the invoice, after being checked by the Customs Department, should be delivered to the owner, who may then remove the goods."

Memorandum accompanying the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 8467—8468-55, dated 10th September 1908—

After paragraph 2 add the following :—

"and an invoice in duplicate in Form B."

The following should be substituted for paragraph 3 :—

"3. After identification of the goods and if the Collector is satisfied that the conditions prescribed in the case of goods on which drawback is claimable have been fulfilled, the packages should be sealed and the invoice, after being checked by the Customs Department, should be delivered to the owner, who may then remove the goods. The details of the goods exported should be entered in a separate register to be maintained for the purpose (Form C)."

Customs Duty.

Procedure to be observed in connection with the exemption from import duty of goods transmitted in bond through British India to the territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir and Jammu and to Russian and Chinese Turkistan by the Hoshiárpur-Leh route.

No. S.R.—760, dated 1st February 1913.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

SIR,

I have the honour to invite a reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 335, dated 14th January 1898, and Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10471, dated 14th October 1908, prescribing the procedure to be followed in connection with the exemption from import duty of goods transmitted in bond through British India to the territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir and Jammu and to Russian and Chinese Turkistan by the Hoshiárpur-Leh route. In accordance with this procedure invoices for goods exported are at present prepared by the Custom House for delivery to the owner and for despatch to the Resident in Kashmir and the officer at Hoshiárpur. I have now the honour to suggest that these documents should be written out by the Customs *dalals* and presented to this Department along with the application to export the goods in the same manner as ordinary drawback and Nushki-Seistan claims.

2. I would, at the same time, suggest that the form of invoice may be altered so as to correspond with the form of application, and enclose revised forms giving effect to my suggestion. It will be observed that it is proposed to substitute an application and two forms for an application, two forms (invoices) and a counterfoil. The proposal will result in a saving of clerical labour in this Department.

3. In the circumstances I would request that Government may be moved to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the revision of the forms in the manner indicated as also to the modification of the rules as proposed in the draft enclosed.—I have, etc.,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Draft Amended Rules.

After paragraph 2 of the Memorandum published with Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 335, dated the 14th January 1898, add the following :—

"And an invoice in duplicate in revised Form B."

Paragraph 3 should be amended as follows:—

"After identification of the goods the packages should be sealed and the invoice, after being checked by the Customs Department, should be delivered to the owner, who may then remove the goods."

After paragraph 2 of the Memorandum published with Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10471, dated the 14th October 1908, add the following:—

"And an invoice in duplicate in revised Form B."

Paragraph 3 should be amended as follows:—

"After identification of the goods and if the Collector is satisfied that the conditions prescribed in the case of goods on which drawback is claimable have been fulfilled, the packages should be sealed and the invoice, after being checked by the Customs Department, should be delivered to the owner, who may then remove the goods. The details of the goods exported should be entered in a separate register to be maintained for the purpose (Form C)."

A.

Kashmir Refund.

No. , dated 191 .

Particulars of goods to be transmitted under Customs Seal through British India to the territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Káshmir and Jammu from .
by to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marks and numbers on packages.	Number and description of packages.	Description of goods.	*Weight or quantity.	*Value for duty.	Rate of duty.	*Amount of duty.	Number and date of duty bill.	Gross weight of packages.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Cwt. qrs. lbs.	

* To be entered in words as well as in figures.

Certified that the above mentioned packages have been identified by me and sealed with the Customs Seal under my supervision.

do declare the contents of this form to be truly stated.

Let Export. Bombay, 191 .

Examiner,
Bombay Custom House.

Assistant Collector of Customs
Bombay Custom House,
191 .

Owner.

B.

Kashmir Invoice.

No. , dated 191 . *Original.*

Invoice of goods to be transmitted under Customs Seal through British India to the territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir and Jammu from

by to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marks and numbers on packages.	Number and description of packages.	Description of goods.	*Weight or Quantity.	*Value for duty.	Rate of duty.	*Amount of duty.	Number and date of duty bill.	Gross weight of packages.	Attestation of Customs official of His Highness the Mahárája and of an official of the British Government.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Countersigned. (Kashmir State Official.)

* To be entered in words as well as in figures.

Certified that the above mentioned packages have been identified by me and sealed with the Customs Seal under my supervision.

do declare the contents of this invoice to be truly stated.

Bombay, 191 .

Examiner,
Bombay Custom House.

Assistant Collector of Customs.
Bombay Custom House,
191 .

Owner.

B.

Kashmir Invoice. *Duplicate.*

No. , dated 191 .

Invoice of goods to be transmitted under Customs Seal through British India to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu from

by to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marks and numbers on packages.	Number and description of packages.	Description of goods.	*Weight or quantity.	*Value for duty.	Rate of duty.	*Amount of duty.	Number and date of duty bill.	Gross weight of packages.	Attestation of Customs official of His Highness the Maharaja and of an official of the British Government.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Countersigned. (Kashmir State Official.)

* To be entered in words as well as in figures.

Certified that the above mentioned packages have been identified by me and sealed with the Customs Seal under my supervision.

do declare the contents of this invoice to be truly stated.

Bombay, 191

Examiner,
Bombay Custom House.

Assistant Collector of Customs.
Bombay Custom House,
191 .

Owner.

A.

Hoshiarpur-Leh Route Refund.

Invoice No. , dated 191 .

Particulars of goods to be transmitted under Customs Seal through British India to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu from by per to Russian or Chinese Turkistan by the Hoshiarpur-Leh route.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marks and numbers on packages.	Number and description of packages.	Description of goods.	* Weight or quantity.	* Value for duty.	Rate of duty.	* Amount of duty.	Number and date of duty bill.	Gross weight of packages.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Cwt. qrs. lbs.	

* To be entered in words as well as in figures.

Certified that the above-mentioned packages have been identified by me and sealed with the Customs Seal under my supervision.

do declare the contents of this form to be truly stated.

Let Export.

Bombay, 191 .

Examiner,
Bombay Custom House.

Assistant Collector of Customs,
Bombay.

Owner.

B.

Hoshiarpur-Leh Route Invoice. *Original.*

Invoice No. , dated 191 .

Invoice of goods to be transmitted under Customs Seal through British India to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu from by per to Russian or Chinese Turkistan by the Hoshiarpur-Leh route.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marks and number on packages.	Number and description of packages.	Description of goods.	* Weight or quantity.	* Value for duty.	Rate of duty.	* Amount of duty.	Number and date of duty bill.	Gross weight of packages.	Attestation of the officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse at Hoshiarpur.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Certified that the packages mentioned in this invoice were examined and compared by me with the invoice and were found to correspond with the given description. Officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse at Hoshiarpur.

* To be entered in words as well as in figures.

Certified that the above-mentioned packages have been identified by me and sealed with the Customs Seal under my supervision.

do declare the contents of this invoice to be truly stated.

Bombay, 191

Seal.

I hereby certify that the goods mentioned in this invoice have actually reached Leh.

Owner.

Examiner,
Bombay Custom House.

Assistant Resident for Leh.

Assistant Collector of Customs.
Bombay Custom House,
191 .

(*N.B.*—This invoice should accompany the goods to Hoshiarpur and be handed over to the Officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse.)

B.

Hoshiarpur-Leh Route Invoice. *Duplicate.*

Invoice No. , dated 191 .

Invoice of goods to be transmitted under Customs Seal through British India to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu from by per to Russian or Chinese Turkistan by the Hoshiarpur-Leh route.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marks and number on packages.	Number and description of packages.	Description of goods.	*Weight or quantity.	*Value for duty.	Rate of duty.	*Amount of duty.	Number and date of bill.	Gross weight of packages.	Attestation of the officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse at Hoshiarpur.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Certified that the packages mentioned in this invoice were examined and compared by me with the invoice and were found to correspond with the given description. Officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse at Hoshiarpur.

* To be entered in words as well as in figures.

Certified that the above-mentioned packages have been identified by me and sealed with the Customs Seal under my supervision.

do declare the contents of this invoice to be truly stated.

Bombay, 191 .

Seal.

I hereby certify that the goods mentioned in this invoice have actually reached Leh.

Owner.

Examiner,
Bombay Custom House.

Assistant Resident for Leh.

Assistant Collector of Customs,
Bombay Custom House.

191 .

N.B.—This invoice should accompany the goods to Hoshiarpur and be handed over to the Officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse.

No. 1257, dated 20th February 1913.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department with a request that, in the circumstances stated, Government may be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the revision of the forms and to the modification of the rules as proposed by the Collector.—I have, etc.,

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

No. 2766.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *25th March* 1913.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to the letters from the Government of India, No. 5538-S. R., dated 27th December 1897, (Finance and Commerce Department), and No. 8467-8468—55, dated 10th September 1908, (Department of Commerce and Industry), prescribing the procedure to be followed in connection with the exemption from import duty of goods transmitted in bond through British India to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu and to Russian and Chinese Turkistan by the Hoshiarpur-Leh route. In accordance with this procedure, invoices for goods exported are at present prepared by the Custom House for delivery to the owner and for despatch to the Resident in Kashmir and the officer at Hoshiarpur. The Collector of Customs, Bombay, suggests that these documents should be written by the Customs *dalals* and presented to the Customs Department along with the application to export the goods in the same manner as ordinary drawback and Nushki-Seistan claims. To carry this into effect it is proposed to amend the rules given in the memoranda accompanying the Government of India letters referred to above, as shown in the appended draft. It is at the same time suggested that the form of invoice may be altered so as to correspond with the form of application. Revised forms giving effect to the suggestion are herewith enclosed. It will be observed that it is proposed to substitute an application and two forms for an application, two forms (invoices) and a counterfoil. The proposal will thus result in a saving of clerical labour in the Customs Department. This Government approves of both the suggestions made by the Collector of Customs, and I am directed to request that the Government of India may be moved to sanction them.—I have, etc.,

G. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 9765 of 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *27th October* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of Government letter No. 5886, dated 24th June 1913, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Association, a copy of the letter from the Government of India, No. 8142-34, dated 1st October 1913, and of its accompaniments, sanctioning an alteration in column 10 of Invoice B, original, prescribed by that Government in the rules for the payment of refunds of import duty on goods transmitted in bond to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu and to Russian and Chinese Turkistan.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

No. 8142-34, dated 1st October 1913.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Department, No. 4068-34, dated the 26th May 1913, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Honourable the Resident in Kashmir, No. 5396, dated the 6th September 1913, suggesting an alteration in column 10 of Invoice B prescribed in the rules for the payment of refunds of import duty on goods transmitted in bond to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu and to Russian and Chinese Turkistan.

2. I am to say that the Government of India have decided to sanction the proposal, and I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the necessary instructions on the subject may be issued to the Customs authorities.—I have, etc.,

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 8143—8145-34.

A copy is forwarded to the Government of Bengal, Financial / the Punjab, Commerce and Industry Department, for information and necessary action, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department, No. 4069—4071-34, dated the 26th May 1913.

A copy is also forwarded to the Foreign Department for information, with reference to the endorsement from that Department, No. 3224-I.B., dated the 25th September 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 3224-I.B., dated 25th September 1913.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Industry, for information and such action as may be necessary, with reference to the endorsement from that Department, No. 4071-34, dated the 26th May 1913.—By order, etc.,

H. WILKINSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5396, dated 6th September 1913.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to invite a reference to the form of Bombay Custom House Invoice, Kashmir Invoice B, original, a copy of which was received with the correspondence forwarded with Major St. John's endorsement No. 1303-I.B., dated the 3rd June 1913, and to say that

such invoices at present are countersigned by the Superintendent, Customs and Excise Department, of the State. The Darbar have in consequence expressed a desire that, if there is no objection, the present entry in column 10 of the Invoice may be substituted by the words

"Countersigned

Superintendent, Customs and Excise Department,

Jammu and Kashmir State."

to be entered in the right hand bottom corner of the column, as shown in the sample form attached herewith.—I have, etc.,

E. H. S. JAMES,
for Resident in Kashmir.

Kashmir Invoice. B.

No. , dated 191 .

Invoice of goods to be transmitted under customs seal through British India to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu from
by *to*

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10
Marks and numbers on packages.	Number and description of packages.	Description of goods.	*Weight or quantity.	*Value for duty.			Rate of duty.	*Amount of duty.			Number and date of duty bill.	Gross weight of packages.			Attestation of Customs official of His Highness the Maharaja and of an official of the British Government.
				Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Countersigned. Superintendent, Customs and Excise Department, Jammu and Kashmir State.

*To be entered in words as well as in figures.

Certified that the above mentioned packages have been identified by me and sealed with the Customs Seal under my supervision.

do declare the contents of this Invoice to be truly stated.
Bombay, 191 .

Assistant Collector of Customs.
Bombay Custom House,
191 .

Examiner,
Bombay Custom House.

Owner.

Appendix U.

List of Cotton Piece-Goods.

No. 5314—7.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of the correspondence ending with your letter No. 261, dated the 3rd December 1912, I have the honour to state that the revision of the list of Cotton Piece-goods appended to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 9321—9327-139, dated the 22nd December 1910, as amended by their Resolution No. 9413-9418-102, dated the 23rd December 1912, is now under consideration. If you should have any suggestions to offer with a view to revise the list, I should be obliged if you would favour me with your proposals by the middle of November next so as to enable me *to* send up my recommendations to the Government of India in due time.

Should your Committee consider that there is any truly distinctive description of goods not provided for, samples of such goods should accompany any recommendation for their inclusion.—I have, etc.,

E. SEQUEIRA,
for Dir.-Genl. of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 273 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th November* 1913.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5314-7, dated 23rd ultimo, regarding the revision of the list of Cotton Piece Goods, and to state in reply thereto that my Committee have no suggestions to put forward in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix V.

Maximum weight of Sample Packets.

No. 2000 of 1913.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 16*th May* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the letter* from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Post Office), No. 3167-3178-12, dated 23rd April 1913, addressed to certain Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations, and to request that the Government of Bombay may be favoured with the opinion of the Association on the proposals made therein.—I have, etc.,

* *Subject*—Question of the maximum weight permissible in the case of sample packets sent by the inland post.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 3167-3178-12.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
(POST OFFICE.)

SIMLA, the 23*rd April* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION.
RANGOON TRADES ASSOCIATION.
PUNJAB TRADES ASSOCIATION.
MADRAS TRADES ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I am directed to address you on the subject of the maximum weight permissible in the case of sample packets sent by the inland post.

2. It has been represented to the Government of India that the present limit of 80 tolas which was fixed in 1899 gives rise to some inconvenience. Adequate samples of various articles of merchandise cannot be sent by the inland post on account of the present limit of weight. It is to be noted, in this connection, that merchants in the United Kingdom have an advantage over Indian merchants on account of the higher limit of 5 lbs. allowed in the case of sample packets sent from England. It has accordingly been suggested that the maximum limit for Indian inland sample packets should be fixed at 200 tolas.

I am to point out on the other hand that the limit prescribed by the rules of the Postal Union is 350 grammes or 30 tolas, and that in the case of the inland post of the majority of European countries that limit varies from 30 to 43 tolas. Moreover the Indian inland rate for

unregistered parcels exceeding 80 tolas is only slightly higher than it would be for packets if the existing scale were extended to 200 tolas. The actual inconvenience arising from the present limit of 80 tolas for samples does not therefore appear to be great.

3. Before coming to a decision on the question whether the existing limit should be extended as desired the Government of India would be glad to be informed whether in the opinion of your Chamber / Association this limit for sample packets sent by the inland post is so low as to cause inconvenience or unfairness to trade in this country.

I am to request that the reply to this reference may be submitted in the usual way through the Government of Bengal / Punjab / etc. —I have, etc.,

S. H. SLATER,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 149 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th June* 1913.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2000, dated 16th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Post Office) in connection with the maximum weight permissible in the case of sample packets sent by Inland Post.

2. In compliance with your request, my Committee desire me to state that in their opinion the present limit of 80 tolas for sample packets is not sufficiently high for trade purposes and they respectfully submit the maximum weight should be raised to 200 tolas.

3. Their reason for supporting the proposal to increase the maximum weight is that sample packets arriving from England, over 2 lbs. in weight, cannot now apparently be redirected to another town in India, whither the addressee may have departed, without breaking bulk. This necessitates, of course, a further sum being expended in postage, whereas if the said packet weighed within the maximum at present prescribed in India, it could be redirected to the addressee without any additional cost.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 2383 of 1913.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *17th June* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 2000, dated 16th May 1913, I am directed to forward, for the information of your Association, a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Post Office), No. 4244-4254-12, dated 29th

May 1913, addressed to certain Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations and giving statistics of the weight of sample packets received from the United Kingdom by three Mails.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 4244-4254-12.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

(POST OFFICE.)

SIMLA, *the 29th May* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,

Bengal, Punjab, Karachi, Upper India, Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce.

Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rangoon, Punjab and Madras Trades Associations.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 3167-3178-12, dated the 23rd April 1913, I am directed to furnish, for the information of your Chamber / Association, the following statistics of the weight of sample packets received from the United Kingdom by three Mails :—

Weight.	*Number.*
Not exceeding 1 lb.	2,228
Exceeding 1 lb., but not exceeding 2 lbs.	845
Do. 2 lbs. do. 3 „	564
Do. 3 „ do. 4 „	629
Do. 4 „ do. 5 „	854

I have, etc.,
S. H. SLATER,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix W.

Congress of Commerce.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,
BOMBAY, 11*th November* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to send to you herewith a copy of the draft of the constitution of the Congress of Commerce for your consideration.

You will be kind enough to let me know at an early date—

(1) Whether your Committee approve of the proposal of a Commercial Congress?

(2) If so, their views on the accompanying draft.

(3) Whether your Committee will take part in it by sending representatives to a preliminary meeting of sympathisers of the movement to be held in the beginning of the next year in Bombay?—Yours faithfully,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Objects.

The Indian Commercial Congress is founded for the purpose of promoting by all legitimate and constitutional methods the best interests of trade, commerce and manufactures of the country and all cognate matters connected therewith.

2. For the fulfilment of the objects aforesaid, the Congress shall hold its session from time to time as occasion may demand, but at least once every three years, at such place and at such date as may be determined, discuss all mercantile and industrial affairs, prepare and submit representations thereon to the Provincial Governments, or the Government of India, or the Secretary of State, or the British Parliament or other authorities for the removal and prevention of injurious commercial measures and the introduction of others which may be calculated to promote the general commercial and other cognate interests of the country, and otherwise to take such action as may be conducive to the accomplishment of the objects in view.

Constitution.

3. The Indian Commercial Congress shall consist of delegates elected by different commercial bodies in the country in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

4. The delegates in the Congress assembled shall, from among themselves, elect a Committee of Management to consist of—

delegates from Bombay,
delegates from Bengal,
delegates from Madras,
delegates from Karachi,
delegates from Rangoon,
delegates from Cawnpore,
delegates from Delhi,
delegates from Lahore,
delegates from Amritsar,
delegates from Nagpur,

and such other cities which may hereafter be resolved upon by the Congress.

5. The Committee of Management prescribed in Clause 4 shall hold office from the date of their appointment to the date of the appointment of their successors and shall discharge the duty as prescribed in Clauses 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Honorary or General Secretary.

6. The delegates in Congress assembled shall also elect in the manner hereinafter prescribed an Honorary or General Secretary, who too shall hold office from the date of his appointment to the date of the appointment of his successor and discharge his duty in the manner prescribed in Clauses 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Privileges of Delegates.

7. Delegates duly elected shall be entitled to be present at the session of the Congress to which they may be deputed by their respective electorates and to vote on all matters submitted to the Congress and at any meeting of the Sub-Committee to which the Congress sitting in session may elect them. Voting shall be by a show of hands, unless the President in his absolute discretion deems it expedient, by reason of considerable want of unanimity, to have votes taken by each block of delegates from a Province. In that case for purposes of voting each block shall be deemed to have only one vote. The votes of the majority of the delegates assembled in a Provincial block shall be deemed to be the vote, whether yes or no, of that block.

8. The President of the Congress shall have, in addition to his vote, a second or casting vote in case of equality of votes both in the open Congress and in the meetings of the Sub-Committees, which the Congress may appoint at which he shall invariably preside *ex-officio*.

Officers.

9. The officers of the Congress shall be a President, a Vice-President and an Honorary or General Secretary. The Congress which holds the session shall announce the name of the President who should preside at the next succeeding Congress. His election shall be by means of a special Committee of delegates which the Congress sitting in open session may appoint for the purpose. There shall be for the purpose of such a special Committee not more than? delegates from each Province to be named by the Congress. The Special Committee shall meet before the close of the session and recommend to the Congress the name of the person whom it may have unanimously voted or voted by a majority of its members.

The declaration in open Congress by the President of the name so recommended shall be considered as final and decisive and the person so selected shall be called the President-elect of the next Congress. The election of the Vice-President and also of the Honorary or General Secretary shall be made by the same Special Committee and the name of the person so selected as Vice-President and as Honorary or General Secretary shall be announced and declared in the same way as that of the President-elect by the President and be deemed final and decisive. In the event of the resignation or death of the President-elect, prior to the date of the holding of the next Congress, the Vice-President elected also in the same manner shall preside. In the event of the resignation or death of the Vice-President before the date of the holding of the next Congress, it shall be the duty of the Committee of Management to elect some suitable person and announce the name through the Honorary or General Secretary to the various electorates.

Electorates.

10. For the purpose of the election of delegates there shall be formed electorates in each of the following Presidencies and Provinces, namely, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Behar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces of recognised and well-known public bodies, such as Chambers of Commerce, Leagues, Associations and so forth, of standing interested in Indian commerce and manufactures. Each of such bodies in each of the Provinces aforesaid shall be an electorate by itself or in combination with others, as may be expedient or convenient. These shall elect their respective delegates but no minor shall be eligible for the purpose of being elected a delegate.

10a. The Congress in open session shall name the electorates to be formed in each Province and fix the number of delegates each such electorate shall elect.

11. Each electorate shall see that the election of its delegates is properly completed, according to the rules to be prescribed, fully 30 days before the date on which the Congress is to be held due notice of which shall be given by the Honorary or General Secretary.

As far as practicable, delegates should be men of competence and ability to take an active and intelligent part in the proceedings of the Congress.

12. Each electorate shall, on payment by a delegate the delegation fee of Rs. issue in triplicate a certificate, one of which, in the form prescribed, shall be given (under the signature of the Chairman or Secretary) to the delegate himself, one shall be transmitted to the Chairman or Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Congress and one shall be forwarded to the Honorary or General Secretary.

13. The total amount of the delegation fees collected by each electorate shall be remitted to the Chairman or Secretary of the Reception Committee of the place where the Congress is to be held at the same time that the certificates are sent as already prescribed in Clause 12, and it shall be the duty of the receiving authority to formally acknowledge receipt of the amount.

Honorary Delegates.

14. The electorates of a Province combined shall have the privilege of nominating or electing to the Congress as Honorary delegates persons well-known or distinguished in commerce or industry. Such Honorary delegates shall be exempt from payment of the delegation fee but shall not be entitled to vote.

Committee of Management.

15. The Committee of Management shall meet and transact its business at such time and at such place as it may determine. The Honorary or General Secretary shall issue due notice of such meeting, stating the time and place of such meeting to all members at their registered addresses, at least 5 days before the day of the meeting.

16. The Committee of Management shall elect its own Chairman and frame such rules for regulating its procedure as it may deem fit. It shall also determine its quorum and further cause to be kept a minute book wherein its proceedings shall be correctly recorded.

17. For purposes of continuous work the head office of the Committee of Management shall, unless otherwise determined by the Congress, be located in the City of Bombay where shall also reside the Honorary or General Secretary, who shall carry on all communications with the different members of the Committee and otherwise attend to all matters which may be necessary in pursuance of the resolutions of the Congress in the direction of the Committee of Management.

18. The Committee of Management shall submit to the Congress, whenever held, a report of its proceedings during the period intervening between the close of one session and the opening of the succeeding one. Copies of such report shall be printed and supplied to the delegates present.

Reception Committee.

19. It shall be the duty of all the electorates of the Province or Presidency where the Congress is to be held to meet together at a common place to be notified and to elect their own Chairman and thereafter proceed to form a Reception Committee at least six months before the date fixed for the meeting of the Congress. Such Reception Committee when formed as said above, shall elect its own Chairman who shall be called the Chairman of the Reception Committee. It will be the duty of the Reception Committee to raise funds for the defrayal of all expenses incidental to the holding of the Congress, including (if need be) the proper boarding and lodging of delegates, of the hire of a suitable place for the assembly of the Congress or of erecting a convenient pandal for the purpose. The Reception Committee will be entitled to charge such a reasonable fee as may be fixed to those delegates who may choose to avail themselves of the boarding and lodging it may provide. It shall also print and publish the report of the proceedings of the Congress, at its own expense, but not later than 4 months from the close

of the Congress, with liberty to charge each delegate a fee to cover the bare cost of printing. Five copies of such reports shall be supplied, free of charge, to the head office in Bombay for record. Any surplus remaining on hand after defrayal of all liabilities shall be invested by the Reception Committee in substantial securities in the names of the Trustees whom it may select at the meeting to be held for passing the accounts. The said securities shall be deposited with the Presidency Bank in the Province and utilised for the purposes of the next Congress in the Province whenever held or for any purposes of local commercial or industrial interests. All correspondence and papers and records of a Congress session will be forwarded for purposes of record to the head office by the Reception Committee as early as convenient after the closing of the Congress.

Head Office of the Congress.

20. The head office of the Congress shall be located in Bombay City till otherwise resolved upon by the Congress. The Reception Committee of the Congress which may be held in Bombay shall raise its own funds for carrying out the work of the Committee of Management, such as pay of an Assistant Secretary, rent of office, salaries and wages of clerks and peons, printing, postage, telegrams and so forth. But it is to be distinctly understood that the other Provinces shall have no hold or claim whatsoever on the said funds remaining on hand of the Trustees at Bombay.

Additions, Alterations and Omissions.

The above rules shall be liable to additions, alterations and omissions, as may best appear to the Congress, provided the Congress unanimously or by majority of the votes of the delegates, as may be directed by the President, resolve by a special resolution in that behalf.

APPENDIX A.

LETTER TO THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

SIR,—One of the most prominent and gratifying signs of the times is the rapid growth of interest amongst Indians in matters concerning commerce and industry. As was expected, the extravagant and impracticable features of the Swadeshi movement, as it was conceived by some of the less responsible leaders on the Bengal side, have evaporated in the light of common sense and experience. What is left, is a solid deposit of sober and thoughtful ambition to take such steps as will enable the material resources of India to be utilized to the greatest advantage of the community at large.

There is also a growing appreciation of the truth that the resources of a country, both material and moral, belong of right not only to the persons who happen to inhabit that country but to humanity. The Indian people are thus responsible to the civilised world for the use to which they put the great opportunities made available by the peace and educational facilities secured to them as part and parcel of the British Empire.

This increase of interest in trade and industry is reflected in several organisations, some well-conceived, others inspired more by enthusiasm than by knowledge, designed to stimulate industrial and commercial activities. Several new journals and magazines have been started within the last few years, specially devoted to such subjects as commerce, industry and co-operative methods. There are also some journals specially devoted to the great agricultural industry. Indian Chambers of Commerce have been established in the important towns of India. Government have recognised the claims of the Indian commercial community to representation in the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils. The National Industrial Conference has been held for the last several years, and Provincial Conferences are being held annually on the same lines.

The time is now come, in my opinion, when an earnest effort should be made to consolidate all these activities in a common, well-thought out and well-directed movement. I, therefore, wish to suggest, through your columns to Indian commercial men and others interested in trade and industry, the holding of a Congress of Commerce and Industry. The sittings of the Congress may at first be limited to once in two or three years. Representatives of all interests affecting the economic prosperity of India will be welcome. In course of time, this Conference can take over the Industrial Conference now held in connection with the National Congress. A Congress such as I suggest will direct opinion in sound and practicable channels, and will, moreover, be a useful medium of communication between the Indian commercial community and the Government of India.

In view of the expected important developments in the commercial and fiscal policy of Great Britain in relation to its Colonies and Dependencies, the importance of the existence of a recognised organ of Indian commercial opinion cannot be exaggerated. It will speak with authority and emphasis on behalf of Indian interests in the Councils of the Empire, and its representations must carry weight. I trust that this suggestion will be taken up by the Indian press and leaders throughout the country, and discussed with a view to an early decision. If necessary, a conference of leading men can be arranged to take place in the next few months at Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

BOMBAY, 18*th July* 1913.

APPENDIX B.

Letter to the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

To

THE SECRETARY,

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In connection with the proposal of a Commercial Congress made by me in the "Times of India" and at a recent meeting of the Committee, I have much pleasure in laying for the consideration of the Committee, the following scheme which, for the present, may be considered as only tentative.

The Committee cannot be unaware of the fact that in all the advanced countries of the west not only are there Chambers of Commerce for every leading town and city but also Associations of Chambers of Commerce representing the trade and commerce of the whole country or even a group of countries as the case may be. These Associations hold annual or bi-annual gatherings which are generally styled Commercial Congresses in which all the different Chambers and Commercial Associations take part. I think that the time has come when such a Congress should be held in this country to discuss and deliberate over the several questions of interest to our trade and commerce. All the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations will surely welcome such a proposal. Before however any such Congress is held some spade-work requires to be done. I suggest that the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber should address a circular letter to all such Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations inviting their attention to the proposal in question and requesting them to send a representative each to attend a meeting to consider what steps should be taken to organise and develop the Congress in question. This preliminary meeting may well be held in Bombay under the auspices of this Chamber either in the month of November or December. This meeting will formulate the constitution of the Congress in question the first sitting of which may be held in November or December of 1914. The Congress will primarily represent the Indian Chambers of Commerce which are now established in the principal towns of the different Presidencies,

but the European Chambers may well be invited to it. I do not dilate upon the advantages of such an organisation as they are obvious to all who are following the trend of recent events and who see that the large and important questions of Currency, Railways, Tariff, etc., require a full, mature and comprehensive treatment from the Indian Commercial Community. I hope that the Committee will approve of my suggestion and give it a practical shape.

Yours faithfully,
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

1*st August*, 1913.

APPENDIX C.

Speech delivered by the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy at the Annual Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

I have much pleasure in supporting the proposition that the report presented to you be adopted. Before I say anything in connection with it, I must express my thanks to the Chamber for the honour they have done me by electing me as their Vice-President, a position, the duties of which I hope I shall be able to discharge to your satisfaction.

You will have seen from the report that the existence of this Chamber and Bureau has been of every great use in focussing Indian Commercial opinion in this city. Not only that but it has also, and personally I attach even more importance to this aspect of its usefulness, stimulated thought among us and instigated us to think seriously on subjects of vital importance to us, which otherwise we might have ignored or neglected. Gentlemen, the one great lesson of modern civilisation, is that the race is nowadays not to the swift nor to the strong but to the best organized. We see this in all directions, in philanthropic movements, in politics, and even in sport. As individuals, the ablest of us can do but little. It is by organisation, co-operation and mutual support, that we can so shape the conditions of trade and industry as to be productive of the maximum good to our country and to ourselves. I need not go into the details of the work done during the year under report as they are dealt with in the report and are amply referred to by the President and the other speakers. I would rather avail myself of this opportunity to enforce with all the conviction I can command, the need for organising Indian commercial opinion not only in this city and this Presidency but all over the country. Many of you know that I have put forward a scheme of an All-India Commercial Congress which is now under consideration by the Committee of this Chamber and Bureau. The main object of the scheme is to consolidate Indian opinion, by which I mean the opinions held by all who are actively engaged in industry and commerce in this country, on all subjects bearing on the economic development of the country.

Gentlemen, the three greatest needs of our country at the present day are education, sanitation and industrial growth. They are all mutually dependent. Without an educated and physically capable population, industrial development cannot proceed very far. On the other hand, without economic prosperity which can come only from the growth of industries, we cannot get the resources necessary for large schemes of education and sanitation. You will thus see that the economic question is at the root of national progress, nay of a healthy national existence. The old idea that the prosperity and happiness of a people depended on kings and constitutions, has passed away. The economic interpretation of history, that is, the elucidation of the economic causes which brought about the rise and fall of civilisations and nations, is a subject to which some of the most acute minds of our age are devoting their attention. It may seem superfluous to enforce on an audience like this the importance of the economic factor, but what I am anxious to do is to call your attention to its value from a national and patriotic, and not exclusively from a commercial standpoint. If we do this, we shall see that the need of such a Congress as that which I have sketched in my letter to the "Times of India" and to this Chamber, is a supreme need of the hour. I beg you to remember that the burning questions of the present and the immediate future in the great Empire to which we belong, are those which concern trade and industry. Can India, the most important part of that Empire, the

brightest jewel on the British Crown, as it has been rightly called, afford to be without a recognised organ and mouthpiece of her own when the component parts of the Empire take counsel together on questions of tariff, or trade communications, and all the other topics which are closely related to them?

We want a Congress of the kind which I suggest, first of all to enable this great country to have her voice heard in the counsels of the Empire in the settlement of the grave economic issues which have been discussed for the past ten years and more. The Government of India have doubtless done and are doing their part with zeal and devotion to the best interests of this country, but, gentlemen, it is after all we who know best where the shoe pinches, and unless we place the Government of India in full possession of our views and needs, you cannot expect them to be as emphatic and definite in their assertion of our rights as they should be and will be if they are properly supported. Let us remember that British administration, even in India, is not framed on grandmotherly principles. Here, as in their own country, British administrators expect those whose interests are involved in any measure, to represent their side, and not to sit with folded hands expecting Providence to help them. That is the second great purpose of my proposal, to have at hand a recognised and representative agency which can speak to the Government of India as the accredited organ of Indian commercial opinion in all matters which concern the economic well-being of the country. The third object is, as I have said, to consolidate opinion and to promote a sentiment of solidarity in the various industrial and commercial interests of our land. The fourth, and most important of all, is that the Congress should be the means of keeping prominently before our countrymen the paramount claims of commerce and industry on the attention of the ablest and most gifted men among us.

These are the broad ideas which underlie my scheme and which have prompted me to appeal confidently for your sympathy and support. There have been remarkably few criticisms of the scheme since it was published of an adverse character. It has been welcomed cordially in all provinces and by the public press as a whole. The only criticism which I have seen of a character requiring an answer is that as there is already an Industrial Conference, there is no need for another body devoted to industrial and commercial matters. This criticism will be just, if there was any danger of the work of our Congress injuriously interfering with the work, such as it is, of the Industrial Conference. On the contrary, it is my firm conviction that the Industrial Conference will be the greatest gainer by a movement such as ours. I regard the Congress which I propose, as the outcome of the invaluable pioneering work which has been done with so much ability and devotion by the leaders of the Industrial Conference, although they are not all men pursuing commerce as a profession. I am persuaded that they will rejoice to find that, partly as the result of their disinterested and patriotic work, the classes who are actually and directly engaged in carrying on the trade and commerce of the country and in working its principal industries, have themselves taken the work of economic regeneration of the country in hand. I will not detain the meeting longer, but I earnestly commend to its sympathetic consideration the scheme which I have put forward in the sincere belief that it will prove extremely beneficial to our country, and that it will enormously strengthen the hands of our Government in upholding and advancing our interests.

No. 297 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd December* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 11th ultimo, forwarding a copy of the draft of the constitution of the Congress of Commerce for the consideration of my Committee.

I am to state that the papers submitted have been perused with great interest and that my Committee approve of the proposals put forward by your Association in connection with this Commercial Congress. I am also to state that Mr. Jehangir B. Petit has been nominated by my Committee to represent this Association at the preliminary meeting of sympathisers of the movement.

If you will kindly let me know later the date of the first meeting, I will pass on the information to Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufactures (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1854 *to* 1913, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,864	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,078,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	6,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,581	12,041,848	8,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,571	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,886,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,235	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340
1912	658,026,700	1,451,819,200	173,698,700	13,298,110	11,913,170	10,745,130
1913	804,333,100	1,547,872,400	210,797,700	13,628,700	7,519,860	9,497,740

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c., FROM 1ST JANUARY 1904 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1913.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 7,87,868	Pcs. 5,65,993	Pcs. 9,67,528	Pcs. 5,80,805	Pcs. 2,44,383	Pcs. 3,22,931	Pcs. 5,47,293	Pcs. 4,01,855	Pcs. 5,69,243	Pcs. 5,86,118
37/9 „ do. do. 5½ lbs. & under ...	„ 300	„	„ 540	„ 665	„	„ 282	„ 843	„ 1,166	„ 6,515	„ 3,356
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 48,279	„ 27,874	„ 20,318	„ 26,425	„ 7,055	„ 3,507	„ 52,578	„ 14,318	„ 31,226	„ 58,406
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 25,006	„ 8,959	„ 25,571	„ 64,521	„ 28,439	„ 40,788	„ 1,39,246	„ 95,263	„ 1,46,135	„ 1,94,774
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 89,276	„ 83,779	„ 77,763	„ 1,18,832	„ 76,062	„ 94,349	„ 1,58,864	„ 75,630	„ 94,271	„ 1,01,725
„ „ do. do. 8½ lbs. do. ...	„ 2,96,559	„ 4,29,376	„ 6,00,850	„ 5,48,025	„ 3,24,735	„ 5,47,992	„ 3,36,413	„ 2,67,901	„ 4,38,053	„ 3,96,605
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,51,465	„ 1,98,021	„ 2,99,438	„ 2,07,083	„ 1,93,814	„ 3,22,174	„ 2,63,906	„ 2,07,449	„ 1,66,462	„ 1,66,625
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 67,621	„ 87,667	„ 1,57,428	„ 1,19,664	„ 1,04,147	„ 1,31,179	„ 94,501	„ 1,50,439	„ 1,80,539	„ 1,57,569
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„ 878	„ 6,802	„ 31,029	„ 41,812	„ 32,120	„ 16,492	„ 79,809	„ 33,999	„ 86,513	„ 82,660
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 66,771	„ 1,24,506	„ 1,44,860	„ 84,717	„ 39,970	„ 52,148	„ 62,024	„ 16,554	„ 63,310	„ 42,179
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,07,268	„ 1,45,491	„ 93,177	„ 1,63,399	„ 1,09,666	„ 86,159	„ 1,28,723	„ 95,077	„ 1,65,428	„ 2,41,363
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,77,426	„ 2,68,861	„ 2,38,059	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,41,211	„ 2,64,469	„ 3,05,811	„ 2,96,586	„ 4,16,916	„ 4,84,933
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 3,80,278	„ 5,37,547	„ 5,42,665	„ 5,42,044	„ 5,06,164	„ 5,84,352	„ 4,36,164	„ 5,07,233	„ 6,52,963	„ 4,75,976
46/49 „ do. do. all weights ...	„ 1,34,427	„ 1,95,806	„ 1,90,806	„ 1,53,071	„ 1,37,747	„ 1,56,420	„ 90,376	„ 1,36,976	„ 1,73,861	„ 1,39,532
50/52 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 62,311	„ 90,221	„ 87,255	„ 1,08,849	„ 39,525	„ 1,04,611	„ 49,227	„ 80,770	„ 1,11,093	„ 1,31,455
53/60 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 68,979	„ 1,30,170	„ 1,58,686	„ 1,57,095	„ 1,11,231	„ 1,46,526	„ 1,43,066	„ 1,60,776	„ 1,58,915	„ 2,13,011
All widths × 28/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„	„	„	„ 1,050	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	„ 600	„ 200	„	„ 19,290	„ 5,918	„ 200	„ 7,573	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,17,883	„ 1,18,513	„ 1,31,936	„ 90,225	„ 54,804	„ 19,993	„ 14,465	„ 11,736	„ 7,564	„ 301
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 16,767	„ 8,958	„ 11,803	„ 3,891	„ 9,496	„ 5,037	„ 1,018	„ 1,600	„ 2,472	„ 3,844
29 in. & under × 23/24 yds. Madapollams 2¼ lbs. & under	„ 48,206	„ 48,582	„ 57,119	„ 83,784	„ 11,536	„ 2,000	„ 35,756	„ 17,158	„ 41,944	„ 42,182
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 25,911	„ 29,710	„ 15,706	„ 63,275	„ 9,075	„ 3,200	„ 807	„ 3,013	„ 3,400	„ 3,001
30/32 in. do. do. 2¼ lbs. & under.	„	„	„	„ 1,011	„	„	„	„	„ 2,000	„ .....
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 2,820	„ 7,175	„ 5,798	„ 4,866	„ 18,180	„ 4,454	„	„ 1,200	„ 7,060	„ 8,939
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs. ...	„ 7,377	„ 12	„ 4	„ 1,892	„ 1,304	„ 15	„	„	„ 16	„ 1,410
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6½ lbs. ...	„ 66,678	„ 1,04,473	„ 1,09,472	„ 1,32,937	„ 1,23,389	„ 41,078	„ 84,584	„ 1,19,381	„ 82,955	„ 58,660
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	„ 22,574	„ 9,757	„	„ 10,584	„ 375	„	„ 3,493	„ 1,710	„	„ .....
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	„ 1,600	„ 1,857	„ 3,750	„	„ 4,887	„ 8,627	„	„ 4,000	„ 12,570	„ 5,250
24 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights ...	„ 2,90,730	„ 1,38,967	„ 2,58,051	„ 1,83,429	„ 1,19,978	„ 51,659	„ 1,74,208	„ 1,52,484	„ 91,491	„ 1,55,212
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do. ...	„ 6,50,800	„ 7,00,578	„ 10,29,094	„ 11,71,692	„ 7,41,737	„ 7,86,768	„ 11,55,475	„ 8,34,103	„ 8,80,239	„ 12,24,331
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do. ...	„ 3,73,772	„ 2,48,018	„ 2,67,481	„ 1,73,023	„ 1,36,672	„ 1,68,056	„ 1,30,341	„ 1,59,338	„ 1,67,347	„ 1,97,525
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	„ 3,88,333	„ 2,65,426	„ 4,17,647	„ 5,10,423	„ 2,56,967	„ 1,51,118	„ 2,88,233	„ 3,21,529	„ 2,30,158	„ 2,03,149
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 1,58,021	„ 69,283	„ 58,011	„ 30,845	„ 23,510	„ 21,708	„ 8,078	„ 13,515	„ 25,201	„ 10,348
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 89,850	„ 65,338	„ 2,07,846	„ 41,378	„ 1,17,622	„ 80,155	„ 1,17,602	„ 1,76,274	„ 60,305	„ 1,33,410
Twills and Drills	„ 3,23,785	„ 3,60,230	„ 4,01,748	„ 2,74,682	„ 2,37,416	„ 3,27,305	„ 2,69,720	„ 2,72,563	„ 3,81,730	„ 2,77,385
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 50,50,967	Ps. 50,73,155	Ps. 66,11,439	Ps. 60,09,119	Ps. 40,74,225	Ps. 45,35,442	Ps. 51,73,837	Ps. 46,11,596	Ps. 54,03,394	Ps. 57,92,234

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 9,14,165	Pcs. 10,76,075	Pcs. 6,03,282	Pcs. 11,09,425	Pcs. 9,12,865	Pcs. 7,45,378	Pcs. 7,30,667	Pcs. 11,59,785	Pcs. 14,34,311	Pcs. 8,71,407
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets ...										
40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 3,24,634	„ 3,26,681	„ 2,29,181	„ 1,80,496	„ 1,94,794	„ 1,77,292	„ 1,77,615	„ 2,45,998	„ 2,80,733	„ 2,61,126
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks	„ 50,94,414	„ 49,32,495	„ 51,57,818	„ 48,47,247	„ 34,17,183	„ 27,47,456	„ 45,57,329	„ 36,79,580	„ 40,10,011	„ 47,71,733
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 8,69,782	„ 8,23,191	„ 7,54,950	„ 11,49,512	„ 8,47,017	„ 7,01,298	„ 8,98,005	„ 8,45,492	„ 8,29,258	„ 10,35,995
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 10,40,741	„ 12,54,348	„ 10,69,613	„ 13,63,870	„ 11,78,952	„ 11,74,297	„ 15,04,877	„ 13,06,547	„ 16,07,956	„ 20,85,996
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	„ 14,372	„ 15,782	„ 7,266	„ 18,732	„ 10,596	„ 12,106	„ 7,990	„ 12,351	„ 15,581	„ 16,601
Twills and Drills	„ 88,995	„ 1,27,676	„ 61,574	„ 71,763	„ 56,531	„ 45,997	„ 51,237	„ 1,01,580	„ 91,428	„ 98,529
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 83,47,103	Pcs. 85,55,248	Pcs. 78,83,664	Pcs. 82,40,044	Pcs. 66,12,938	Pcs. 56,03,724	Pcs. 79,27,720	Pcs. 75,51,283	Pcs. 82,69,268	Pcs. 91,41,387
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 4,16,091	Pcs. 3,71,726	Pcs. 4,57,074	Pcs. 3,96,952	Pcs. 2,14,515	Pcs. 1,87,159	Pcs. 3,87,510	Pcs. 4,78,430	Pcs. 5,72,056	Pcs. 6,24,040
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 4,419	„ 12,587	„ 9,634	„ 10,231	„ 2,475	„ 693	„	„ 130	„ 310	„ 220
All widths and lengths, Shirtings	„ 2,61,788	„ 3,91,824	„ 3,70,310	„ 2,98,028	„ 3,68,650	„ 3,38,128	„ 3,37,604	„ 4,89,333	„ 4,48,652	„ 7,57,059
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 40,678	„ 37,549	„ 15,410	„ 62,415	„ 33,660	„ 13,590	„ 12,363	„ 14,433	„ 11,693	„ 13,044
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 5,544	„ 14,513	„ 15,263	„ 1,498	„ 3,454	„ 14,442	„ 6,429	„ 10,651	„ 9,301	„ 25,938
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	„ 29,673	„ 32,690	„ 25,652	„ 38,707	„ 34,777	„ 27,296	„ 33,226	„ 48,842	„ 38,522	„ 29,721
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 800	„	„	„	.....	.....	„	„	„	„ .....
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 600	„	„ 1,296	„ 108	„ 498	„ 824	„	„	„	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	„ 4,72,785	„ 4,27,953	„ 4,64,997	„ 4,42,895	„ 2,96,647	„ 3,36,796	„ 4,32,766	„ 3,44,053	„ 3,28,862	„ 3,71,489
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 2,11,057	„ 1,88,234	„ 1,71,743	„ 2,18,850	„ 1,70,557	„ 1,55,698	„ 2,36,244	„ 1,70,829	„ 2,27,472	„ 2,19,831
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 15,31,283	„ 14,69,341	„ 13,02,356	„ 17,49,482	„ 11,38,835	„ 12,19,359	„ 13,02,418	„ 16,78,138	„ 10,67,725	„ 11,10,706
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 6,36,181	„ 4,69,255	„ 10,84,019	„ 3,64,898	„ 4,80,065	„ 2,93,874	„ 5,04,628	„ 85,171	„ 2,14,732	„ 10,02,838
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 36,13,799	Pcs. 34,15,672	Pcs. 39,17,744	Pcs. 35,94,064	Pcs. 27,44,133	Pcs. 26,17,854	Pcs. 32,53,188	Pcs. 33,15,010	Pcs. 27,09,325	Pcs. 41,94,366
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 2,29,514	Yds. 1,35,921	Yds. 1,45,771	Yds. 2,23,168	Yds. 1,26,530	Yds. 1,54,939	Yds. 2,20,223	Yds. 1,96,411	Yds. 1,21,200	Yds. 1,74,470
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 1,83,114	„ 3,05,054	„ 2,40,065	„ 1,37,426	„ 46,161	„ 61,254	„ 1,78,796	„ 2,27,163	„ 81,180	„ 79,938
Flannels	„ 37,50,121	„ 36,53,288	„ 18,37,990	„ 24,85,837	„ 29,90,746	„ 24,86,282	„ 36,95,683	„ 34,16,356	„ 25,66,104	„ 36,42,856
Broad Cloth	„ 1,48,505	„ 2,02,974	„ 1,79,691	„ 2,32,411	„ 1,85,894	„ 1,44,930	„ 1,78,824	„ 3,10,055	„ 2,43,206	„ 2,42,008
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 12,61,626	„ 9,54,030	„ 7,38,758	„ 9,53,259	„ 13,26,302	„ 8,70,441	„ 13,49,265	„ 14,86,770	„ 12,66,688	„ 15,04,020
Union Cloth	„ 56,457	„ 59,874	„ 30,410	„ 36,135	„ 39,977	„ 31,800	„ 56,786	„ 35,919	„ 46,255	„ 37,980
Cashmere and Coatings	„ 30,12,848	„ 28,46,032	„ 17,92,178	„ 26,27,378	„ 21,63,979	„ 22,36,282	„ 32,54,888	„ 34,75,741	„ 30,00,523	„ 32,63,659
All other Sorts	„ 30,70,420	„ 32,44,299	„ 22,53,461	„ 25,51,727	„ 17,33,044	„ 22,93,171	„ 43,89,441	„ 30,47,783	„ 26,83,523	„ 48,68,593
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 1,17,12,837	Yds. 1,14,01,472	Yds. 72,18,324	Yds. 93,47,341	Yds. 96,11,633	Yds. 82,78,999	Yds. 1,33,18,906	Yds. 1,21,46,198	Yds. 1,00,07,674	Yds. 1,38,18,594

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings and Umbrella Cloth	Pcs. 2,55,156	Pcs. 3,69,184	Pcs. 2,69,636	Pcs. 3,75,721	Pcs. 3,05,088	Pcs. 2,08,418	Pcs. 3,39,267	Pcs. 4,10,620	Pcs. 3,89,840	Pcs. 4,71,118
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 1,69,307	„ 1,46,343	„ 1,66,898	„ 1,75,465	„ 1,70,671	„ 1,82,178	„ 2,74,286	„ 1,50,463	„ 1,17,680	„ 1,42,434
„ Jacconets	„ 1,389	„ 6,632	„ 5,093	„ 3,470	„ 2,925	„ 4,338	„ 1,214	„ 100	„ 4,019	„ .....
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 17,35,760	„ 17,20,775	„ 19,56,478	„ 20,75,062	„ 14,21,961	„ 14,05,572	„ 23,33,115	„ 22,25,544	„ 23,84,723	„ 21,41,482
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 3,05,677	„ 2,35,740	„ 3,01,408	„ 3,00,737	„ 4,38,903	„ 2,99,500	„ 4,49,517	„ 4,21,085	„ 4,26,832	„ 5,60,907
Lappets, White	„ 1,37,945	„ 1,19,900	„ 1,25,290	„ 1,90,586	„ 1,49,279	„ 1,14,968	„ 1,69,806	„ 1,61,137	„ 1,49,658	„ 2,21,587
„ Coloured	„ 48,865	„ 48,764	„ 49,681	„ 44,964	„ 38,122	„ 23,386	„ 41,384	„ 41,795	„ 54,731	„ 34,899
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 31,982	„ 34,762	„ 28,373	„ 49,052	„ 38,197	„ 41,705	„ 85,318	„ 33,038	„ 43,251	„ 19,894
Dhoties, Grey	„ 24,71,494	„ 23,68,374	„ 47,40,740	„ 29,09,056	„ 25,40,174	„ 25,58,366	„ 32,18,260	„ 35,64,636	„ 30,04,918	„ 31,54,075
„ Bleached	„ 6,41,489	„ 9,16,170	„ 8,83,378	„ 9,03,567	„ 12,20,976	„ 5,85,816	„ 9,00,001	„ 14,18,072	„ 13,65,339	„ 23,40,834
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 94,811	„ 56,206	„ 1,04,035	„ 91,065	„ 26,239	„ 53,123	„ 43,479	„ 35,988	„ 32,313	„ 49,120
„ „ Bleached	„ 3,24,046	„ 3,64,932	„ 3,99,347	„ 3,62,418	„ 2,78,838	„ 1,63,897	„ 2,71,052	„ 2,18,698	„ 88,042	„ 1,47,427
„ „ Colored and Printed	„ 16,00,954	„ 17,43,172	„ 25,37,239	„ 16,05,420	„ 13,80,099	„ 8,56,579	„ 14,16,514	„ 21,88,528	„ 20,36,402	„ 37,08,522
Book Muslins and Lawns	„ 4,30,036	„ 3,09,912	„ 2,87,381	„ 3,88,616	„ 3,73,214	„ 2,59,639	„ 4,56,425	„ 5,45,557	„ 5,57,036	„ 9,47,585
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked ...	„ 6,61,616	„ 3,36,163	„ 2,15,233	„ 6,71,698	„ 2,93,735	„ 2,11,270	„ 2,64,330	„ 3,55,409	„ 4,18,933	„ 2,97,126
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 7,07,718	„ 5,49,481	„ 3,84,970	„ 7,55,342	„ 6,49,796	„ 4,01,032	„ 5,95,361	„ 6,79,491	„ 5,37,889	„ 6,48,800
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 4,051	„ 5,391	„ 3,708	„ 2,904	„ 4,301	„ 3,086	„ 2,778	„ 3,764	„ 5,641	„ 3,451
Twills and Drills, Colored and Denims	„ 82,958	„ 1,10,880	„ 83,402	„ 1,09,907	„ 1,07,373	„ 95,139	„ 1,24,436	„ 1,24,842	„ 1,24,684	„ 1,59,830
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 48,724	„ 58,675	„ 53,839	„ 53,892	„ 78,083	„ 69,840	„ 64,536	„ 63,973	„ 61,648	„ 56,445
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)...	„ 2,43,064	„ 1,57,437	„ 1,15,883	„ 2,40,640	„ 2,34,024	„ 2,42,350	„ 2,84,961	„ 2,56,957	„ 2,56,214	„ 2,47,642
Nainsooks, Colored, 12 yds.	„ 5,786	„ 3,254	„ 2,021	„ 2,932	„ 3,374	„ 2,869	„ 1,715	„ 1,712	„ 2,378	„ 288
Trouserings	„ 88,065	„ 73,159	„ 50,552	„ 42,792	„ 25,710	„ 25,162	„ 33,805	„ 25,635	„ 39,423	„ 1,49,335
Merod.-Tussore Suitings	„ 21,117	„ 18,088	„ 26,298	„ 36,812	„ 49,225	„ 84,931	„ 79,564	„ 1,08,045	„ 72,522	„ 1,52,594
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c.	„ 45,151	„ 35,828	„ 35,658	„ 41,723	„ 41,907	„ 34,942	„ 53,645	„ 58,357	„ 77,248	„ 2,03,003
Satin	„ 1,18,018	„ 1,39,524	„ 84,129	„ 1,26,822	„ 1,39,244	„ 87,915	„ 1,51,601	„ 1,89,915	„ 1,36,358	„ 1,81,514
Coatings	„ 63,500	„ 56,635	„ 54,367	„ 86,084	„ 79,370	„ 60,220	„ 1,04,362	„ 1,25,705	„ 1,36,400	„ 2,06,460
Italians	„ 80,518	„ 67,981	„ 45,302	„ 77,623	„ 77,036	„ 32,950	„ 70,480	„ 81,631	„ 75,072	„ 1,10,848
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	„ 1,15,603	„ 1,51,400	„ 1,57,417	„ 1,84,863	„ 2,34,140	„ 1,33,601	„ 2,55,442	„ 2,46,800	„ 2,13,788	„ 5,41,789
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 1,05,39,800	Pcs. 1,07,58,662	Pcs. 1,29,67,845	Pcs. 1,24,09,223	Pcs. 1,04,01,884	Pcs. 81,92,812	Pcs. 1,20,67,183	Pcs. 1,36,77,192	Pcs. 1,29,20,972	Pcs. 1,79,05,709
Flannels, cotton Total for 12 months ...	yds. 44,26,332	yds. 59,44,392	yds. 49,48,485	yds. 72,04,731	yds. 42,37,072	yds. 19,55,928	yds. 37,01,768	yds. 44,52,550	yds. 52,57,561	yds. 55,15,183
Nets Do. ...	„ 15,77,338	„ 21,97,763	„ 13,74,358	„ 14,45,722	„ 16,74,243	„ 11,31,729	„ 15,80,801	„ 16,44,734	„ 15,50,484	„ 18,24 690
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 96,316	doz. 1,06,997	doz. 1,46,532	doz. 2,50,965	doz. 1,16,435	doz. 2,03,534	doz. 1,39,952	doz. 1,76,168	doz. 1,44,517	doz. 1,85,527
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 4,04,468	„ 5,69,854	„ 8,28,010	„ 6,17,243	„ 8,34,529	„ 2,79,769	„ 6,14,151	„ 10,54,069	„ 8,17,083	„ 12,65,805

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 50	lbs. 56,150	lbs. 19,623	lbs. 27,207	lbs. 31,071	lbs. 16,755	lbs. 22,251	lbs. 11,137	lbs. 2,43,656	lbs. 4,83,300
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 2,03,211	" 12,72,123	" 15,84,816	" 6,77,656	" 4,77,785	" 5,45,643	" 2,16,947	" 5,35,577	" 4,62,408	" 9,02,512
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 6,77,714	" 14,76,696	" 17,91,260	" 15,16,763	" 20,55,637	" 26,58,981	" 10,39,071	" 19,90,918	" 21,14,458	" 26,30,806
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 3,08,656	" 5,32,468	" 7,64,570	" 5,74,751	" 9,01,323	" 11,75,587	" 6,15,374	" 10,41,126	" 11,86,675	" 11,70,464
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 2,13,538	" 2,06,917	" 4,17,443	" 4,11,238	" 5,02,964	" 12,92,232	" 5,88,575	" 5,71,639	" 6,30,657	" 7,10,537
" " above 60's	" 2,84,787	" 1,25,948	" 4,62,240	" 2,93,214	" 4,99,742	" 11,65,805	" 5,51,509	" 6,93,577	" 6,95,176	" 11,13,849
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 3,600	" 3,300	" 28,469	" 17,205	" 14,651	" 8,000	" 4,435	" 10,519	" 4,88,057	" 1,68,573
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 12,44,232	" 24,37,738	" 16,82,186	" 13,92,880	" 11,16,867	" 28,89,255	" 9,72,305	" 22,80,644	" 21,98,967	" 14,74,166
" " 40's	" 7,51,083	" 9,87,900	" 13,56,853	" 7,85,156	" 11,05,374	" 14,58,968	" 4,21,479	" 15,96,268	" 11,05,090	" 7,80,783
" " above 40's	" 14,005	" 25,825	" 96,378	" 64,186	" 17,700	" 65,790	" 9,000	" 79,575	" 1,00,482	" 1,02,696
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)	lbs. 37,00,926	lbs. 71,25,060	lbs. 82,03,838	lbs. 62,60,183	lbs. 67,01,114	lbs. 1,12,19,516	lbs. 44,40,946	lbs. 88,10,980	lbs. 92,25,586	lbs. 95,37,586
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months	lbs. 8,16,168	lbs. 10,58,572	lbs. 8,52,937	lbs. 15,15,636	lbs. 9,92,470	lbs. 15,46,638	lbs. 12,25,193	lbs. 16,13,446	lbs. 16,82,998	lbs. 17,27,873
Turkey Red	lbs. 8,97,327	lbs. 10,75,718	lbs. 13,54,560	lbs. 15,46,619	lbs. 15,46,999	lbs. 15,37,805	lbs. 8,94,671	lbs 11,07,091	lbs. 11,60,737	lbs. 14,50,348
Orange and Yellow	" 3,08,285	" 5,32,000	" 3,91,355	" 4,25,050	" 6,09,657	" 7,67,408	" 3,84,650	" 6,75,273	" 8,09,200	" 5,18,685
Green	" 56,795	" 1,32,400	" 94,850	" 1,00,000	" 1,01,590	" 1,53,526	" 1,22,000	" 1,66,100	" 2,18,710	" 1,62 700
Other Colours	" *1,58,479	" *3,76,481	" * 6,46,094	" *11,21,328	" *13,19,325	" * 14,05,465	" * 11,33,107	" *9,96,480	" *12,66,384	" *12,97,550
Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)	lbs. 14,20,886	lbs. 21,16,594	lbs. 24,86,859	lbs. 31,92,997	lbs. 35,77,571	lbs. 38,64,004	lbs. 25,34,428	lbs. †29,44,944	lbs. 34,55,031	lbs. 34,39,281
Total all Yarns	lbs. 59,37,980	lbs.1,03,00,226	lbs.1,15,43,634	lbs. 1,09,68,816	lbs. 1,12,71,155	lbs. 1,66,30,158	lbs. 81,90,567	lbs. 1,33,69,370	lbs. 1,43,63,615	lbs1,46,94,740
SUNDRY.										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). (Private) Total for 12 months	Tons 1,67,590	Tons 1,27,633	Tons 1,87,569	Tons 1,83,609	Tons 2,28,349	Tons 2,74,963	Tons 2,22,543	Tons 2,24,785	Tons 2,04,482	Tons 2,03,122
" (" Japan) Do.	" 24,834	" 28,302	" 3,867	" 2,561	.....	" 10	" 6,658	" 6,976	" 33,824	" 11,547
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do.	.....	.....	" 645	" 8,952	" 56,611	" 84,324	" 15,161	" 18,362	" 1,48,001	" 1,78,687
" (" Calcutta) Do.	" 5,93,484	" 7,72,548	" 8,05,416	" 7,48,470	" 5,80,718	" 5,25,076	" 6,50,568	" 6,25,257	" 6,31,670	" 4,70,298
Coke (" Europe) Do.	" 5,464	" 2,504	" 5,272	" 5,501	" 6,341	" 5,847	" 1,000	" 3,341	" 1,438	" 5,024
" (" Calcutta) Do.				" 1,798	" 619	" 651	" 364	" 629	" 55	" 94
" (" Europe) By State Rys.				" 3,502	" 2,770	" 1,709	" 471	" 1,840	.....	" 552
Coal (" Europe and Australia) Do.	Figures from 1904 to 1906 not recorded.			" 10,682	" 16,496	" 35,587	" 10,253	" 22,027	" 30,123	" 37,594
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do.				" 3,150	" 7,697	" 33,832	.....	.....	" 61,914	" 1,03,270
" (" Calcutta) Do.				" 2,15,149	" 2,72,986	" 1,56,470	" 2,00,724	" 1,80,852	" 1,54,086	" 1,60,551

* This—includes mercerised yarn. † Corrected.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1913.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
BENGAL—Calcutta	12,945	2,30,41,941	62,02,604	4,949	69,71,813	17,894	3,00,13,754	29,132	1,16,53,785
BENGAL—Other Ports	2	1,000	775	4	5,760	6	6,760	6	2,400
MADRAS	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	503	8,66,141	3,08,381	904	18,58,087	1,407	27,24,228	6,777	28,70,803
SCIND (Kurrachee)	51,356	10,55,58,446	3,15,98,646	32,222	5,49,59,439	83,578	16,05,12,885	15,814	59,29,974
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	404	7,26,435	2,28,586	329	7,94,448	733	15,20,883	2,946	39,03,110
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	386	7,68,961	2,17,276	1,204	27,64,050	1,590	35,33,011	605	2,16,660
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	43	50,479	13,631	71	1,24,307	114	1,74,786	48	17,700
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU	361	6,21,466	1,54,807	369	6,93,149	730	13,14,615	169	55,995
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	4,072	56,74,292	18,92,677	3,927	54,19,652	7,999	1,12,93,944	2,354	31,71,575
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	46	1,36,580	24,669	171	3,57,168	217	4,93,748	162	60,680
CHINA (Hongkong)	28	33,600	11,550	23	27,600	51	61,200	2,19,076	8,76,30,400
CHINA (Shanghai)	584	6,97,080	1,61,850	1	800	585	6,97,880	1,86,283	7,45,13,200
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	2	3,200	2	3,200	...	.....
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	33	45,867	13,426	693	13,25,524	726	13,70,891	11,172	41,20,688
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	2,685	45,78,094	13,38,661	1,907	27,52,986	4,592	73,26,080	4,481	17,11,079
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	328	14,20,356	3,82,888	502	9,42,507	1,330	23,62,863	1,806	6,58,037
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	3,841	79,22,202	17,38,367	1,944	35,90,051	5,785	1,15,22,253	10,974	43,61,786
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	30	39,623	10,807	...	...	30	39,623	...	.....
ADEN	3,393	50,51,610	12,86,006	822	17,65,747	4,215	68,17,357	3,879	14,23,089
AFRICA (Mauritius and Seychelles)	569	10,87,390	2,43,521	323	6,29,738	892	17,17,128	...	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	7,618	86,74,188	20,80,218	2,173	28,65,498	9,791	1,15,39,686	211	80,450
AFRICA (Mozambique)	1,661	21,35,298	4,81,739	291	3,88,879	1,952	25,24,177	7	2,500
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	168	2,75,886	66,286	79	1,97,315	247	4,73,201	150	58,470
AFRICA (Suakim)	1,750	16,71,170	4,69,935	322	7,16,065	2,072	23,87,235	8	1,200
AFRICA (Egypt)	86	64,500	17,200	17	35,588	103	1,00,088	3,719	15,39,800
AFRICA (Natal)	576	7,82,291	1,78,741	63	1,19,361	639	8,71,652	...	.....
AFRICA (Beira)	1,189	14,58,686	3,64,283	268	3,25,711	1,457	17,84,397	...	.....
AFRICA (Madagascar)	4	6,400	1,800	1	2,250	5	8,650	...	.....
SUMATRA (Padang)	.....	.....	.....	1	1,350	1	1,350	5	2,000
AFRICA (Tripoli, Tunis, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	2,198	8,78,400
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	269	1,06,280
SIAM (Bangkok)	912	16,85,521	4,29,501	1,342	25,63,394	2,254	42,48,915	640	2,54,500
AFRICA—French Somali Land (Djibouti),	382	19,94,467	5,09,602	107	2,65,970	1,089	22,60,437	200	70,650
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (Manila, Macassar, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	220	42,600
EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	583	2,32,810
TURKEY IN EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	848	1,37,200
BATOUMALIA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1913	97,005	17,72,39,570	5,05,27,978	55,071	9,24,67,657	1,52,076	26,97,07,227	5,18,280	20,52,07,962
Exported same time 1912	1,26,681	23,19,76,527	6,60,09,051	64,169	10,72,89,698	1,90,850	33,92,66,455	5,79,231	22,87,59,617
Do. do. 1911	1,22,501	22,44,88,698	6,35,24,949	54,000	8,94,11,876	1,76,501	31,38,50,674	4,03,214	15,85,82,640
Do do. 1910	1,36,972	25,04,89,940	6,83,12,314	45,333	7,56,78,845	1,82,305	32,61,68,785	5,60,999	22,37,58,270
Do. do. 1909	1,41,920	25,29,92,500	7,00,98,139	39,326	6,67,51,717	1,81,246	31,97,44,217	6,36,229	25,24,66,745
Do. do. 1908	1,29,300	21,56,98,687	6,08,62,003	30,997	5,07,92,342	1,51,297	26,64,91,029	5,98,621	23,44,84,640
Do. do. 1907	1,23,957	22,23,06,988	6,06,17,174	31,486	5,16,05,269	1,55,453	27,39,12,252	6,08,980	24,10,85,783
Do. do. 1906	1,07,675	18,60,18,348	4,87,19,629	24,545	4,26,35,922	1,32,220	22,86,54,270	7,03,006	27,88,21,792
Do. do. 1905	1,18,474	18,92,98,879	4,94,06,422	24,847	4,12,85,870	1,38,321	23,05,84,749	7,50,639	29,73,89,184
Do. do. 1904	1,09,730	17,10,27,232	4,29,41,062	24,328	3,78,64,072	1,28,058	20,98,91,304	5,80,847	22,94,80,205
Do. do. 1903	86,388	14,80,54,079	3,47,98,444	20,340	3,24,36,521	1,07,178	17,54,90,600	7,25,338	28,69,20,007

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1913.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
Bengal—CALCUTTA	60	1,10,766	3	2,900	22	55,089	...	.....	85	1,75,755	48	20,500
Bengal—Other Ports	...	.....	1	1,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,000	...	.....
Madras	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	1,647
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	7,217	1,50,00,114	2,145	58,63,902	326	7,41,630	21	7,260	9,709	2,11,12,846	511	1,55,275
Scind (Kutchee)	7,172	1,89,19,655	6,287	1,58,57,227	4,982	1,16,98,952	11	7,280	18,452	4,14,83,114	769	2,36,200
Kutch and Kattywar	3,404	75,54,274	3,448	85,96,507	4,448	1,07,01,675	90	98,770	11,390	2,69,45,226	128	42,933
British Concan, & Guzerat, (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Harnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	460	8,48,828	987	16,42,944	447	8,08,799	..	.....	1,834	31,90,571	74	21,750
Foreign Concan (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	36	45,186	7	5,838	90	1,52,153	17	50,360	150	2,53,537	16	4,650
Marmagoa, Goa, Damaun, and Diu	157	2,99,411	658	9,35,612	269	5,09,192	761	11,26,514	1,845	28,70,729	4	650
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	527	9,04,118	800	13,82,141	554	8,90,850	2	4,000	1,883	31,81,109	36	9,185
Ceylon (Colombo and Galle.)	266	2,54,583	336	7,52,130	449	8,61,746	24	47,100	1,075	19,15,509	29	8,700
China (Hongkong)	...	....	7	12,040	22	27,693	...	.....	29	39,733	...	.....
China (Shanghai)	1	900	1	500	...	.....	...	.....	2	1,500	...	.....
China (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	5	3,814	...	.....	5	3,814	...	.....
Japan (Yokohama and Kobe.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore.)	2	3,800	26	56,760	69	1,96,097	53	1,20,300	150	2,86,957	...	.....
Persia (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	147	3,00,927	343	8,43,057	1,717	27,31,071	6,259	91,64,911	8,466	1,30,39,966	2,070	6,14,900
Arabia (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	259	2,93,459	314	21,42,743	3,715	1,02,14,624	2,926	87,24,481	7,714	2,13,75,307	237	73,700
Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	18	42,966	19	37,237	76	1,18,000	565	5,87,664	678	7,85,867	304	90,600
Mekran and Sonmiani (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	14	5,592	..	.....	14	5,592	...	.....
Aden	122	3,81,570	177	4,54,985	682	19,66,084	673	16,74,266	1,654	44,76,905	102	33,450
Africa (Mauritius, &c.,)	57	1,07,590	30	57,752	129	3,39,128	122	2,11,325	338	7,15,790	...	.....
Africa (Madagascar)	...	.....	2	3,200	8	14,348	...	.....	10	17,548	...	.....
Africa (Zanzibar)	247	4,18,588	444	11,68,546	1,270	28,56,699	1,375	20,62,187	3,336	65,27,970	11	3,500
Africa (Mazambique)	60	96,155	51	72,400	226	5,82,804	766	10,28,978	1,103	17,80,337	...	.....
Abyssinia (Massowa)	1	1,600	6	17,420	88	1,88,100	24	89,275	114	2,91,395	...	.....
Africa (Suakim)	33	1,05,690	17	46,942	68	2,51,089	52	1,57,200	220	5,60,771	...	.....
Africa (Egypt)	...	.....	1	180	4	7,200	4	8,180	9	15,560	...	.....
Africa (Natal)	1	672	29	48,492	93	1,84,191	41	55,350	164	2,88,705	...	.....
Africa (Beira)	33	27,990	53	1,10,734	118	3,50,488	380	4,58,575	589	9,42,737	...	.....
Siam (Bangkok)	...	.....	5	9,652	21	31,610	3	6,300	29	47,512	...	.....
East Indian and Philippine Islands (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	2	2,500	1	1,000	...	.....	3	3,500	...	.....
Africa (French Somali Land Djibouti)	6	7,912	4	5,002	41	1,05,850	28	65,065	79	1,83,829	50	15,400
Sumatra (Padang)	...	.....	6	13,000	9	18,520	...	.....	15	31,520	...	.....
Java (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	1	1,600	1	2,000	...	.....	2	3,600	...	.....
Africa (Algoa Bay, Cape Town, East London).	...	.....	...	.....	2	6,880	..	.....	2	6,880	...	.....
Europe	...	.....	48	91,380	29	72,082	...	.....	77	1,63,462	19	6,198
Turkey in Europe	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Batoum	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
America	...	.....	...	.....	10	23,840	...	.....	10	23,840	...	.....
Laccadives and Maldives	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1913	20,276	4,07,21,654	16,768	3,96,37,303	19,995	4,65,80,580	14,197	2,57,70,281	71,236	15,27,09,818	4,414	13,39,188
Exported same time 1912	19,907	3,99,53,234	19,787	4,61,94,153	19,758	4,39,01,599	15,899	3,37,53,974	75,295	16,38,02,960	4,845	15,04,859
Do. do. 1911	20,122	4,17,36,487	21,644	5,10,33,980	18,961	4,31,65,278	17,135	3,60,04,146	77,862	17,19,39,890	4,078	12,08,489
Do. do. 1910	22,153	4,29,95,012	23,706	5,65,97,072	16,463	3,92,11,866	17,098	3,88,24,917	79,417	17,26,28,867	5,466	16,48,049
Do. do. 1909	22,740	4,32,75,539	17,465	4,18,89,302	14,640	3,27,41,944	14,504	2,43,52,036	69,349	14,22,58,821	4,642	13,93,769
Do. do. 1908	22,186	4,60,77,680	16,750	4,16,87,726	13,024	3,11,80,935	14,130	2,54,89,378	66,090	14,44,34,819	2,960	8,99,160
Do. do. 1907	23,805	4,56,30,298	20,686	5,30,49,060	15,513	3,60,53,650	16,905	2,92,84,211	76,859	16,39,67,219	4,688	14,04,700
Do. do. 1906	23,558	4,93,50,635	19,899	5,10,16,463	14,925	3,65,76,027	17,910	2,98,35,769	75,792	16,68,88,884	3,403	10,27,280
Do. do. 1905	23,000	4,90,23,774	19,972	5,23,29,126	14,093	3,49,63,700	20,394	3,34,58,477	77,459	16,97,75,077	4,967	14,74,759
Do. do. 1904	25,685	5,69,45,107	24,641	6,58,86,180	15,166	3,78,57,020	17,437	2,80,24,673	82,879	18,82,12,980	4,522	13,25,748
Do. do. 1903	27,949	5,82,82,788	23,271	6,12,45,692	14,660	3,57,68,284	17,746	3,01,76,326	83,126	18,54,68,085	4,680	13,78,823

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

From 1st January to 31st December 1913.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	52	...	13	
NASIK	11	...	18	
NASIK TO MANMAD	10	...	11	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	26	...	14	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	46	...	1	
AKOLA	12	...	8	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	9	...	...	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	6	...	19	
WARDHA	1	...	...	
WARDHA TO ITWARI BAZAR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR ...	...	...	...	
NAGPUR	29	8	42	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA ...	4	...	8	
KHANDWA	7	5	...	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	15	1	3	
ITARSI TO BADNUR	1	...	...	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	9	1	...	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	3	...	1	
JUBBULPORE	49	14	42	
G. I. P. RAILWAY—BRANCH LINES.				
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR... ...	18	...	6	
AHMEDNAGAR	8	9	83	
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	19	...	46	
JALGAON—AMALNER do.	...	...	25	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	2	...	...	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	6	...	...	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.				
WARDHA TO BALLARSHAH, EXCLUDING WARORA ...	2	...	2	
WARORA	2	...	...	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	...	...	...	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	3	...	...	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	3	...	1	
BHOPAL TO BINA...	11	...	13	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	4	...	14	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	31	...	7	
BINA TO JHANSI	19	...	...	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	446	7	3	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA...	14	...	18	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	...	...	...	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	15	1	3	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	1	...	
AGRA AND VIA	1	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	...	...	...	
ALIGARH	...	...	...	
VIA ALIGARH OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY ...	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	...	...	...	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	...	...	...	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	...	...	...	
DELHI	...	...	...	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	...	...	...	
AMRITSAR	...	...	...	
LAHORE	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	...	...	...	
SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY AND VIA...	...	...	...	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	...	...	...	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	2	...	1	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD...	...	...	...	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.	...	...	...	
CALCUTTA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD ...	...	...	...	
ALLAHABAD	1	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	...	...	...	
HATHRAS	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	...	...	...	
MUTTRA	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI...	...	...	...	
DELHI	...	...	...	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	...	...	...	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	...	...	...	
CARRIED FORWARD ...	897	47	402	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
Brought forward	897	47	402	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	85	1	23	
RAIPUR	4	1	38	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR...	12	.....	1	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT), HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	1,924	11	331	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	3	1	.....	
ARMENIAN GHAT...	502	1	39	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	1	.....	2	
KATNI AND VIA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY VIA ITWARI BAZAR ...	34	.....	.....	
Do. do. do. VIA JUBBULPORE ...	.....	.....	.....	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	169	24	88	
AURANGABAD	36	1	.....	
JALNA	89	.....	63	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	3	1	3	
STATIONS ON TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY via AMALNER ...	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	14	.....	2	
POONA	27	.....	19	
POONA TO DHOND	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND KURDUWADI	10	.....	2	
KURDUWADI	.....	.....	.....	
BARSI ROAD TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	.....	.....	.....	
SHOLAPUR	7	.....	.....	
HOTGI TO WADI	9	.....	2	
WADI TO RAICHUR	.....	.....	2	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	8	.....	5	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY VIA NERAL.	.....	.....	.....	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	.....	.....	.....	
HYDERABAD	6	.....	.....	
SECUNDERABAD	5	.....	2	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZVADA	4	.....	2	
BEZVADA AND VIA	1	.....	.....	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	6	.....	.....	
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	4	.....	53	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	12	.....	1	
MADRAS	389	256	31	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE...	72	63	4	
BANGALORE CITY...	.....	.....	.....	
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	5	.....	1	
BIJAPUR TO BHAGALKOT	13	2	20	
BHAGALKOT TO GADAG	11	.....	24	
POONA TO MIRAJ	.....	.....	1	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	8	.....	5	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	.....	.....	.....	
BELGAUM	.....	.....	2	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	.....	.....	.....	
LONDA TO MARMAGAO...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	.....	.....	.....	
HUBLI	.....	.....	27	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	.....	.....	3	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	.....	.....	.....	
BANGALORE...	120	3	.....	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG...	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG TO BELLARY	2	.....	18	
BELLARY	6	2	5	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND	12	21	5	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	1	.....	.....	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	1	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1913...	4,512	435	1,226	
Do. do. do. 1912...	4,841	383	1,820	
Do. do. do. 1911...	6,253	266	2,724	
Do. do. do. 1910...	8,377	264	2,924	
Do. do. do. 1909...	8,251	2,976	1,728	
Do. do. do. 1908...	3,822	123	2,363	
Do. do. do. 1907...	3,037	197	2,135	
Do. do. do. 1906...	3,142	725	1,133	
Do. do. do. 1905...	2,768	503	2,448	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.

(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

	TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
	BROAD-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
	BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	1,460	28	775	
	SURAT	686	200	1,526	
	SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	94	10	170	
	BROACH	251	24	263	
	BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	232	1	7	
	BARODA	58	1	590	
	BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING ANAND	3	...	75	
	ANAND	1	...	96	
	ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	29	1	26	
	BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA	3	...	3	
	GODHRA	19	2	67	
	ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD	14	2	553	
	AHMEDABAD	392	105	3,434	
	AHMEDABAD TO KHARAGHODA	17	1	63	
	GODHRA TO RUTLAM	29	20	503	
	RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	30	16	104	
	NAGDA TO MUTTRA JUNCTION	44	18	549	
	VIA KANKRAKHARI	180	2	729	
	„ KOSAMBA	9	...	...	
	„ ANKLESVAR	46	...	12	
	„ MIYAGAM AND VISHVAMITRI	633	62	709	
	„ CHAMPANER	1	...	...	
	„ ANAND	14	...	904	
	„ AHMEDABAD	17	...	84	
	„ SABARMATI (A. D. RY.)	15	...	23	
	„ UJJAIN (G. I. P. RY.)	...	...	2	
	„ KOTAH	...	...	50	
	„ SIWAI MADHOPUR	19	...	4	
	„ BHARATPUR	...	...	...	
	„ MUTTRA (EXCLUDING DELHI SADAR AND DELHI JUNCTION) *VIA*	...	...	5	
	„ „ TO DELHI SADAR STATION	...	...	207	
	„ „ TO *VIA* DELHI	...	...	...	
	„ „ NADIAD	14	12	13	
	METRE-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
VIA RUTLAM.	RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	...	...	715	
	RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	...	...	564	
	VIA CHITORGARH	...	...	2	
	CHITORGARH TO AJMER, EXCLUDING AJMER	...	...	3	
	AJMER	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI.	AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION	29	2	700	
	MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER	15	2	302	
	AJMER TO PHULERA	1	...	9	
	PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	...	...	...	
	REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE	12	...	20	
	PHULERA TO JEYPUR	2	...	13	
	JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	...	...	...	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	...	...	...	
	ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
	AGRA	...	...	...	
	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE *VIA* BHARATPUR	...	...	...	
	BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	6	...	1	
	DELHI	11	...	43	
	REWARI TO FAZILKA AND BEYOND	1,776	22	294	
	VIA KALOL	11	...	51	
	„ MEHSANA	21	...	400	
	„ PALANPUR	...	...	...	
	„ MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	177	4	641	
	„ KUCHAMAN ROAD	7	...	26	
	„ SANGANER	...	...	...	
	„ BHARATPUR	...	...	...	
	„ AGRA	...	...	...	
	„ IDGAH AGRA	...	...	...	
	„ MUTTRA	...	...	...	
	„ HATHRAS *VIA* BHARATPUR	...	...	...	
	„ KASGANJ	...	...	...	
	„ CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
	„ DELHI	...	...	...	
	VIRAMGAM TO WADHWAN	7	...	6	
	VIA WADHWAN (B.-G.-J.-P. RY. & MORVI RY.)	82	23	16	
	TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN 1913.	6,467	558	15,352	
	Do. do. 1912.	9,482	952	14,023	
	Do. do. 1911.	*10,814	*642	*14,413	
	Do. do. 1910.	12,181	1,377	16,400	
	Do. do. 1909.	13,474	1,568	16,768	
	Do. do. 1908.	12,695	1,340	17,588	
	Do. do. 1907.	18,810	4,814	17,238	
	Do. do. 1906.	30,583	11,395	15,166	
	Do. do. 1905.	22,307	5,059	6,649	

* Revised.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	4,512	435	1,226	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	6,467	558	15,352	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1913 ...	10,979	993	16,578	
Do. do. 1912 ...	14,323	1,335	15,843	
Do. do. 1911 ...	*17,067	*908	*17,137	
Do. do. 1910 ...	20,558	1,641	19,324	
Do. do. 1909 ...	21,725	4,544	18,491	
Do. do. 1908 ...	16,517	1,463	19,851	
Do. do. 1907 ...	21,847	5,011	19,373	
Do. do. 1906 ...	33,725	12,120	16,299	
Do. do. 1905 ...	25,075	5,562	9,097	
Do. do. 1904 ...	37,922	12,703	10,321	

* Revised.

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.
1853	20	1868	4,008	1883	10,458	1898	22,040
1854	71	1869	4,255	1884	11,631	1899	23,523
1855	169	1870	4,771	1885	12,283	1900	24,752
1856	272	1871	5,074	1886	12,892	1901	25,363
1857	287	1872	5,369	1887	14,103	1902	25,931
1858	427	1873	5,697	1888	14,576	1903	26,956
1859	625	1874	6,226	1889	15,887	1904	27,565
1860	838	1875	6,541	1890	16,401	1905	28,295
1861	1,587	1876	6,860	1891	17,308	1906	29,097
1862	2,333	1877	7,320	1892	17,815	1907	29,357
1863	2,507	1878	8,217	1893	18,504	1908	30,576
1864	2,958	1879	8,494	1894	18,900	1909	31,490
1865	3,363	1880	9,162	1895	19,547	1910	32,099
1866	3,563	1881	9,890	1896	20,254	1911	32,839
1867	3,929	1882	10,149	1897	21,115	1912	33,484
						1913	* .....

* Figures not received.

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay during the years **1904** *to* **1913.**

Year.	Piece-Goods		Total.	Yarns				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1904	1,38,058	50,625	1,78,683	5,80,847	22,94,30,205	10,321	39,15,520	5,91,168	23,33,95,725	
1905	1,38,321	30,637	1,68,958	7,50,639	29,73,89,194	9,097	32,39,740	7,59,736	30,06,28,934	
1906	1,32,220	45,845	1,78,065	7,03,006	27,88,21,792	16,299	61,67,056	7,19,305	28,49,88,848	
1907	1,55,453	26,858	1,82,311	6,08,980	24,10,85,783	19,373	76,87,173	6,28,353	24,87,72,952	
1908	1,51,297	17,980	1,69,277	5,93,621	23,44,84,640	19,851	73,33,714	6,18,472	24,18,18,354	
1909	1,81,246	26,369	2,07,515	6,36,329	25,24,60,745	18,491	77,20,704	6,54,820	26,01,81,449	
1910	1,82,305	22,199	2,04,504	5,65,999	22,37,58,970	19,324	76,41,536	5,85,323	23,14,00,506	
1911	1,76,601	17,975	1,94,576	4,03,314	15,85,92,640	17,137	75,70,779	4,20,233	16,61,63,419	
1912	1,90,850	15,658	2,06,508	5,79,381	22,87,59,617	15,843	53,60,256	5,95,124	23,41,19,873	
1913	1,52,076	11,972	1,64,048	5,18,230	20,52,07,962	16,578	60,04,425	5,34,808	21,12,12,387	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years **1904** *to* **1913.**

By	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	13,77,026	11,14,340	10,41,687	17,52,604	12,30,107	14,12,960	16,57,925	16,40,586	20,30,983	19,69,363
B. B. & C. I. Railway	18,75,122	23,74,232	20,63,285	27,71,951	16,70,434	21,42,445	27,76,925	21,07,749	19,91,482	34,33,305
G. I. P. Railway	47,06,884	64,50,336	56,36,946	58,20,671	41,18,135	56,23,478	55,74,754	43,00,247	51,60,726	53,98,984
Total Cwts...	79,59,032	99,38,908	87,41,918	1,03,45,226	70,18,676	91,78,883	1,00,09,604	80,48,582	91,83,191	1,08,51,652
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	22,74,009	28,39,688	24,97,691	29,55,779	20,05,336	26,22,538	28,59,887	22,99,595	26,23,769	31,00,472

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years **1904** *to* **1913.**

To	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	9,25,995	6,67,323	9,89,693	11,26,376	6,59,822	6,72,247	11,53,233	7,76,417	4,36,208	7,56,362
China	32,050	32,490	25,123	41,374	43,874	66,320	80,493	13,331	38,350	55,187
Japan	2,88,946	5,69,398	4,40,115	6,06,525	4,23,894	6,82,101	8,04,554	6,10,704	7,81,294	10,83,194
America	300	.....	.....	.....	100	2,265	797	450	200	100
Calcutta and other Ports	14,997	38,808	43,170	60,982	38,930	29,516	32,682	38,266	20,226	31,166
Total Bales...	12,62,288	13,08,019	14,98,101	18,35,257	11,61,620	14,52,449	20,71,759	14,39,168	12,76,778	19,03,909

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1912-1913. (*Year ending 31st March* 1913.

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value Lakhs of Rupees.	Per centage.
	Millions of [0000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Per-centage.	(000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports	59·70	*14·92	191·86	16·58	83·68	206·78	64·44	†108·95	927·07	16·64	82·37	1,036·02	58·19
Indian Ports	268·40	*67·10	31·28	74·60	13·54	98·38	30·66	(a) 498·38	166·01	75·33	14·75	(b) 659·39	37·04
Interior by Rail	*31·72	7·93	7·60	8·82	3·38	15·75	4·90	§52·59	§32·37	8·03	2·88	§84·96	4·77
Total Indian	300·12	75·03	39·08	83·42	16·92	114·11	35·56	545·97	198·38	83·36	17·63	744·35	41·81
GRAND TOTAL	359·82	89·95	230·94	100·00	100·00	320·89	100·00	654·92	1,125·45	100·00	100·00	1,780·37	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 115·39 lakhs ; or,
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 1,042·46 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 499·81 lakhs ; or,
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 665·82 lakhs.

1911-1912.

Foreign Ports	57·40	*14·35	142·45	15·84	78·37	156·80	57·57	†101·78	709·89	16·31	77·56	‡811·67	52·78
Indian Ports	268·38	*67·09	30·59	74·06	16·83	97·68	35·86	(a) 466·12	161·55	74·67	17·65	(b) 627·67	40·77
Interior by Rail	*36·61	9·15	8·73	10·10	4·80	17·88	6·57	§ 56·30	§ 43·79	9·02	4·79	§ 100·09	6·50
Total Indian	304·99	76·24	39·32	84·16	21·63	115·56	42·43	522·42	205·34	83·69	22·44	727·76	47·27
GRAND TOTAL	362·39	90·59	181·77	100·00	100·00	272·36	100·00	624·20	915·23	100·00	100·00	1,539·43	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 107·84 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 817·73 lakhs of Rupees.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 473·56 lakhs, or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 635·11 lakhs of Rupees.

1910-1911.

Foreign Ports	74·99	*18·75	174·16	20·57	88·33	192·65	64·27	†124·27	818·49	20·47	82·82	‡942·76	59·16
Indian Ports	250·56	*62·64	29·72	68·73	14·22	92·36	30·78	(a) 423·32	145·64	69·74	14·74	(b) 568·96	35·66
Interior by Rail	*39·00	9·75	5·11	10·70	2·45	14·86	4·95	§ 59·42	24·16	9·79	2·44	83·58	5·24
Total Indian	289·56	72·39	34·83	79·43	16·67	107·22	35·73	482·74	169·80	79·53	17·18	652·54	40·90
GRAND TOTAL	364·55	91·14	208·99	100·00	100·00	300·07	100·00	607·01	988·29	100·00	100·00	1,595·30	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 130·25 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 748·74 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 429·00 lakhs, or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 574·64 lakhs of Rupees.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL.
REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,876	642,670
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,097	751,570
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	20,018	622,732
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	19,098	605,309
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	18,491	649,643
1910	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,324	574,723
1911	275,087	.....	275,087	121,369	396,456	17,137	413,593
1912	433,989	.....	433,989	137,910	571,899	15,843	587,742
1913	405,359	.....	405,359	107,661	513,020	16,578	529,598

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1860	.....	566	202	768			1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from Cotton China.		1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1868	.....	1,235	56	1,291	48	1,339	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1879	852	652	64	716	181	897	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1881	2,244	874	60	934	273	1,207	1908	2,123	781	454	1,235	1,079	2,264
1882	1,882	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	318	1,748	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253	1912	2,540	383	923	1,306	1,078	2,343

Year ending 31st August.	Receipts.		Total Receipts.	Exports.			Total Exports.	Mill consumption.	Total.
	India.	Foreign countries.		Europe.	China and Japan.	Elsewhere.			
1913	2,718	46	2,764	533	1,023	31	1,587	1,047	2,634

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH INDIAN YARNS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1907-1908.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of lbs. (000's omitted).					
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
United Kingdom	57·96	19·35	6·21	6·47	8·69	6·68
Malta and Gozo	·37	1·32	1·32	1·29	1·98	1·72
Cyprus	·40	·43	·08	.....	·18	.....
Germany	51·27	3·94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	·20	.....	·03	·02	.....	.....
Belgium	23·19	3·29	·16	·04	.....	.....
France	2·79	·72	·12	·02	·02	.....
Spain	·18	·04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	33·60	·48	·02	·04	...	.....
Austria-Hungary	92·89	5·41	3·16	1·43	·77	·84
Bulgaria	·21	5·86	2·63	1·46	1·08	·20
Roumania	·30	1·10	.....	.....	·34	·20
Greece	1·01	·13	.....	·06	·02	.....
Aden and Dependencies	19·02	16·37	19·00	19·10	22·53	20·85
Ceylon	·71	·41	·39	.61	·82	·82
Straits Settlements	53·81	41·97	46·40	29·62	40·83	42·04
China { Hongkong	636·62	869·48	774·99	778·18	537·69	900·63
China { Shanghai, &c.	928·88	1,132·34	1,098·29	727·78	672·62	818·85
Japan	.....	3·76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zanzibar and Pemba	·44	·63	·28	·42	3·22	·52
East Africa Protectorate	·19	·17	·17	·15	·18	·18
Turkey in Europe	16·72	3·64	·42	1·06	2·85	5·18
Turkey in Asia	81·53	86·60	97·31	95·02	75·46	64·09
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, &c.	6·07	5·60	5·78	7·46	9·41	8·28
Persia	27·33	17·58	23·42	25·41	15·87	18·74
Java	6·57	7·32	8·57	12·18	9·14	2·37
Siam	3·43	2·01	5·32	1·86	1·68	2·72
Phillipines	·45	·21	·29	·31	·22	·21
Egypt	29·46	20·77	22·46	28·82	17·65	21·08
Portuguese, German and Italian East Africa	2·02	1·13	1·36	2·06	·70	·75
Tripoli	·01	·03	.....	·06	·26	1·51
Other Countries	·33	·32	·46	·08	·28	·13
Total Yarns	2,077·96	2,252·41	2,118·64	1,741·01	1,424·49	1,918·59
Value in Lakhs of Rupees	865·07	927·17	906·42	818·49	709·89	927·07

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE GOODS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURES HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1907-1908.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of Yards of (000's omitted.)					
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Aden and Dependencies	82·40	79·54	82·26	80·83	76·50	90·48
Ceylon	·50	·22	·48	·18	·14	·46
Straits Settlements	1·25	·98	1·00	1·03	·64	1·66
China { Hongkong	·45	3·11	71	1·43	·40	·79
China { Shanghai, &c.	3·45	32·60	30·18	15·67	1·27	8·55
Mauritius and Dependencies	9·02	14·96	14·83	14·34	14·17	17·12
Zanzibar and Pemba	16·41	9·31	12·09	12·23	11·25	6·00
East Africa Protectorate	29·86	20·47	28·64	35·86	30·55	37·08
Seychelles	·67	·08	·28	·20	·67	·44
Turkey—Asiatic	79·34	88·09	86·34	181·16	57·11	57·14
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, etc.	10·29	7·94	16·08	25·51	21·08	17·66
Persia	24·59	23·85	53·33	26·41	40·46	36·31
Egypt	13·08	22·15	17·51	19·39	19·51	10·42
Madagascar	.....	·16	·45	·04	·22	·04
Siam	16·26	17·80	18·64	16·38	13·11	21·32
Abissinia	11·95	.....	.....	.....	1·75	.....
Portuguese East Africa	43·56	49·34	64·19	53·50	36·58	46·36
German "	36·18	39·89	58·77	53·61	55·40	69·41
Italian "	.....	16·71	14·46	13·05	5·83	3·87
French Somali Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·37
Other Countries	1·96	1·52	·38	1·37	·24	·04
Total Grey Piece-goods	381·22	428·72	500·62	552·19	386·88	426·02
Value in Lakhs of Rs.	57·71	62·24	72·41	82·27	60·62	69·92

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1913 to March 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of 1911-1912 and 1912-1913.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
British India.			
Bombay	441,521,380	485,566,927	479,682,975
Madras	42,838,086	44,974,188	44,673,626
Bengal	32,625,497	37,355,113	33,219,947
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	39,487,426	43,765,289	44,468,505
Punjab (including Delhi)	6,630,335	5,339,339	6,274,754
Central Provinces and Berar	27,738,448	33,581,772	36,532,870
TOTAL ...	590,841,667	650,582,578	644,852,677
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur and Pondicherry (*a*) ...	34,188,532	37,890,324	37,850,354
GRAND TOTAL ...	625,030,199	688,472,902	682,703,031

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piece-goods and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis, the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	219,437,846	230,203,530	218,042,731
	yards.	950,404,102	1,001,664,978	941,672,596
	dozens.	543,108	485,076	701,305
Madras	pounds.	7,897,553	9,178,207	9,358,435
	yards.	25,538,575	30,909,866	31,786,940
	dozens.	34,628	63,290	42,330
Bengal	pounds.	2,656,155	4,008,266	3,487,088
	yards.	15,077,197	20,980,285	19,361,356
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pounds.	9,481,899	10,450,689	10,949,613
	yards.	39,507,288	45,111,390	45,763,897
	dozens.	55,076	84,631	96,230
Punjab (including Delhi)	pounds.	671,720	959,285	1,078,498
	yards.	2,063,256	3,806,223	3,856,947
	dozens.	1,907	5,635	8,110
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	11,981,034	12,863,006	13,494,637
	yards.	46,370,335	48,653,903	51,306,725
	dozens.	8,623	9,565	11,316
TOTAL ...	pounds.	252,126,207	267,662,983	256,406,002
	yards.	1,078,960,753	1,151,126,645	1,093,748,461
	dozens.	643,342	648,197	854,291
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwar, Kishengarh and Pondicherry (*a*)	pounds.	14,518,049	17,808,019	17,982,548
	yards.	57,190,837	69,315,900	70,543,127
	dozens.	46,838	51,735	50,760
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	266,644,256	285,471,002	274,388,550
	yards.	1,136,151,590	1,220,442,545	1,164,291,588
	dozens.	690,180	699,932	905,051

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				**BOMBAY ISLAND.**			
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	3,758	3,596	....	2	3,646	....	....
3	1,135,847	1,446,598	1,479,129	3	1,135,847	1,410,647	1,465,597
4	1,677,956	2,077,885	2,336,771	4	1,388,924	1,756,109	2,009,455
5	125,909	214,270	379,044	5	125,909	199,801	378,256
6	7,221,578	7,194,884	7,087,425	6	7,325,563	6,705,563	6,528,336
7	8,091,837	9,314,224	10,660,685	7	7,461,537	8,419,980	9,953,884
8	3,459,403	3,008,279	2,905,880	8	3,140,669	2,755,243	2,659,609
9	3,276,874	3,230,377	3,661,804	9	1,934,317	1,919,221	2,385,131
10	61,886,111	74,814,710	68,551,892	10	58,896,336	73,263,297	63,938,611
Total Nos. 1 to 10	87,579,273	101,304,783	95,002,430	Total Nos. 1 to 10	81,463,298	95,429,461	89,361,981
11	19,187,503	28,870,740	32,305,979	11	18,260,170	27,860,902	31,173,119
12	33,737,729	46,879,445	46,326,071	12	31,991,633	45,155,134	44,677,512
13	5,513,881	6,368,067	6,390,953	13	3,543,432	4,484,637	5,081,552
14	9,082,150	10,332,543	8,789,884	14	7,587,917	8,703,438	7,105,265
15	1,448,086	2,009,175	1,450,677	15	811,355	1,513,120	998,295
16	14,202,092	16,820,689	19,679,256	16	11,120,451	12,789,106	15,147,916
17	4,726,669	3,830,566	3,547,640	17	3,290,351	2,508,470	2,617,076
18	9,975,094	11,172,689	10,373,833	18	7,852,248	8,811,631	7,962,725
19	2,178,073	1,090,487	1,106,865	19	1,855,801	689,379	681,980
20	111,703,788	107,500,486	101,130,753	20	94,351,595	75,611,896	70,871,933
Total Nos. 11 to 20	211,754,065	234,875,917	231,103,911	Total Nos. 11 to 20	170,766,063	188,102,363	186,216,653
21	17,206,229	20,635,925	23,107,946	21	9,656,980	13,756,847	13,917,982
22	37,038,336	34,611,355	40,747,705	22	21,698,896	20,006,257	22,059,338
23	4,691,269	5,952,824	4,022,371	23	1,197,034	2,925,530	1,065,078
24	30,616,910	32,445,601	29,900,313	24	20,661,933	21,754,544	21,550,359
25	1,057,316	2,122,033	1,932,100	25	154,420	391,152	154,326
26	7,690,342	9,204,410	8,993,738	26	5,263,907	5,549,658	6,846,124
27	1,216,348	1,396,126	1,354,596	27	541,430	529,027	517,243
28	6,765,323	5,741,911	5,899,159	28	4,675,266	4,350,414	3,844,386
29	330,083	406,100	324,031	29	54,378	....	....
30	14,897,085	16,481,312	17,982,022	30	6,157,285	5,587,035	5,802,356
Total Nos. 21 to 30	121,509,740	128,997,657	133,670,971	Total Nos. 21 to 30	70,068,529	74,850,464	74,751,191
31	196,929	136,705	199,585	31	86,353	15,600	485
32	5,013,165	4,822,747	7,356,760	32	2,267,115	2,030,748	1,979,748
33	2,224,443	2,124,992	2,144,179	33	32,437	....	....
34	4,325,606	4,121,589	3,369,672	34	690,167	1,089,500	857,231
35	484,599	549,213	663,749	35	293	....	235
36	2,790,835	1,970,627	2,317,232	36	750,477	607,076	633,760
37	43,670	170,013	15,577	37	31,170	10,058	16,760
38	434,736	679,855	116,729	38	9,013	377,654	80,889
39	110,155	12,586	733	39	....	....	....
40	1,375,556	3,325,542	2,161,573	40	464,876	390,117	271,765
Total Nos. 31 to 40	18,608,703	17,713,872	17,378,729	Total Nos. 31 to 40	4,551,901	4,420,751	3,920,673
Above 40	1,949,209	2,631,409	2,383,328	Above 40	705,207	837,260	822,287
Waste, etc.	120,455	54,189	143,606	Waste, etc.	105,900	40,701	51,911
Total ..	441,521,380	485,566,927	479,683,975	Total ..	337,640,898	363,681,000	355,024,696

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	AHMEDABAD.				**MADRAS.**		
1	....	....	....	1	108,302	82,474	84,446
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
4	2,676	....	....	4	383,338	266,675	241,355
5	....	14,969	....	5	....	....	....
6	11,009	30,591	21,135	6	265,395	165,459	140,615
7	516,329	672,481	378,690	7	11,434	....	....
8	90,976	8,173	14,870	8	521,626	502,607	299,683
9	1,063,758	936,764	878,128	9	10,983	....	6,523
10	593,427	380,698	210,731	10	1,008,604	1,157,417	717,121
Total Nos. 1 to 10	2,279,985	2,039,676	1,503,504	Total Nos. 1 to 10	2,319,772	2,174,632	1,489,640
11	682,569	675,569	850,356	11	82,415	118,036	27,318
12	164,688	171,634	237,992	12	1,677,088	1,661,505	1,299,829
13	1,707,068	1,497,682	919,737	13	106,713	309,097	273,326
14	745,584	803,354	899,539	14	3,011,859	3,376,375	3,346,827
15	322,803	205,660	61,316	15	1,557,176	1,593,072	1,731,051
16	1,502,701	1,140,710	1,240,979	16	1,936,162	2,357,119	1,589,127
17	996,409	772,227	589,153	17	1,504,775	1,392,154	1,633,672
18	464,624	938,993	964,989	18	2,983,007	3,184,841	2,467,297
19	123,043	190,347	272,836	19	2,768,246	3,998,530	3,740,617
20	8,663,531	9,259,797	8,776,148	20	14,181,188	14,547,484	15,170,073
Total Nos. 11 to 20	15,382,529	15,656,673	14,912,547	Total Nos. 11 to 20	31,008,729	32,518,714	31,279,061
21	5,232,136	4,542,909	6,018,766	21	2,707,030	2,777,285	4,967,196
22	11,192,292	10,157,975	12,652,126	22	1,728,524	1,964,163	1,914,166
23	3,324,837	2,608,893	1,959,777	23	21,951	16,814	61,697
24	7,060,536	7,256,367	5,247,959	24	955,847	1,359,487	1,164,497
25	855,601	1,446,952	1,544,590	25	....	1,800	1,500
26	1,621,746	2,637,601	2,367,841	26	1,595,622	1,424,629	1,475,721
27	670,054	922,411	475,138	27	....	....	....
28	1,864,922	1,087,284	1,202,907	28	404,552	576,294	661,861
29	90,382	121,751	50,628	29	....	....	....
30	4,637,111	6,241,823	7,023,259	30	1,410,489	1,574,663	1,810,906
Total Nos. 21 to 30	36,599,568	37,049,666	39,542,101	Total Nos. 21 to 30	8,822,096	9,755,143	11,457,534
31	42,017	38,122	75,364	31	....	300	819
32	2,134,695	2,158,847	4,640,273	32	80,907	16,603	16,448
33	2,200,205	2,124,515	1,135,783	33	....	....	....
34	3,169,069	2,329,140	2,374,351	34	....	414	....
35	484,306	349,213	661,649	35	....	....	....
36	2,937,900	1,786,610	1,434,087	36	....	....	....
37	31,280	157,727	....	37	....	....	....
38	434,306	293,045	323,862	38	....	....	....
39	107,630	3,177	....	39	....	....	....
40	893,351	2,434,675	1,245,809	40	449,633	373,994	301,686
Total Nos. 31 to 40	12,404,849	11,637,071	11,890,403	Total Nos. 31 to 40	530,540	391,310	336,953
Above 40	1,014,041	1,375,446	958,218	Above 40	157,249	146,339	128,419
Waste, etc.	4,856	1,662	144,959				
Total..	67,585,824	67,810,194	68,952,737	Total ..	42,338,086	44,974,138	44,673,626

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	BENGAL.				**UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA).**		
1	534	....	473	1	7,090	....	....
2	305,918	369,691	245,365	2	3,564	....	....
3	....	407	....	3	19,406	....	....
4	....	....	469	4	966,956	1,126,546	912,515
5	....	549	105	5	27,019	173,184	80,675
6	667,953	418,875	173,313	6	913,786	939,983	823,886
7	279,461	435,915	382,269	7	499,169	711,975	1,052,253
8	362,960	221,850	210,159	8	691,290	648,942	704,697
9	532,680	211,367	220,648	9	201,799	207,691	471,518
10	3,798,877	7,168,878	5,549,627	10	7,749,188	8,020,610	8,388,173
Total Nos. 1 to 10	5,943,585	8,827,132	6,782,428	Total Nos. 1 to 10	10,679,267	11,828,861	12,444,717
11	2,346,249	3,027,126	2,473,986	11	1,829,026	3,156,199	2,591,139
12	2,882,332	3,572,148	3,050,099	12	2,349,165	2,753,813	3,003,218
13	1,865,820	1,563,023	1,202,251	13	2,715,509	2,851,172	2,842,608
14	3,127,673	4,890,049	3,605,415	14	4,686,210	5,034,461	4,747,424
15	747,620	696,443	761,077	15	2,952,089	2,232,277	2,698,261
16	5,288,662	3,776,774	4,888,365	16	6,436,597	7,677,422	6,752,143
17	1,921,804	2,111,716	2,408,483	17	1,664,787	1,666,979	2,445,612
18	1,104,555	981,366	1,043,925	18	2,101,661	2,301,537	2,360,178
19	722,459	1,062,743	670,497	19	973,785	1,062,387	920,413
20	2,348,708	1,920,637	1,602,495	20	1,268,138	1,417,153	1,555,832
Total Nos. 11 to 20	22,306,972	23,602,026	21,611,603	Total Nos. 11 to 20	26,977,066	30,143,399	30,118,128
21	813,383	1,119,405	767,826	21	106,669	13,806	12,495
22	1,896,975	1,657,894	1,183,564	22	899,925	775,988	840,199
23	168,766	282,977	418,934	23	....	1,755	20,028
24	625,454	381,997	1,105,655	24	177,980	62,382	245,789
25	16,697	19,062	163,122	25	52,524	68,471	16,698
26	44,144	98,540	117,178	26	31,528	160,406	24,086
27	852,007	640,957	370,594	27	....	....	....
28	106,300	42,766	316,111	28	47,950	45,998	79,245
29	....	....	4,016	29	....	....	....
30	143,238	317,270	150,385	30	11,805	6,397	16,217
Total Nos. 21 to 30	4,166,933	4,560,868	4,597,385	Total Nos. 21 to 30	1,328,381	1,135,464	1,298,157
31	....	38,101	142,504	31	....	....	....
32	126,592	45,448	62,212	32	19	10,271	....
33	10,367	313	4,607	33	2,221	....	....
34	....	605	189	34	....	....	29,718
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	36	44,764	703	23,386
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	38	8,190	35,206	12,936
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	69,274	212,415	35,839	40	8,978	44	2,373
Total Nos. 31 to 40	206,233	296,882	245,351	Total Nos. 31 to 40	64,172	46,224	76,413
Above 40	4,173	68,715	2,230	Above 40	....	119	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....	Wastes, etc.	538,600	591,222	531,090
Total ..	32,625,497	37,356,113	33,219,947	Total ..	39,487,486	43,765,289	44,468,505

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
PUNJAB (including DELHI).				**CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR.**			
1	13,275	....	....	1	106,525	124,972	66,736
2	332	....	....	2	78,128	183,713	92,297
3	2,132	....	299	3	121	19,598	52,481
4	36,580	32,884	44,741	4	108,439	181,254	120,940
5	....	....	1,218	5	....	6,719	2,711
6	3,056	....	6,004	6	593,905	746,252	916,440
7	165,707	140,969	87,306	7	780,613	1,126,765	1,123,008
8	28,089	....	10,502	8	95,382	146,600	199,666
9	58,234	111,942	78,610	9	910,886	1,217,715	822,360
10	319,574	337,013	194,032	10	2,439,382	3,974,193	6,252,446
Total Nos. 1 to 10	626,069	622,808	372,712	Total Nos. 1 to 10	5,062,671	7,673,781	9,648,685
11	1,228,042	1,260,491	1,515,241	11	1,854,698	2,228,451	2,880,162
12	356,412	544,254	120,812	12	4,221,870	5,266,825	4,155,069
13	644,942	589,097	1,090,690	13	970,873	1,223,543	1,341,545
14	1,052,632	831,456	839,731	14	2,100,436	2,542,032	2,751,938
15	996,318	816,157	268,730	15	290,695	318,365	536,732
16	730,398	728,986	662,738	16	3,341,027	3,508,138	3,320,940
17	575,531	194,425	390,064	17	534,059	407,179	423,427
18	65,511	83,638	87,368	18	987,381	925,422	867,356
19	173,508	47,742	.....	19	491	17,942	54,348
20	127,949	90,942	231,811	20	3,175,462	3,760,160	3,866,856
Total Nos. 11 to 20	5,953,234	4,676,858	5,227,085	Total Nos. 11 to 20	17,454,932	20,228,057	20,618,374
21	820	....	....	21	507,536	671,202	876,004
22	3,611	....	73,615	22	995,151	977,066	892,277
23	....	401	....	23	....	6,884	15,384
24	....	.....	96,832	24	2,238,618	2,681,834	2,994,162
25	....	....	....	25	....	556	537
26	....	....	47,970	26	426,819	273,933	213,238
27	....	....	....	27	....	1,169	8,982
28	....	....	12,996	28	157,004	64,373	179,490
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	257
30	1,910	4,350	80,193	30	199,367	226,018	321,078
Total Nos. 21 to 30	6,341	4,751	310,601	Total Nos. 21 to 30	4,619,265	4,903,015	5,502,319
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	....	....	18,465	32	325,863	425,507	337,660
33	....	....	95,424	33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	136,656	158,610	216,487
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36 to 39	....	....	124,460	36	9,322	....	....
40	....	.....	44,885	37	....	....	....
Total Nos. 31 to 40	....	....	283,234	38	....	....	42
Above 40	....	13,458	57,220	39	....	....	....
Waste, etc.	45,191	15,464	3,902	40	58,634	97,971	104,316
Total ..	6,630,835	5,339,339	6,274,754	Total Nos. 31 to 40	530,481	682,088	658,505
				Above 40	88,094	85,821	103,087
				Total ..	27,738,443(a)	33,581,772	36,552,870

(a) Includes 3,000 lbs. of yarn of which details of count or number are not given.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
1	234,726	207,446	151,155
2	391,690	506,900	338,662
3	1,157,506	1,462,608	1,531,909
4	3,172,249	3,685,244	3,657,688
5	152,938	394,722	463,753
6	10,864,975	9,465,103	9,157,683
7	9,771,221	11,729,558	13,235,521
8	5,168,950	4,528,278	4,330,387
9	4,991,656	4,979,022	5,201,473
10	76,701,736	95,472,821	87,668,281
Total Nos. 1 to 10	112,107,687	132,431,997	125,721,512
11	26,473,592	38,751,015	41,799,126
12	45,175,087	60,677,990	57,957,092
13	11,816,738	12,903,999	13,041,273
14	23,067,951	27,007,416	23,981,269
15	7,951,884	7,155,490	7,486,528
16	31,934,938	34,849,308	37,392,569
17	11,227,625	9,603,049	10,849,898
18	17,167,139	18,649,413	17,399,867
19	7,817,667	7,279,930	6,492,740
20	132,802,253	129,176,561	123,557,820
Total Nos. 11 to 20	315,434,874	346,054,071	339,958,182
21	21,441,436	25,217,628	29,137,467
22	42,060,602	39,985,924	45,651,926
23	4,881,986	6,261,166	4,539,464
24	34,609,779	36,930,811	35,504,228
25	1,126,537	2,211,972	2,153,957
26	9,788,455	11,221,908	10,877,921
27	2,068,355	2,038,252	1,634,172
28	7,481,229	6,471,332	6,648,772
29	330,083	406,100	328,304
30	16,663,894	18,610,310	20,360,706
Total Nos. 21 to 30	140,452,356	149,355,398	156,836,917
31	196,929	175,106	342,907
32	5,546,545	5,314,575	7,821,485
33	2,247,031	2,125,305	1,244,210
34	4,462,262	4,281,218	3,616,066
35	484,599	349,218	663,749
36	3,844,928	1,971,330	2,475,578
37	42,679	170,013	18,577
38	442,926	735,064	136,707
39	110,155	12,586	733
40	2,562,075	4,009,966	2,651,172
Total Nos. 31 to 40	19,940,129	19,144,376	18,971,184
Above 40	2,199,425	2,935,781	2,686,284
Wastes, etc.	704,246	660,955	678,598
Total	*590,841,667	650,582,578	644,852,677

*See foot-note at page 178.

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

NATIVE STATES.—(a)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
1	.....	.....	.....
2	12,846	17,225	9,980
3	149,682	177,209	220,362
4	66,042	91,011	73,692
5	529	1,465	4,414
6	742,676	782,787	1,109,618
7	1,036,876	996,465	768,647
8	507,341	772,403	860,937
9	291,668	244,560	241,042
10	1,364,503	1,487,202	1,752,944
Total Nos. 1 to 10	4,071,857	4,570,277	5,040,636
11	1,671,183	2,169,730	2,129,843
12	1,146,271	1,124,091	931,781
13	822,309	766,573	803,165
14	3,081,182	3,195,093	3,348,408
15	683,834	671,187	556,061
16	2,390,538	2,457,760	1,952,038
17	544,758	366,482	395,242
18	2,579,091	3,021,156	3,286,710
19	833,096	647,026	494,097
20	7,643,654	8,920,113	8,027,287
Total Nos. 11 to 20	20,895,916	23,339,211	21,924,632
21	1,557,285	1,289,102	1,375,681
22	3,140,899	3,267,631	3,604,648
23	709,397	791,795	409,323
24	1,043,835	1,460,108	1,498,811
25	117,577	78,400	96,545
26	770,746	657,582	1,128,440
27	304,856	693,645	391,915
28	474,201	631,448	790,860
29	21,283	43,521	40,770
30	739,312	573,586	799,577
Total Nos. 21 to 30	8,879,391	9,481,418	10,131,570
31	12,359	.....	5,137
32	188,958	188,541	222,316
33	44,401	368	43,926
34	66,973	226,847	214,481
35	.....	11,786	34,017
36	4,427	16,436	31,846
37	.....	1,531	.....
38	279	.....	7,301
39	.....	204	.....
40	22,928	50,111	182,090
Total Nos. 31 to 40	340,325	497,324	741,114
Above 40	43	2,099	12,402
Total	34,188,532	37,890,324	37,850,354

(a) See notes at foot of Table No. I.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Native States.)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
1	234,726	207,446	151,155
2	404,530	524,125	348,642
3	1,807,188	1,639,812	1,752,271
4	3,288,291	3,776,255	3,730,380
5	153,257	396,187	468,167
6	11,107,651	10,348,140	10,267,801
7	10,803,097	12,726,023	13,994,168
8	5,676,191	5,300,681	5,191,334
9	5,283,324	5,238,582	5,442,515
10	77,966,239	96,960,023	89,416,225
Total Nos. 1 to 10	116,179,494	137,002,274	130,762,148
11	38,144,775	40,920,745	43,928,969
12	46,821,358	61,802,081	58,888,373
13	12,639,047	13,670,572	13,844,438
14	26,149,133	30,202,509	27,329,677
15	8,635,718	7,830,677	8,042,589
16	34,325,476	37,303,063	39,344,607
17	11,772,883	9,969,531	11,245,140
18	19,746,230	21,670,569	20,686,577
19	8,150,763	7,926,856	6,986,837
20	140,445,907	138,096,674	131,585,107
Total Nos. 11 to 20	336,330,790	369,398,282	361,882,814
21	22,998,721	26,501,325	30,513,148
22	45,201,501	43,253,555	49,256,574
23	5,591,353	7,052,961	4,948,787
24	35,658,314	38,390,914	37,003,039
25	1,344,114	2,290,372	2,250,502
26	10,559,201	11,879,490	12,001,361
27	2,378,211	2,731,897	2,026,087
28	7,955,430	7,102,780	7,439,632
29	351,366	449,621	369,074
30	17,403,706	19,183,896	21,160,283
Total Nos. 21 to 30	149,332,247	158,836,811	166,963,487
31	209,783	194,129	348,044
32	5,735,503	5,484,340	8,043,801
33	2,291,432	2,146,985	1,288,186
34	4,529,235	4,492,172	3,880,547
35	484,599	356,982	697,766
36	3,849,355	1,987,875	2,507,424
37	42,679	171,286	18,577
38	443,205	735,064	144,008
39	110,155	12,790	733
40	2,585,003	4,060,077	2,833,362
Total Nos. 31 to 40	20,280,954	19,641,700	19,712,298
Above 40	2,199,468	2,937,880	2,698,686
Wastes, etc.	704,346	660,955	678,598
Total	635,030,199 *	688,472,902	682,703,031

* See foot-note at page 178.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	19,998,808	21,954,846	20,036,108
	yards	61,330,345	66,042,568	59,569,202
Dhutis	pounds	46,227,504	48,867,784	47,390,508
	yards	220,415,821	236,437,400	227,753,193
Drills and jeans	pounds	4,057,969	4,005,496	3,995,173
	yards	15,576,339	15,793,200	15,826,067
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	909,144	989,305	689,287
	yards	6,095,560	6,850,344	4,804,776
Printers	pounds	4,547,356	4,955,092	5,252,197
	yards	21,401,227	23,131,945	24,477,716
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	65,512,720	60,856,551	58,922,499
	yards	286,497,910	268,483,840	258,349,945
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	22,505,592	22,599,984	19,318,305
	yards	106,162,511	105,469,193	89,006,767
Tent cloth	pounds	885,070	915,132	865,393
	yards	1,810,827	1,924,186	1,878,120
Other sorts	pounds	3,866,935	3,232,143	3,694,286
	yards	16,984,126	14,535,002	16,448,561
Total ...	pounds	168,510,588	168,376,383	160,163,756
	yards	736,274,666	738,667,178	698,114,347
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	49,326,245	60,162,815	55,870,534
	yards	214,129,436	263,197,808	243,558,249
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	1,225,006	1,220,558	1,607,689
	dozens	314,619	250,622	482,486
Hosiery	pounds	362,971	349,876	322,237
	dozens	228,489	234,454	218,819
Miscellaneous	pound	11,036	93,968	78,565
Total Bombay ...	"	219,437,846	230,203,580	218,042,781
	yards	950,404,102	1,001,864,986	941,672,596
	dozens	543,108	485,076	701,305

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	13,049,598	13,873,161	12,435,644
	yards	39,831,415	39,726,363	35,962,094
Dhutis	pounds	11,574,179	11,514,980	12,049,376
	yards	54,207,016	54,700,508	56,703,489
Drills and jeans	pounds	3,651,675	3,779,480	3,872,490
	yards	14,108,993	14,865,439	14,838,382
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	631,572	853,617	515,714
	yards	4,251,625	5,950,877	3,636,138
Printers	pounds	16,841	23,983	51,304
	yards	78,429	122,822	277,944
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	47,973,331	43,487,539	42,070,159
	yards	219,009,065	198,954,840	189,617,397
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	20,108,125	19,863,703	16,927,296
	yards	96,056,602	92,935,249	78,321,962
Tent cloth	pounds	796,588	794,688	713,737
	yards	1,630,915	1,683,721	1,535,211
Other sorts	pounds	1,638,321	1,418,264	1,590,888
	yards	7,472,162	6,792,216	7,941,122
Total	pounds	99,440,280	95,609,415	90,226,608
	yards	436,646,222	415,732,035	388,833,689
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	43,150,096	51,819,625	46,451,349
	yards	185,805,050	226,369,675	203,531,319
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	1,189,226	1,209,325	1,582,374
	dozens	307,800	246,206	478,051
Hosiery	pounds	304,684	254,796	231,011
	dozens	191,095	180,835	178,865
Miscellaneous	pounds	11,036	93,968	78,565
Total Bombay Island...	"	144,095,272	148,987,129	138,569,907
	yards	622,451,272	642,101,710	592,365,008
	dozens	498,895	427,041	656,916

Note—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana District, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	6,144,233	7,313,320	6,830,071
	yards	19,071,047	24,168,986	21,288,077
Dhutis	pounds	29,239,878	31,155,163	28,760,888
	yards	142,850,560	155,366,488	142,676,817
Drills and jeans	pounds	193,011	83,621	61,312
	yards	829,066	278,288	798,111
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	271,989	102,175	73,704
	yards	1,813,674	648,562	472,670
Printers	pounds	2,948,385	3,198,736	3,204,853
	yards	14,496,847	15,484,406	15,390,079
Shirtings and *longcloth*	pounds	10,435,006	10,592,197	10,517,431
	yards	43,914,640	46,175,877	46,738,540
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	2,096,914	2,374,874	2,059,258
	yards	8,709,829	10,836,689	8,971,264
Tent cloth	pounds	18,493	191	3,940
	yards	40,628	390	7,960
Other sorts	pounds	1,472,547	1,069,460	1,235,975
	yards	6,898,548	5,036,791	5,601,197
TOTAL	pounds	52,815,456	55,889,737	52,747,482
	yards	238,624,839	257,996,477	241,944,715
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	2,229,387	2,592,737	2,484,156
	yards	12,030,317	12,967,321	12,229,422
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	30,993	4,922	3,732
	dozens	5,942	2,610	1,003
Hosiery	pounds	58,291	95,074	91,225
	dozens	37,394	53,616	39,955
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL, AHMEDABAD	„	55,134,127	58,582,470	55,326,545
	yards	250,655,156	270,903,798	254,174,137
	dozens	43,336	56,226	40,958

MADRAS.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	262,380	229,119	377,667
	yards	561,691	481,203	961,147
Dhutis	pounds	200,505	563,375	663,843
	yards	749,190	2,040,715	2,585,775
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,526,224	1,674,047	1,388,251
	yards	5,098,202	5,982,101	4,888,160
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	920
	yards	.....	.....	3,734
Printers	pounds	.....	1,820	259
	yards	.....	5,289	1,010
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	2,610	31,683	20,686
	yards	11,853	147,562	99,190
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	530,558	877,109	210,332
	yards	1,179,708	1,184,760	693,598
Tent cloth	pounds	23,608	11,667	20,159
	yards	56,699	16,901	50,230
Other sorts	pounds	416,400	462,923	433,151
	yards	1,388,995	1,616,239	1,655,378
TOTAL	pounds	2,762,285	3,351,743	3,115,568
	yards	9,026,338	11,474,760	10,918,222
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	4,978,437	5,570,338	6,070,054
	yards	16,512,237	19,435,106	20,868,718
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	pounds	155,826	256,069	172,475
	dozens	34,628	63,290	42,330
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	„	1,005	62	338
TOTAL, MADRAS	„	7,897,553	9,178,207	9,358,435
	yards	25,538,575	30,909,866	31,786,940
	dozens	34,628	63,290	42,330

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	203,527	296,655	223,201
	yards	923,864	1,133,031	895,670
Dhutis	pounds	987,223	1,460,901	1,295,431
	yards	6,401,170	8,820,910	8,423,895
Drills and jeans	pounds	72,489	54,903	2,673
	yards	289,367	199,339	7,255
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	1,008	925	.....
	yards	7,000	6,940	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	523,700	652,750	508,321
	yards	2,684,787	3,658,568	2,643,990
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	757,259	1,403,723	1,378,008
	yards	4,318,169	7,391,149	7,053,207
Tent cloth	pounds	.....	202	148
	yards	.....	456	312
Other sorts	pounds	25,299	18,528	19,695
	yards	146,108	107,458	176,166
TOTAL	pounds	2,570,505	3,887,687	3,427,477
	yards	14,765,455	20,717,851	19,200,496
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	53,998	52,641	32,942
	yards	311,742	262,434	160,860
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	31,652	67,935	26,669
TOTAL, BENGAL	"	2,656,155	4,008,266	3,487,088
	yards	15,077,197	20,980,285	19,361,356

UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH (also AJMER-MERWARA).

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	274,700	464,565	356,175
	yards	957,874	1,813,412	1,090,019
Dhutis	pounds	2,847,612	3,332,731	3,199,389
	yards	15,584,017	18,731,162	18,136,052
Drills and jeans	pounds	311,792	394,506	511,546
	yards	858,870	1,051,066	1,372,709
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	305	1,154	584
	yards	1,993	8,215	4,821
Printers	pounds	61,129	72,421	46,147
	yards	472,535	543,012	378,468
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,489,555	1,705,827	1,850,072
	yards	7,559,821	9,005,178	9,597,929
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	2,616,793	2,605,718	3,121,038
	yards	9,178,557	9,399,515	10,707,685
Tent cloth	pounds	1,384,416	1,259,627	1,165,185
	yards	3,798,759	3,443,164	3,289,897
Other sorts	pounds	218,196	232,507	272,051
	yards	737,752	690,266	918,693
TOTAL	pounds	9,204,498	10,069,046	10,522,135
	yards	39,145,183	44,684,990	45,496,253
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	63,711	81,990	78,204
	yards	362,105	426,400	267,644
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	182,936	277,929	322,747
	dozens	55,076	84,631	96,230
Hosiery	pounds	1,950	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	28,804	21,724	26,537
TOTAL, U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA)	"	9,481,899	10,450,689	10,949,613
	yards	39,507,288	45,111,390	45,763,897
	dozens	55,076	84,631	96,230

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

PUNJAB (including DELHI).

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	146,937	184,295	119,546
	yards	324,292	534,057	247,132
Dhutis	pounds	109,334	64,201	152,864
	yards	322,489	193,063	482,329
Drills and jeans	pounds	7,005	5,045	3,288
	yards	20,056	16,605	9,547
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	199	146	.....
	yards	1,730	1,290	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	42,549	63,905	162,986
	yards	101,824	185,359	705,718
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	228,367	480,062	410,639
	yards	1,052,973	2,648,010	1,849,796
Tent cloth	pounds	13,734	6,327	1,963
	yards	33,475	15,751	4,629
Other sorts	pounds	50,717	45,056	84,861
	yards	103,752	91,605	191,035
Total	pounds	598,742	848,437	915,647
	yards	1,960,591	3,683,720	3,490,186
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	56,407	76,587	121,748
	yards	102,665	122,503	366,761
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	3,991	17,977	10,789
	dozens	1,907	5,635	3,110
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	12,580	16,284	25,314
Total, Punjab	„	671,720	959,285	1,073,498
	yards	2,063,256	3,806,223	3,856,947
	dozens	1,907	5,635	3,110

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	895,177	1,091,936	1,235,242
	yards	2,319,395	2,800,429	3,294,922
Dhutis	pounds	3,067,333	2,736,713	3,168,418
	yards	12,355,901	11,027,209	12,721,687
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,522,613	1,661,285	1,550,247
	yards	6,445,641	5,759,767	5,524,342
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	69,929	76,252	58,332
	yards	225,638	192,741	237,751
Printers	pounds	617,439	681,006	605,527
	yards	2,958,689	3,270,092	2,807,109
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,876,041	2,047,972	1,785,487
	yards	7,764,467	8,518,732	7,509,460
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	718,428	612,886	785,665
	yards	3,656,025	2,878,052	3,543,976
Tent cloth	pounds	161,843	186,709	253,572
	yards	362,052	375,065	539,411
Other sorts	pounds	401,746	502,076	868,520
	yards	1,461,379	1,866,872	3,264,673
Total	pounds	9,330,549	9,596,825	10,306,010
	yards	36,549,187	36,638,959	39,443,331
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	2,623,945	3,219,635	3,150,784
	yards	9,321,148	11,964,944	11,863,394
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	25,968	28,854	37,264
	dozens	8,623	9,565	11,316
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	„	572	17,692	579
Total, Central Provinces and Berar	„	11,981,034	12,863,006	13,494,637
	yards	46,370,335	48,603,903	51,306,725
	dozens	8,623	9,565	11,316

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—concld.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	21,781,029	24,221,406	22,347,938
	yards ...	66,417,451	72,804,700	66,058,092
Dhutis	pounds ...	53,439,511	57,025,695	55,850,403
	yards ...	255,828,588	277,250,459	270,102,911
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	7,498,092	7,794,383	7,451,178
	yards ...	27,283,475	28,602,080	27,628,081
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	979,577	1,066,857	744,123
	yards ...	6,324,926	7,052,590	5,051,082
Printers	pounds ...	5,226,932	5,711,264	5,904,130
	yards ...	24,839,451	26,957,278	27,664,303
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	69,447,175	65,358,088	63,250,051
	yards ...	304,620,662	289,398,709	278,906,232
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings.	pounds ...	27,156,897	28,079,482	25,224,287
	yards ...	125,542,943	128,970,679	112,855,029
Tent cloth	pounds ...	2,468,671	2,379,664	2,306,420
	yards ...	6,041,812	5,773,513	5,742,599
Other sorts	pounds ...	4,979,283	4,493,232	5,372,063
	yards ...	20,822,112	18,907,442	22,654,506
Total	pounds ...	192,977,167	196,130,071	188,450,593
	yards ...	837,721,420	855,717,450	816,662,835
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	57,104,743	69,164,001	65,324,266
	yards ...	241,239,333	295,409,195	277,085,626
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds ...	1,593,727	1,801,367	2,150,914
	dozens ...	414,853	413,743	635,472
Hosiery	pounds ...	364,921	349,876	322,237
	dozens ...	228,489	234,454	218,819
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	85,649	217,668	157,992
Total	„ ...	252,126,207	267,662,983	256,406,002
	yards ...	1,078,960,753	1,151,126,645	1,093,748,461
	dozens ...	643,342	648,197	854,291

No. 7.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

NATIVE STATES (a)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	746,141	982,278	1,324,858
	yards ...	1,759,911	2,591,117	3,812,414
Dhutis	pounds ...	2,837,425	3,125,328	3,281,515
	yards ...	12,631,817	14,225,469	14,666,608
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	89,862	100,398	58,544
	yards ...	283,731	328,508	184,979
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	59	9	169
	yards ...	596	72	1,621
Printers	pounds ...	330,619	547,013	608,167
	yards ...	1,559,331	2,493,184	2,719,578
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	2,145,914	3,286,052	3,207,904
	yards ...	8,432,675	13,225,747	13,581,509
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds ...	4,419,293	5,158,516	4,509,013
	yards ...	16,563,614	19,124,501	16,113,692
Tent cloth	pounds ...	6,780	3,330	20,872
	yards ...	20,199	8,652	71,246
Other sorts	pounds ...	1,347,933	1,778,396	1,302,314
	yards ...	4,407,316	6,476,536	4,631,238
Total ...	pounds ...	11,923,976	14,981,320	14,312,856
	yards ...	45,659,190	58,473,786	55,782,885
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	2,449,489	2,664,051	3,504,998
	yards ...	11,531,647	10,842,114	14,760,242
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ...	pounds ...	12,464	11,527	15,582
	dozens ...	1,849	1,390	2,168
Hosiery	pounds ...	132,085	151,121	149,112
	dozens ...	44,989	50,345	48,592
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	35	.....	.....
Total ...	„ ...	14,518,049	17,808,019	17,982,548
	yards ...	57,190,837	69,315,900	70,543,127
	dozens ...	46,838	51,735	50,760

(a) See note at foot of Table No. 2.

No. 8.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (British India and Native States.)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	22,527,170	25,203,684	23,672,796
	yards ...	68,177,362	75,395,817	69,870,506
Dhutis	pounds ...	56,276,936	60,151,023	59,131,918
	yards ...	268,460,405	291,475,928	284,769,519
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	7,587,954	7,894,781	7,509,722
	yards ...	27,567,206	28,930,588	27,813,060
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	979,636	1,066,866	744,292
	yards ...	6,325,522	7,052,663	5,052,703
Printers	pounds ...	5,557,551	6,258,277	6,512,297
	yards ...	26,398,782	29,450,462	30,383,881
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	71,593,089	68,644,140	66,457,955
	yards ...	313,053,337	302,624,456	292,487,741
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings... ...	pounds ...	31,576,190	33,237,998	29,733,300
	yards ...	142,106,557	148,095,180	128,968,721
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	2,475,401	2,382,994	2,326,792
	yards ...	6,062,011	5,782,165	5,813,845
Other sorts	pounds ...	6,327,216	6,271,628	6,674,377
	yards ...	25,229,428	25,383,978	27,285,744
Total ...	pounds ...	204,901,143	211,111,391	202,763,449
	yards ...	883,380,610	914,191,237	872,445,720
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	59,554,232	71,828,052	68,829,264
	yards ...	252,770,980	306,251,309	291,845,868
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods...	pounds ...	1,606,191	1,812,894	2,166,496
	dozens ...	416,702	415,133	637,640
Hosiery...	pounds ...	497,006	500,997	471,349
	dozens ...	273,478	284,799	267,411
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	85,684	217,668	157,992
Total ...	,,	266,644,256	285,471,002	274,388,550
	yards ...	1,186,151,590	1,220,442,546	1,164,291,588
	dozens ...	690,180	699,932	905,051

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14. (a)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	42,17,869	48,27,698	45,68,187
Madras	1,65,048	2,06,862	2,13,166
Bengal	48,631	81,709	78,946
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	1,84,653	2,11,847	2,55,468
Punjab (Including Delhi)	10,862	17,971	22,530
Central Provinces and Berar	2,52,415	2,71,882	3,00,919
TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	48,79,478	56,17,969	54,39,216
TOTAL, NET DUTY	48,04,492	55,76,567	53,95,192
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan—			
GROSS DUTY	1,82,479	2,21,178	2,38,393
NET DUTY	1,82,479	2,21,178	2,38,393
GRAND TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	50,61,957	58,39,147	56,77,609
GRAND TOTAL, NET DUTY...	49,86,971	57,97,745	56,33,585

(a) Provisional.

COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS at work in China in August 1913.

Name.	Year Established.	Location.	Nationality of Company or Management.	Spindles.	Looms.	Capital.
Anglo-Chinese	1906	Shanghai ...	Chinese ..	11,648	.....	400,000
Chu Chong	1907	„ ...	Japanese ...	9,392	... ...	.....
Hua Shong	1895	„ ...	Chinese ...	65,520	606	.....
Ewo	1895	„ ...	British ...	70,100	500	1,156,000
Hong Fong	1890	„ ...	Chinese ...	15,576	350	.....
International	1895	„ ...	British ...	43,056	300	957,800
Kung Yik	1907	„ ...	„ ...	25,576	300	536,500
Laou Kung Mow ...	1895	„ ...	„ ...	33,300	.....	800,000
Nagai Wata	1911	„ ...	Japanese ...	20,000	.....	.....
Shanghai Cotton	1908	„ ...	„ ...	45,872	510	1,000,000
Soey Chee	1895	„ ...	British ...	40,160	.....	1,000,000
Tung Chang	1907	„ ...	Chinese ...	11,200	.....	300,000
Yu Tung	1900	„ ...	„ ...	18,200	300	.....
Yu Yuen	1895	„ ...	„ ...	26,936	.....	.....
Yangtszepoo	...	„ ...	British ...	9,936	.....	.....
Chi Tai	1906	Tachong ...	Chinese ...	12,200	.....	.....
Chen Sin	1906	Wusieh ...	„ ...	10,192	.....	.....
Ni Chin	1896	„ ...	„ ...	12,500	.....	.....
Soo Lún	1896	Soochow ...	„ ...	25,000	.....	.....
Lee Yung	1908	Kiangyin ...	„ ...	15,040	.....	.....
Ta Shong	1897	Tungchow ...	„ ...	40,250	.....	.....
Da Seng	1905	Tsungming ...	„ ...	26,000	.....	.....
Tung Chin Yuen	1906	Ningpo ...	„ ...	18,800	216	.....
Wo Heng	1895	„ ...	„ ...	16,800	.....	.....
Tung Wei Kung ...	1907	Shaosan ...	„ ...	12,000	.....	.....
Tung Yih King	1897	Hangchow ...	„ ...	20,160	.....	.....
Kwang Yih	1909	Changtehfu ...	„ ...	25,000	.....	.....
Hupeh Government Mill...	1894	Wuchang ...	„ ...	40,700	656	.....
Do. do. ...	1894	„ ...	„ ...	50,000	.....	.....
Yu Sing	...	Cho-wen ...	„ ...	10,192	.....	.....
Yuan Chung	...	Pao-ti ...	„ ...	1,100	.....	.....
Hongkong	1901	Hongkong ...	British ...	50,706	.....	1,250,000
			Total...	833,112	3,738	

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 14th April 1914.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association.

2. The objects of the Association are—

(*a*) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association.

4. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 34 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Rules and Regulations of the Association.

6. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

7. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm.

8. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

9. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned, and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such person shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

10. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

11. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

12. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

13. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members or persons entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such members.

15. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members and persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

16. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

17. The foregoing rules as to voting shall apply to voting at all meetings and also to voting for all purposes other than meetings of the spinning section and weaving section hereinafter mentioned or voting by members of those sections or either of them alone.

18. Voting for the election of a member of the Association shall be by ballot.

19. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee").

20. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

21. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

22. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

23. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

24. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

25. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

26. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

27. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4. P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

28. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

29. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

30. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

31. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

32. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

33. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

34. Each member of the Association shall pay the following annual subscription to the Association:—

(*a*) Rupees 4 per annum for every 1,000 or part of 1,000 mule spindles, Rs. 4 for every 666 or part of 666 ring spindles and Rs. 3 for every 50 or part of 50 looms set up in the *mill* or mills, factory or factories, which, for the time being, shall belong to such member.

(*b*) Rupees 5 per annum for every Rs. 50,000 of the estimated value of the machinery, buildings and land shown on the audited balance sheet for the year previous to that in respect of which the subscription is payable of the factory or factories not being Spinning and Weaving Mills which, for the time being, shall belong to such member:

Provided that the minimum subscription payable by any one member shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

(*c*) In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill, that is a member, shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 100 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.

35. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and if any member shall be a member for a part only of any year he shall pay the full subscription for such year.

36. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form set out below:—

In consideration of the protection afforded by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Trade Marks and Tickets used by $\frac{me}{us}$ and in consideration of the general maintenance by the Association of the interest of the industry in which $\frac{I\ am}{we\ are}$ engaged $\frac{I}{we}$ .....engaged in.....in the town of..... having carefully read and fully understood all the rules of the said Association and the rules relating to Registration of Trade Marks do hereby declare and agree that $\frac{I}{We}$ will during $\frac{my}{our}$ membership of the said Association in all things conform faithfully and absolutely to all the said rules and to such other rules as the Association shall institute by resolution duly passed in accordance with the relevant provisions herein and $\frac{I}{we}$ will register with the Association all the Trade Marks applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ to any the produce of the *Mill* or Mills, Factory or Factories owned by $\frac{me}{us}$ and $\frac{I}{we}$ declare that all Trade Marks so applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ whether they be registered with the Association or *not*, shall be subject to the rules of the Association and that $\frac{I}{We}$ will submit to arbitration any dispute in which $\frac{I}{we}$ may be concerned with another member or members of the Association in respect of a Trade Mark or Trade Marks and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will in all things endeavour to further the objects of the Association.

37. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership.

38. The Association shall have power, by passing a resolution in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to expel any member from the Association in respect of the following things, that is to say—

(a) for any act done or conduct pursued by such member which, in the opinion of the Association, shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association :

provided that a member shall not be expelled from the Association, unless—

(1) an opportunity shall have been given to such member by the Committee of the Association to defend or explain his acts and conduct ;

(2) a Special General Meeting of the Association shall have been duly called to consider the acts and conduct of such member ;

(3) a resolution shall have been passed at such General Meeting at which a quorum shall be present by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at such Meeting declaring that such member is expelled.

39. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned, such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

40. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called "The Committee" to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

41. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

42. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

43. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day between the dates aforesaid for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day also between the dates aforesaid for the election of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the several days so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

44. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association notice in writing of the several dates appointed for the said several elections seven days before the date appointed for the first of the said elections.

45. Voting for the election of a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Committee and of the other members of the Committee shall be by ballot, and each member of the Association shall have one vote for a Chairman, one vote for a Deputy Chairman and one vote for each of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee.

46. The Committee shall, before the respective days appointed for the elections of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee, respectively, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

47. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon any day appointed for the election of a Chairman or a Deputy Chairman or of the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p. m. upon that day.

48. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

(*a*) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(*b*) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(*c*) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

49. On each of the respective days appointed for the election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the remaining eighteen members of the Committee, respectively, voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

50. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

51. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the respective days which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

52. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for an election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer who shall have been appointed as scrutineer of the election appointed for that day and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by such scrutineer and the said scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

53. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

54. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election as Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the election of a Chairman of the Committee.

55. Two members of any one firm entitled to only one vote shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

56. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election.

57. If two members of one firm shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of both of them shall be void and there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association to fill the vacancies caused by their elections being void.

58. No member of the Association shall give more than one vote for any candidate for election as a member and no member shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee, and shall not give more than one vote for such Chairman, one for such Deputy Chairman and one for each of the said eighteen members of the Committee.

59. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

60. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

61. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

62. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

63. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office.

64. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy.

66. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

67. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote.

68. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

69. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be.

70. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay, or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interests of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee.

71. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

72. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

73. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

74. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

76. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

77. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.

78. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable.

79. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 77 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

80. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint.

81. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so.

82. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively, addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

83. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

84. All the monies and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Bank of Bombay or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf.

85. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee.

86. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting.

87. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

88. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

89. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 88 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned.

90. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee, present at such meeting.

91. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting-vote.

92. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

93. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock-out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to any other matter whatsoever, not being a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money shall be subject to the following rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), that is to say—

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles owned by all the members of the Association.

(*c*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles owned by the members of the Association who shall have constituted the majority of the members of the Association, who shall have voted in favour of any such resolution as aforesaid for the approval and adoption of any such concerted general action as aforesaid, the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

94. All proceedings of the Association in connection with any proposal for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production shall be subject to the following rules :—

(*a*) The members of the Association shall be divided into two sections—one whereof shall consist of all the members of the Association who are engaged in spinning only and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section," and the other whereof shall consist of all the members who are engaged in weaving as well as spinning and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section."

(*b*) The Spinning Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in spinning only.

(c) The Weaving Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in weaving as well as spinning.

(d) The Committee of the Association may at any time call a meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, and if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Spinning Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Spinning Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof, and in like manner if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Weaving Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Weaving Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof.

(e) Seven days' notice of any meeting of the Spinning Section or of any meeting of the Weaving Section, as the case may be, shall be given by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay, and such notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting.

(f) Any proposal for any short-time movement or for any organized lessening of production must, before it can be brought before any meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, be sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the Committee of the Association.

(g) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Spinning Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same; and in like manner no such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Weaving Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(h) In order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Spinning Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Spinning Section present at such meeting and owning at least 75 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles calculated as next hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the Spinning Section; and in like manner, in order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Weaving Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Weaving Section present at such meeting and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles, calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Weaving Section.

(i) For the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the Weaving Section, all looms in any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning shall be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and 20 ring spindles or at the option of the owner 30 mule spindles out of the total number of spindles in such Mill, for every loom in such Mill shall also be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and all other spindles in such Mill shall be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the spinning section not only shall all such other spindles as last aforesaid in Mills which carry on weaving as well as spinning be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section, but also all spindles whatsoever in any Mill carrying on spinning alone.

(*j*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in sub-clause (*h*) of this rule the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

95. Every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 94 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Spinning Section shall be binding upon the Spinning Section but shall not bind the Weaving Section; and in like manner every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 94 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Weaving Section shall be binding upon the Weaving Section but shall not bind the Spinning Section.

96. If any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on spinning only in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Spinning Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Spinning Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Spinning Section; and if any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Weaving Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every Mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of seven annas and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every loom therein, provided always that, if any such member as aforesaid shall carry on any such Mill as aforesaid in contravention of any such Rule as aforesaid for any period less than a week of 72 hours, such member shall not be liable to pay to the Association the full amount of the sums aforesaid, but only such proportionate part thereof as shall bear the same proportion to the full amount thereof which the period of time for which such Mill shall be worked shall bear to a full week of 72 hours.

97. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

98. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of monies appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

99. These Rules shall come into force on the 29th April 1910, and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. The foregoing Rules and copies of the form of undertaking prescribed under Rule 36 shall forthwith be printed and distributed to all members, and on and after 31st July 1910, no member who has not duly signed and deposited with the Secretary the said form of undertaking shall be entitled to the privileges of membership. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 28th March 1912.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings:—

(*a*) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*c*) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*e*) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'

(*f*) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark is already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

Classification of goods.

2. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes :—

Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.

Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.

Class 3.—Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

Registers.

3. The Association shall keep two Registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other 'The Suspense Register.'

Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the applicant, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member; and every such application shall state whose property the trade mark in question is or is to be.

5. Every such application shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark to which the application relates for the use of the Association and also by such further number of spare copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf regard being had to the total number of the members, and such application shall contain a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member desires to apply the trade mark in question.

6. No such application shall be entertained by the Association unless the trade mark to which it relates is or is to be the property either of the member applying to register the same or of a dealer dealing exclusively with such member in goods of the class or classes to which such member desires to apply such trade mark.

Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

7. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in 'the Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

8. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of such trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with Rule 20 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification and

shall after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send a reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

9. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Register as in Rule 10 hereinafter set forth.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register.

10. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the same class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

11. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be determined, in the manner hereinafter prescribed; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground—

(*a*) That such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods; or

(*b*) That the dealer to whom the said trade mark objected to belongs or will belong does not deal in goods of the said class or classes exclusively with the member who shall have applied to register the said trade mark objected to.

14. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

Applications for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register.

15. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Permanent Register on the representation that such trade mark was the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with a member in goods of the class or classes to which the said trade mark is applied shall be removed from such Register on the ground—

(*a*) That the dealer has never dealt exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes;

or

(*b*) That the dealer has ceased to deal exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes.

16. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied, and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

17. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(*a*) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register;

or

(*b*) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

on the ground either in the case (*a*) or in the case (*b*)—

That the said trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

18. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

19. Every application under Rules 16 and 17 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 36 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who shall have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which shall be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent; and whenever any such notification is sent as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

21. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the Form of Adherence in Rule 36 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of any application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 13 (*a*) such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the Rules relating to Arbitration.

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trade mark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register, as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given.

22. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any

(*a*) application to register a trade mark,

(*b*) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,

(*c*) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,

shall, if no such notice as is permitted by these Rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following Rules.

23. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice; and on receipt of such notice such other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.

24. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 23 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed as sole arbitrator.

25. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

26. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these Rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

27. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

28. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the two arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

29. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

30. If

(*a*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail from any cause whatever to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him;

or

(*b*) two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail from any cause whatever to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed;

or

(*c*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

31. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

32. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall, when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

33. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or a referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these Rules shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

Fees on Arbitrations.

34. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association to members:—

(*a*) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 30, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.

(*c*) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

(*d*) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these Rules that any fee paid by any member, a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made, shall be refunded to him by the other member, a party to the said arbitration.

35. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these Rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire and referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to register a trade mark as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

36. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, make

(*a*) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(*b*) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, no steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

37. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a Civil or a Criminal Court.

38. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such application as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates, the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

39. If in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which such objection relates, shall be dealt with under these Rules, as if no such notification had been given.

40. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 36 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings relate until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

41. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*a*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colourable or otherwise shall not be registered ;

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*b*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark, be entered therein.

42. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or, in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

43. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration, which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

44. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, if the trade mark in question be the property of the member in whose name the same is registered *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified and shall, if the trade mark in question be the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with the said member in goods of the class or classes so specified *prima facie*, be held so long as the said dealer shall so deal exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes so specified to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

45. These Rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1912 on which date they shall supersede all other Rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorized by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two Scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would under Rule 2 have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Island of Bombay only, since 1854.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Own.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1855...	10	2,49,984	3,378	6,557	Not recorded.	
1856...	10	2,74,371	3,354	6,733	Do.	
1857...	10	2,79,957	3,378	7,630	Do.	
1858...	10	2,82,544	3,643	7,715	Do	
1859...	10	2,85,374	3,719	7,857	Do.	
1870...	10	2,90,220	4,090	8,103	Do.	
1871...	10	2,90,296	4,290	8,553	Do.	
1872...	11	3,14,296	4,203	8,816	Do.	
1873...	14	3,94,292	4,696	10,714	2,85,703	67,261
1874...	15	4,03,151	5,713	11,289	2,89,068	82,990
1875...	27	7,32,434	7,761	15,561	Not recorded.	
1876...	29	8,16,520	9,241	.....	Do.	
1877...	31	8,95,304	9,433	20,247	5,54,270	1,61,320
1878...	32	9,25,344	10,306	20,913	7,15,078	2,04,308
1879...	32	9,81,000	10,856	23,860	6,23,436	1,80,696
1880...	32	9,87,676	10,856	23,417	7,71,239	2,20,354
1881...	32	9,91,232	10,982	21,321	9,54,772	2,73,792
1882...	36	10,58,004	11,374	21,801	9,71,061	2,77,446
1883...	38	11,26,898	11,667	24,784	10,94,016	3,13,576
1884...	43	12,51,736	11,865	26,071	13,18,490	3,48,140
1885...	49	13,47,290	12,911	41,548	13,72,745	3,92,498
1886...	50	13,86,778	12,966	44,111	13,69,329	3,91,254
1887...	55	14,46,844	12,163	43,270	13,87,049	4,03,814
1888...	61	14,87,015	13,733	47,788	17,20,014	5,00,994
1889...	68	15,91,248	15,505	53,490	19,73,005	5,63,716
1890...	70	16,21,669	15,736	59,129	23,26,515	6,26,238
1891...	67	16,00,125	14,247	61,901	26,05,957	7,02,563
1892...	67	15,94,716	14,900	63,987	25,50,098	7,39,528
1893...	69	20,41,986	16,664	67,870	25,34,910	7,34,380
1894...	68	20,37,744	16,363	70,153	25,87,296	7,50,516
1895...	69	21,39,992	20,317	75,740	26,35,979	8,15,394
1896...	71	21,86,233	21,235	78,455	29,72,872	8,49,678
1897...	73	21,87,455	21,287	69,880	24,59,446	7,02,756
1898...	82	23,36,953	21,279	76,728	28,69,648	8,17,328
1899...	82	23,36,961	21,279	77,741	33,27,206	9,50,487
1900...	82	23,36,191	22,215	73,214	26,06,809	7,44,800
1901...	81	23,71,292	22,414	82,165	24,35,125	6,95,750
1902...	80	23,29,769	22,345	86,132	24,55,822	7,07,092
1903...	80	23,32,283	23,125	86,913	24,21,791	6,86,725
1904...	79	23,24,230	24,136	89,915	24,24,069	9,72,784
1905...	81	23,50,216	25,079	92,924	27,58,583	10,78,438
1906...	84	24,14,223	26,778	1,00,796	29,24,434	11,41,564
1907...	85	24,15,483	31,283	1,05,191	29,95,155	11,53,750
1908...	86	27,34,483	30,967	1,01,556	27,77,179	10,79,194
1909...	89	28,30,345	33,354	1,05,731	28,45,464	10,95,304
1910...	89	28,34,944	41,931	1,04,350	24,44,998	9,54,054
1911...	87	28,90,190	43,467	1,04,500	29,57,975	9,65,450
1912...	86	28,84,452	43,389	1,09,691	27,71,456	10,77,616
1913...	86	29,28,908	45,599	1,16,083	27,53,780	10,78,210

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Presidency of Bombay other than those in the Island of Bombay, since 1854.

Years ended 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Own.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1865...	3	35,540	201	800	Not recorded.	
1866...	3	35,540	201	1,000	Do.	
1867...	3	35,540	201	1,000	Do.	
1868...	3	35,540	201	1,000	Do.	
1869...	3	35,540	201	1,000	Do	
1870...	4	52,540	351	1,400	Do.	
1871...	4	52,540	351	1,400	Do.	
1872...	4	52,540	351	1,400	Do.	
1873...	4	55,566	566	1,903	26,471	7,563
1874...	4	63,379	390	1,915	30,486	8,710
1875...	9	1,33,464	558	2,145	Not recorded.	
1876...	10	1,47,153	640	2,986	Do.	
1877...	21	1,68,746	888	3,837	63,990	19,285
1878...	32	1,69,508	1,378	4,728	97,990	27,997
1879...	32	1,86,310	1,488	5,623	1,13,169	32,048
1880...	32	1,86,508	1,540	5,843	1,30,729	37,351
1881...	32	1,86,988	1,576	5,677	1,20,990	39,140
1882...	36	1,81,552	1,575	5,766	1,31,187	37,482
1883...	38	2,18,544	1,949	6,241	1,41,796	41,656
1884...	43	2,72,772	2,314	8,229	2,37,206	66,888
1885...	49	3,02,646	2,577	9,981	2,37,167	72,483
1886...	50	3,10,934	2,567	10,068	3,13,165	89,190
1887...	55	3,32,276	2,763	11,445	3,10,947	89,342
1888...	61	3,87,354	3,813	11,439	3,39,717	97,093
1889...	68	4,51,686	4,397	13,080	3,63,988	1,03,968
1890...	70	4,58,968	5,050	14,979	4,05,132	1,15,752
1891...	67	4,45,247	4,749	16,249	4,50,213	1,30,512
1892...	67	4,45,463	4,917	16,864	4,23,157	1,20,902
1893...	69	4,58,905	4,761	16,605	3,90,828	1,12,008
1894...	68	4,58,905	4,919	16,783	4,02,864	1,15,104
1895...	69	4,83,418	7,189	22,007	5,56,643	1,58,898
1896...	71	5,87,806	7,589	25,726	6,39,145	1,78,676
1897...	73	6,07,979	7,796	27,283	7,09,205	2,05,258
1898...	82	7,26,952	9,067	33,645	7,93,117	2,15,965
1899...	82	7,26,952	9,435	35,407	9,54,544	2,65,676
1900...	82	8,10,480	8,698	32,487	7,92,915	2,25,696
1901...	81	8,35,339	9,223	34,554	7,96,029	2,14,294
1902...	80	8,39,213	9,545	35,646	8,20,016	2,28,886
1903...	80	8,39,225	9,225	37,113	8,09,276	2,27,008
1904...	79	8,34,294	9,727	37,784	9,27,874	2,60,764
1905...	81	8,59,782	10,149	39,417	9,23,874	2,60,764
1906...	84	9,15,983	12,284	43,812	11,11,479	3,28,294
1907...	85	9,15,983	14,918	44,753	11,30,015	3,31,892
1908...	86	13,83,745	18,134	53,079	13,41,291	3,94,826
1909...	89	14,04,230	22,250	55,468	13,47,766	3,85,976
1910...	89	14,43,178	22,540	59,356	12,59,872	3,61,892
1911...	87	14,58,382	21,025	58,873	13,19,231	3,76,966
1912...	86	14,58,382	23,725	58,903	14,16,193	4,08,986
1913...	86	16,84,351	29,227	63,978	14,12,070	4,12,209

MILLOWNI

COTTON SPINNI

IN COURSE

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	Ring.	Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.
BOMBAY ISLAND.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1. Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills.	Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons, Private Owners, Tardeo Road, Bombay.	Tardeo	.....	...	.....	.....	...	17,000	17,000	...	350	94
2. Alexandra Mill	Messrs. H.D. Nasseem & Co., Private Owners, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Gunpdeo Road, Chinchpoogly.	.....	...	.....	.....	4,800	31,512	36,312	30,260	706	639
3. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited....	Messrs. Tapidas Varjdas & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 25, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo	1,500	1,000	1,000	17,51,000	1,500	17,528	19,028	18,743	445	427
4. Apollo Mill	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. (Proprietors), 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	DaLisle Road	.....	...	.....	.....	1,646	24,392	26,038	21,271	...	...
5. Asser Virjee Mills, Limited	Messrs. Asser Virjee & Sons, Agents, 230, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, Parel.	2,000 Allotted 1,962	500	500	9,91,808	22,232	6,960	29,192	27,264	...	...
6. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited....	Messrs. Hormusji Sons & Co., Agents, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Kala Chowkie Road, Chinchpoogly.	Ord. 2,400 Pref. 105,572	500 10	500 10	23,51,345	7,008	21,888	28,896	26,328	748	699
7. Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ld. (Spring Mills)...	Messrs. Nowrozji Wadia & Sons, Agents, Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Naigaum Road, Dadar	6,848	250	250	17,12,000	...	46,488	46,488	43,813	986	962
8. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. (Including Bleaching and Dyeing Works.)	Messrs. Khatau Makanjee & Co., Agents, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Charni Road, Girgaum ...	6,000	250	250	15,00,000	16,776	29,172	44,948	44,612	1,138	1,114

BOMBAY

ERS' ASSOCIATION.

NG AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

OF ERECTION IN INDIA

ON

30th JUNE 1913.

Progress of Bombay Mills (in the Island and the Presidency) during the past 40 years.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Number of hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Bales of 392 lbs.	Remarks.
1873	19	2,83,264	3,676	7,107	Not ascertained.	
1874	19	2,89,211	3,435	7,731	Do.	
1875	19	2,75,997	3,776	8,031	Do.	
1876	19	2,75,997	3,776	8,031	Do.	
1877	19	2,75,997	3,776	8,031	Do.	
1878	19	2,71,414	3,920	8,567	Do.	
1879	14	2,19,466	2,442	9,326	Do.	
1880	14	2,19,466	2,442	9,326	Do.	
1881	14	2,07,692	4,558	10,257	Do.	
1882	19	1,92,134	4,972	12,217	2,03,254	74,224
1883	19	1,92,134	4,972	12,217	3,59,691	41,299
1884	18	2,04,665	5,230	11,634	Not ascertained.	
1885	20	2,09,665	6,230	11,634	Not ascertained.	
1886	20	2,09,665	6,230	...	Do.	
1887	20	2,09,665	6,230	...	Do.	
1888	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1889	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1890	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1891	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1892	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1893	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1894	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1895	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1896	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1897	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1898	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1899	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1900	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1901	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1902	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1903	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1904	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1905	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1906	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1907	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1908	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1909	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1910	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1911	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1912	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856
1913	21	2,24,844	6,264	14,274	4,29,366	1,79,856

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Working and in course of erection in India on the 30th June 1913.

Where situated.	Number of Mills working.	Number of Mills in course of erection.	Number of Mills projected.	Number of Looms working.	Number of Looms in course of erection.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Bales of 392 lbs.	Approximate quantity of Cotton required for Mills in course of erection. Bales of 392 lbs.
Bombay Island (working)	84	20,03,964	41,556	1,01,556	47,16,784	10,74,490	
Bombay Island (in course of erection)	2	4,500	...	...	...	...	
Bombay Presidency (working)	21	10,84,312	20,220	43,076	2,12,276	4,72,192	
Bombay Presidency (in course of erection)	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	108	33,13,277	61,776	1,44,632	49,29,060	15,46,682	
Bengal ...	7	88,536	1,128	2,000	44,848	14,000	
Madras ...	3	34,344	1,344	1,344	8,000	14,000	
Central Provinces ...	7	1,16,256	2,256	12,000	2,15,000	97,500	
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	2	21,000	...	2,000	6,000	14,000	
Central India ...	4	61,992	1,676	2,500	22,000	22,000	
Rajputana ...	3	41,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
Punjab (a) ...	11	1,41,180	1,764	2,700	82,000	14,000	
United Provinces (a) ...	5	1,01,000	1,000	1,000	1,18,000	1,40,000	
Native Territory ...	14	1,10,000	2,000	24,000	1,24,000	1,26,000	
Kathiawar ...	1	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	
Rivers ...	2	30,000	250	1,000	47,000	15,000	
Residency ...	1	20,000	500	1,000	21,000	20,000	
Total ...	172	42,00,885	74,192	2,24,176	58,99,908	19,87,182	

(a) Some Mill are working and in course of erection in both these Provinces, but are shown under Punjab only.

Progress of Cotton Mills during the past 20 years.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Looms.	Number of hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Bales of 392 lbs.	Remarks.
1873	47	11,90,118	9,139	Not ascertained.	If ascertained, 20 lacs bales.
1874	51	13,41,286	10,265	Do.	Do.
1875	54	14,08,192	10,681	Do.	Do.
1876	56	14,52,784	13,510	43,954	2,24,317
1877	59	15,24,484	14,616	44,616	2,27,708
1878	62	15,76,184	15,776	45,620	2,32,916
1879	65	16,31,184	16,826	47,620	2,43,116
1880	67	16,81,184	17,876	49,127	2,50,816
1881	72	17,81,184	19,976	51,127	2,61,016
1882	78	20,01,667	24,262	69,067	3,52,750
1883	84	21,01,667	25,262	69,067	3,52,750
1884	85	22,01,167	27,662	74,280	3,79,214
1885	93	23,01,167	29,662	79,245	4,04,564
1886	114	24,68,551	32,450	82,279	4,20,427
1887	114	24,68,551	32,450	82,279	4,20,427
1888	120	25,74,191	35,415	1,00,752	5,14,603
1889	122	26,24,494	36,915	1,03,452	5,28,363
1890	128	26,52,254	38,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1891	134	27,52,254	39,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1892	138	28,52,254	40,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1893	142	29,52,254	41,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1894	146	30,52,254	42,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1895	150	31,52,254	43,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1896	154	32,52,254	44,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1897	156	33,52,254	45,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1898	158	34,52,254	46,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1899	161	35,52,254	47,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1900	164	36,52,254	48,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1901	167	37,52,254	49,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1902	170	38,52,254	50,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1903	173	39,52,254	51,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1904	176	40,52,254	52,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1905	179	41,52,254	53,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1906	182	42,52,254	54,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1907	185	43,52,254	55,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1908	188	44,52,254	56,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1909	191	45,52,254	57,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1910	194	46,52,254	58,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1911	197	47,52,254	59,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1912	200	48,52,254	60,443	1,07,345	5,48,256
1913	204	49,52,254	61,443	1,07,345	5,48,256

Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in bales of 392 lbs.	Average number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.	NAME OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL: Number of Shares.	CAPITAL: Nominal Value of each Share.	CAPITAL: Amount paid on each Share.	CAPITAL: Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES: Mule.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES: Ring.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES: Total.	Number of Looms.	Average number of Cotton Looms working daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in bales of 392 lbs.	Average number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
			BOMBAY ISLAND—contd.			Total	Rs. brought	Rs. forward	Rs.								
...	317																
4,303	1,734		51. Lord Reay Mills No. 1 ...	Mr. Seth Manockbhai Hajeebhai, Private Owner, Office at Mill Premises, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Off Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	...	...	...	...	4,448	21,272	25,720	412	402	2,271	756	
2,026	1,021		52. Lord Reay Mills No. 2 ...		Sewree New Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	16		53. Madhowjee Dhanjeel Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	Messrs. Gordhan Madhavjee, Sons & Co., Agents, 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Parsi Road ...	2,500 Issued 2,500	500	500	12,50,000	2,052	6,304	8,356	168	150	1,900	1,000	
7,700	1,308		54. Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld. ...		Tardeo ...					3,212	29,813	33,025	2,092	1,958	11,749	4,075	
			55. Dinshaw Petit Mills ...	Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, 4, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Parel ...	2,691	1,000	1,000	26,90,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	
6,800	997		56. Bomanjee Petit Mills ...		Mahalaxmee ...					20,000	20,000	40,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	
			57. Maharaja Cotton Mill ...	Mr. Dayaram Jaghjeebhai Master, Proprietor, Office on Mill Premises.	Sewree Cross Road ...	...	...	...	4,170	...	4,170	...	...	...	...	...	
4,035	1,378		58. Mayer Canvas Mills, Ltd. ...	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Agents, 8, Sassoon Row, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	20,856	15,304	36,160	1,000	1,000	3,101	937	
10,307	3,102		59. Ness Mills, Limited ...	Messrs. F.A. Howard & Co., Agents, 3 to 6, Forbes Street, Sandpoo Row, Fort.	Sewree New Road ...	2,000 Issued 2,000	250	250	5,00,000	10,000	5,120	15,120	500	500	2,494	851	
6,407	1,967		60. Monarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. ...	Messrs. Monarjee Goculdas & Co., Accountants, Treasurers and Agents, Tramway Lane,	Sewree Road, Parel.	1,200 Issued 1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	1,000	50,000	51,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	Mill not working. The figures are taken from last statement.

9.	Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld. No.1.	Messrs. C. N. Wadia & Co., Agents, Office "Villa Gloria" Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel	20,000	100	180	18,00,000	...	51,264	51,264	49,504	2,691	2,522
10.	Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld. No. 2.							36,480	14,272	40,752	49,648	348	231
11.	China Mills, Limited	Messrs. P. A. Hormazjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 2 to 6, Forbes Street, Temple Bar Buildings, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	New Source Road	1,500	1,000	1,000	16,00,000	32,032	13,832	46,064	49,510	...	...
12.	Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents and Managers, Royal Insurance Buildings, 43/48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Victoria Bunder, Colaba.	4,000	700	700	28,00,000	6,048	26,320	21,368	30,972	709	652
13.	Jehanghir Wadia Mill							...	11,376	11,376	11,316	...	...
14.	Cotmaughi Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents, 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dalisle Road	1,544	380	380	4,92,320	...	37,200	37,200	25,756	...	...
15.	Cooria Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Cooria (Thana District)	1,200	1,200	1,200	19,00,000	12,512	17,672	30,184	30,946	762	601
16.	Coronation Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Chhoi Kooka & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, 1, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road, Mahalaxmee.	1,288	500	500	6,00,000	34,134	1,416	40,549	30,396	...	...
17.	Crescent Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Curtimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 12, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, Parel	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	9,000	24,200	43,888	40,768	1,106	1,010
18.	Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Pandurang Vithaldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 6, Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, New Prabhadevi Road, Parel	Ord. 400 Pref. 1,200	500 300	500 300	8,00,000	6,480	9,296	19,776	14,788	...	...
19.	Curtimbhoy Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Curtimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 12, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dalisle Road, Parel	6,400	250	250	16,00,000	37,888 17,008	9,240 26,560	30,928 46,448	32,778 43,224	• 1,016	...
20.	Mahomedbhoy Mills (extension of Curtimbhoy Mills).												
21.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents, 14, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Carroll Road, Parel ... Old Do. do. ... New	1,600 6,000	500 250	500 250	24,00,000	... 14,103	26,824 24,544	26,824 40,536	26,282 40,291	...	...
22.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 2												
23.	Dawn Mills	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Proprietors, 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, Parel	.....	...	.....	.....	12,512	25,136	35,448	34,221	...	...
24.	Ebrahimbhoy Pahnay Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Curtimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 12, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dalisle Road, Parel	4,000	250	250	10,00,000	26,216	26,800	55,016	53,888	...	...
25.	E. D. Sassoon Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Proprietors, 9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Chinchpogly Road	.....	...	.....	.....	5,256	64,312	72,408	61,936	843	778
26.	Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Agents, 9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, Parel	8,400	200	200	17,00,000	29,256	16,152	45,408	44,906	...	...
27.	Elphinstone Mill	Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Kassall & Co., Private Owners, 275, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel	.....	...	.....	.....	19,848	20,688	41,536	34,802	764	677
28.	Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. B.D. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents,7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.	Mathar p k h a d e, Managin.	4,000 Allotted 3,000	500	500	15,00,000	...	38,464	38,464	29,763	965	963
29.	Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co, Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dalisle Road	3,004	500	500	14,51,732	34,120	...	34,120	30,002	...	...
30.	New Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.							...	41,564	41,564	33,630	...	...
31.	Fazulbhoy Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Curtimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 12, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, Parel	7,200	250	250	18,00,000	...	51,480	51,480	50,736	1,307	1,238
32.	Finlay Mills, Ld.	Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ld., Agents, Chartered Bank Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort.	Government Gate Road, Parel	8,000	250	254	20,00,000	...	26,960	26,960	31,190	616	547
33.	Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, 21-37, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dumbhadas, Managin.	1,400 Allotted 1,256	1,000	1,000	12,56,000	...	29,952	29,952	29,582	939	837
34.	Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Managing Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dalisle Road, Parel	10,800	100	100	10,00,000	1,608	37,392	38,496	34,896	...	...
35.	Gold Mohur Mills, Limited	Messrs. Tallockchand and Shapurji, Agents, 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Old Dadar Road, Dadar	1,258	500	500	7,54,000	3,384	20,800	25,384	22,871	...	...
36.	Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 12, Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ripon and Arthur Roads	1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	9,104	18,808	23,912	19,819	761	714
37.	Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Agents, 12, Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay.	Chinchpogly Cross Lane.	718	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	11,544	15,312	27,256	24,147	872	841
38.	Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dalisle Road	1,492½	500	500	7,46,250	...	43,160	43,160	34,568	...	...
39.	Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road	1,360	500	500	6,80,000	36,432	...	36,432	37,329	...	...
40.	Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Dunooder Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretariat, Treasurers, and Agents, 12, Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ripon Road, J a c o b's Circle.	900	1,000	1,000	9,00,000	1,200	23,672	25,872	25,220	779	718
41.	Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Allana Manjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.	Jakaria Bunder, Sewree	700	1,000	1,000	7,01,000	27,024	8,784	36,088	30,168	...	...
42.	Jacob Sassoon Mills	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Proprietors 9, Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sapatkhay Road, Parel	.....	...	.....	.....	31,344	72,560	1,03,816	83,781	2,079	1,830
43.	Jam Manufacturing Company, Ld.	Messrs. Waljee Shamji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 101, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.	Parel	2,160	500	500	12,00,000	6,648	25,216	31,864	28,393	793	728
44.	James Greaves Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road	1,320	500	500	6,60,000	38,124	...	38,124	33,987	...	...
45.	Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Hormazjee Sorabjee & Co., Agents, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.	4,000	250	250	9,23,500	5,760	23,152	28,912	28,810	299	293
46.	Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	Messrs. Abdoolaboy Joomaboy Lalljee & Co., Agents, 9, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo	Whole 800 Quarter 800	1,000 250	1,000 250	11,00,000	16,000	29,516	35,336	34,836	365	340
47.	Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Sundymaney, Jorjeebhoy & Co., Agents, 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	New Source Road	1,000 Issued 812	1,000	1,000	8,12,000	7,800	20,560	28,360	25,977	...	...
48.	Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. (including Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing Works.)	Messrs. Khatau Makanjee & Co., Agents, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road, Byculla	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,95,000	14,400	20,432	25,992	23,846	672	606
49.	King George Spinning and Manufacturing Company.	Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Private Owner, 26, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.	Dalisle Road, Bombay	.....	...	.....	.....	39,760	...	39,760	...	...	...
50.	Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Agents, Killick Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Naigam Cross Road, Dadar.	3,716	500	500	18,58,000	19,360	28,200	47,560	46,003	748	706
							Total carried forward ...	4,70,61,048	626,110	1,260,894	1,886,994	1,847,097	24,879	21,490

9,770	3,416		41.	New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Buildings, 62/63, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Albert Road, Chinchpoogly.	1,200	300	300	6,00,000	—	—	21,750	21,750	20,250	—	—	7,200	721			
9,070	916		42.	New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Son, Secretaries and Agents, Royal Insur. Buildings, 62/63 Church Gate Street, Fort.	Chinchpoogly, Parel Road	Conf. 7,000 Pref. 4,000	300 200	300 200	23,50,000	14,800	—	32,250	40,625	40,625	3,500	1,750	8,250	2,812			
8,761	1,309		43.	New Islam Mills	Mr. Haji Allahnawaz Haji Cassum, Managing Proprietor, Sapatkhana Road, Parel.	Sapatkhana Road, Parel	—	—	—	—	2,016	—	2,604	10,026	17,351	600	350	9,240	1,154			
8,224	937		44.	New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Vencatesa Murlee & Co., Agents, 19, Apsara Street, Fort, Bombay.	Gazpatee Road, Chinchpoogly.	2,250	250	250	8,25,000	1,764	—	24,938	30,719	24,297	554	288	4,290	1,287			
7,320	996		45.	New Mills Company	Messrs. Abraham & Abraham & Co., Solicitors, Esha Mahalla, Tyrkhana Bazar, Fort.	Elphinstone Row, Parel.	—	—	—	—	2,016	—	2,604	24,026	14,197	—	—	8,171	697			
8,088	1,037		46.	Phœnix Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Tulloch and and Hogarth, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 43/45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	67,200	—	21,000	20,250	47,250	—	—	12,000	1,000			
1,961	612		47.	Prabhoney Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Rowjeebhoy Cowasjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	1,000 Issued 500	1,000	1,000	2,50,000	—	—	12,000	23,000	23,000	600	300	3,240	1,347			
9,233	1,047		48.	Prospect Mills, Ld. (formerly Hope Mills, Limited).	Messrs. Cawasji Jehangir & Co., Agents, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dalvie Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.	1,500	300	300	3,00,000	—	—	24,000	30,000	18,375	—	—	3,600	675			
4,500	909		49.	Rachel Sassoon Mills	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Proprietors, Chinchpoogly Road	Chinchpoogly Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	1,750	—	—	1,799			
2,000	409		50.	Raja Bahadur Mottilal Pilaji Mills	Raja Bahadur Motilal Pilaji, Secretary of Hy. Agents, Proprietors, Sandhurst Road, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,016	24,534	14,256	—	—	1,201	481	Mill stopped work from November 1918 to March 1919.		
8,912	900	* In course of erection	51.	Sipon Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Tyrwhitt Jenkins & Co., Agents, Alice Buildings, 35, Sassoon Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sipon Road	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	50,400	15,000	21,000	22,500	—	600	—	—	—	Mill stopped work since January 1918. The figures are taken from last statement.		
10,648	1,020																			*Those figures are taken from last statement. Mill in liquidation.		
10,208	1,201		52.	Saraswati Mills, Limited	Messrs. Ralston R. Hoy and Hargreaves Mainland, Liquidators, Parbhu Nivas Lane, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sapatkhana Road, Parel.	1,500*	500*	1,000*	7,50,000*	—	—	21,000	21,000	19,750	—	—	8,750	708			
9,761	1,109		53.	Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld., Agents, 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Hamam Estate, Mazagon	2,750	1,000	1,000	25,00,000	23,041	—	30,975	32,156	31,656	1,101	1,172	2,742	2,011			
11,000	1,448		54.	Sassoonian Spinning & Weaving Mills Co.	Mr. Ezekiel Solomon Ezekiel, Secretary, Messrs. Ezekiel Ezekiel & Co., Agents, Dudeshwar Ezekiel Buildings, 17, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Byculla Flats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
10,752	2,244		55.	Sonk Mills	Messrs. Bomanji Hormusji & Co., Proprietors, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, Bombay.	—	—	—	—	2,016	9,334	2,040	—	—	2,235	722			
9,221	1,259		56.	Standard Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents, 147 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Parbhadevi Rd., Lower Mahim	Whole 1,610 Quarter 1,600	500 400	500 400	10,00,000	14,000	17,564	61,401	80,343	1,172	1,140	9,570	1,916			
6,490	1,005		57.	Sun Mills, Limited	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Buildings, 62/63, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	2,000	175	150	3,50,000	24,500	17,125	45,000	48,000	—	—	9,000	1,364			
3,191	1,792		58.	Svadeshi Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., Agents, Harvest Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Currla (Tanna District).	4,000	500	500	20,00,000	—	28,350	52,200	49,500	1,401	1,207	24,127	2,086			
7,000	626		59.	Swan Mills, Limited	Messrs Jessee Finlay & Co., Agents, Forbes Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sewree Road	4,000	250	250	10,00,000	13,500	7,000	22,500	21,000	600	582	4,000	1,389			
7,000	1,042		60.	Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia & Sons, Agents, Forbes Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel.	2,500	500	500	14,00,000	—	—	51,072	58,357	1,701	1,590	12,210	2,442			
10,015	1,552		61.	Union Mills, Limited	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld., Agents, 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road, Lower Parel.	2,250 Issued 2,000	250	250	5,00,000	8,820	17,564	29,254	27,972	—	—	6,448	1,306			
7,200	1,000		62.	Victoria Mills	Messrs. Mangaldas Mahomed Co. Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 43, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Gundrot Road Bombay.	1,500	500	500	5,00,000	1,500	20,160	30,240	30,240	336	168	3,150	1,200			
8,213	1,245		63.	Victory Mills	Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Habibbhoy, Private Trustee, 20, Sassoon House, Mandvi, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
8,976	1,276		64.	Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Thomayer Mistree, Sons & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.	Kalachowki Road, Chinchpoogly.	1,200	1,200	1,200	12,00,000	7,200	24,192	47,250	39,375	784	720	4,278	1,221	Mill destroyed by fire on 14th October 1909.		
8,210	1,202																						
8,170	1,218									Total...	7,20,19,545	8,65,700	11,00,200	2,52,200	2,67,210	40,240	39,275	336,170	112,483			
8,180	1,106																						
7,672	1,744																						
8,200	758																						
8,200	1,105																						
8,200	749																						
10,000	1,212																						
8,212	1,802																						
7,861	952																						
8,000	1,201																						
8,078	1,075																						
4,707	714																						
5,442	1,216																						
—	—	Mill stopped work.																					
7,247	1,018																						
10,000	1,201

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL.				NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Mule.	Ring.	Total.				
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				Rs.	Rs	Rs.							
(Other than those in the Island of Bombay.)													
1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Tata Sons, & Co., Agents, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad	2,500	200	200	10,00,000	...	30,292	30,292	30,253	294	293	9,138
2. Ahmedabad Astodya Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Dossi Girdharlal Amrithal & Co., Agents, Outside Astodya Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Astodya Gate, Ahmedabad.	305	1,000	1,000	5,05,200	...	17,412	17,412	17,294	...	...	2,600
3. Ahmedabad Cotton Manfg. Company, Limited.	Messrs. Amratlal Dahyabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	{ 600 Issued 300	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	...	30,992	30,992	19,935	384	331	9,068
4. Ahmedabad Flour Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Mr. Ambashanker Rajabhai Dhruva, M. A., LL. B., Official Liquidator, Liquidator's Office, Gomitpur Road, Ahmedabad.	On Gomitpur Road, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	750	4,38,000	...	...	...	...	276	...	...
5. Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sadoorlal Somchand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Railway Suburb, Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	Railway Suburb, Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	{ Whole 793 Half 798	1,000 500	1,000 500	10,59,000	3,073	60,420	63,493	61,937	1,092	1,469	5,588
6. Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kalidas Lalbhai Mehta & Co., Ld., Agents, Gomitpur Road, Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Gomitpur Road, Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	484	1,000	1,000	4,84,000	...	19,560	19,560	19,200	...	...	3,575
7. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Umrashah Nagindas & Co., Treasurers and Agents, "Shanti Sadan" Panjrapur, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.	Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	345	1,000	1,000	3,45,000	...	20,832	20,832	19,401	...	...	2,642
8. Ahmedabad Manfg. & Calico Printing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sarabhai and Premchand & Co., Agents, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.	Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	4,000	125	125	5,00,000	1,174	37,600	38,774	35,156	1,025	1,020	4,008
9. Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sakerlal Nathalal Desai and Navalshankar Narainprasad Official Liquidators, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	400	1,000	{ 267 at 1,000 44—1,000 89 at 125	3,20,750	...	17,800	17,800	...	302	...	...
10. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Girdharlal Amratlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kankaria Road, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	16,016	16,016	15,522	480	412	1,977
11. Ahmedabad New Edward Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lallubhai Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Post Kalupur, Amar Arcade.	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	225	1,000	1,000	2,25,000	...	12,880	12,880	11,451	250	219	1,156
12. Ahmedabad New Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Mr. Mahomed A. Shah, Official Liquidator, Bombay Board, Ahmedabad.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	{ 400 Issued 300	1,000	1,000	* 3,00,000	...	22,144*	22,144*	...	344*	...	...
13. Ahmedabad Saraspore Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Himatlal Mahilal & Co., Agents, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	{ 500 Issued 250	1,000	1,000	2,50,000	...	24,000	24,000	24,000	...	...	3,000
14. Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanlal Mankilal & Co., Secretaries & Agents, Ahmedabad Road on Gomitpur Road, Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad.	Gomitpur, Ahmedabad	{ 1,200 Issued 988	250	250	1,65,959	...	...	...	...	211	191	...
15. Ahmedabad Silk & Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Nakalal Gagabhai & Co., Agents, c/o The Secretary Mills, Asarva Road, Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad.	Near Kalupur Mandi, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	{ A 300 B 300	250	250	1,50,750	...	...	...	...	196	196	...
16. Ahmedabad Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Amratlal Umedchand & Co., Agents, c/o The Shahapur Mills, Ahmedabad.	Shahapur, Ahmedabad	1,962	200	200	9,81,000	1,920	33,396	35,316	35,246*	602	602*	3,966
17. Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mahilal Nagajirai and Bros., Agents, outside Khan Gate, Mandvi Road, Post Kalupur Ahmedabad.	Mandvi Road, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	...	13,984	13,984	13,921	478	464	2,484
18. Ahmedabad Vyapar Oottejak Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Ambashanker & Ambashanker & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Premabhai Gate near Asarva Village, Ahmedabad.	{ 600 Issued 289	1,000	1,000	2,89,000	...	17,744	17,744	16,896	...	...	1,869
19. Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mangaldas & Balabhai & Co., Agents, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Asarva, Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	...	36,576	36,576	36,576	1,111	1,080	4,678
20. Asarva Mills Company, Ltd. (formerly Hathursinhbhai Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Jamnadas & Balabhai & Co., Agents, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Asarva, Ahmedabad	.....	...	.....	.....	...	18,456	18,456	...	...	...	.....
21. Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Javerbhai Lakhmidas & Co., Agts., Office on Mill premises.	Pani Darwaja, near Agad.	{ 600 Issued 478	1,000	1,000	4,78,000	...	14,336	14,336	13,397	337	321	2,314
22. Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills Ld.	Messrs. Y. H. Insal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Barsi Town	4,000	250	250	3,34,125	...	8,896	8,896	7,600	162	155	780
23. Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mills	Gosai Dongarpuri and Sambhupuri Laskari (Private Owners), Delhi Gate, Rakhial, Ahmedabad.	Rakhial, Ahmedabad	.....	...	...	.....	7,000	8,000	15,000	...	200	...	...
24. Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. Mooldand Jayakisondas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Asarva Road, near Kalupur Railway Jamna, Ahmedabad.	{ Pref. 446 Ord. 255	500	382	4,00,500	...	16,224	16,224	15,324	420	420	122
25. Bharatkhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Jivanlal Girdharlal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Premdarwaja Gate, on Camp Rd., Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	435	1,000	1,000	4,35,000	...	18,568	18,568	18,444	384	336	2,314
26. Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Leigir Mall & Co, Agents, Mahomedpura Station road, Broach.	Mahomedpura Station Road, Broach.	{ Ord. 2,000 Pref. 1,000	100 250	100 250	2,00,750	...	24,400	24,400	23,816	282	183	920
27. Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Dinabhoy and Trimbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Dariapur Kalpur, outside Premdarwaja, Ahmedabad.	325	1,000	1,000	3,22,331	...	19,004	19,004	416	416	2,310	
28. Godaj Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	Messrs. N. Parandi & Co. (Privt. Owr.), Poona and Mr. D. B. Polamjee, Manager, Godaj, Dharwar.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	1,320	18,000	19,320	17,280	14	10	2,564
29. Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (Falls Mill)	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Agents, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Gokak Falls, Belgaum Dist.	{ 10,000 7% 5,000 6% 2,000 5%	410	410	[illegible]	...	68,224	68,224	64,832	...	...	10,430
30. Do. do. (Campbell Mill)...													
31. Gomtipur Spg., Wg. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lallubhai Chhotalal & Co., Office on	Near the village Gomtipur	2,000	125	Rs. 125	[illegible]	...	...	...	3,200	3,200	...	937

...OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

...MENT FOR 30th JUNE 1913.

SECOND PART.

Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.	NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	Ring.	Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed during the year in cwts. also of Bls Do.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
		RAJPUTANA.															
700		1. Edward Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Seth Gokuls Mulji Ladha and Kanwar Sanwarsingji, Bawana, Rajputana.	Beawar, Dist. Marwara, Rajputana.	1,500	500	500	7,50,000	4,360	1,016	5,376	5,094	112	104	2,124	840	
619		2. Victoria Mills, Limited	Messrs. Dalsukhbhai Khimchand & Co., Agents, Beawar, Rajputana.	Do. do.	Issued 1,717 / 1,400	500	500	4,66,500	12,212	600	12,812	9,920	628	277	1,308	1,175	
630		3. Maharaja's Kishengarh Sooper Mill Co., Ltd.	Mr. Seth Amarchandji Kothari, Agent & Managing Director, Kishengarh.	Kishengarh, Rajputana ...	1,600	500	500	4,97,500	8,896	4,916	13,812	13,536	176	125	2,242	674	
—	Mill in liquidation. Figures are taken from last statement.						Total ...		25,468	6,532	31,950	28,550	1,116	736	6,682	2,689	
		BERAR.															
1,001		1. Akola and Hot India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Thirumjee Jamsetjee & Co., Secretaries, Trustees and Agents, 202 Sir Bamo Saiji Street, Fort, Bombay.	Akola, Berar ...	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	...	31,408	31,408	30,530	402	412	4,414	1,886	
579		2. Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited ...	Messrs. Ambershah Daya & Sons, Agents, 4, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.	Paloora ...	2,797	100	100	2,79,700	...	17,264	17,264	16,661	300	288	2,216	874	
643		3. Saraswati Sooperpost Mills Company, Limited ...	Messrs. Bhikhabhai Ramjibhai Patel, Managing Director, Akola, Berar.	Talpura Peth, Akola, Berar	1,400	100	100	1,40,000	...	7,360	7,360	6,477	136	102	1,276	394	
							Total ...	6,19,700	...	56,032	56,032	53,668	838	802	9,906	3,154	
1,901		**CENTRAL PROVINCES.** 1. § Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ltd. ...	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	Bhd-Bandgaon, C. P. ...	Ordinary 2,000 / Preference 2,000	100	100	4,00,000*	400	39,224	39,624	37,744	478	468	7,000	1,602	*Besides Debentures for Rs. 4,00,000 (400 each of Rs. 1,000).
—	Mill in liquidation. The figures are taken from last statement.	2. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Ltd. ...	Messrs. Halsted Lutti & Co., Agents, 2-3, Imperial Buildings, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Lalbag, (Burhanpur, Nimar District, C. P.	2,000 / Issued 1,916	500	500	10,00,750	...	17,280	17,280	17,200	344	316	4,027	1,011	
721		3. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg Co., Ltd. (Empress Mills).	Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., Agents, Bansat Buildings, 2 & 4, Custom Road, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P. ...	Ordinary 2,000 / Pref. 15,000 / Deferred 10,000	250 / 100 / 100	250 / 100 / 100	20,47,500	...	1,00,352	1,00,352	96,816	1,676	1,909	21,262	5,180	
660	* Mill in liquidation and stopped working since 16th April 1911. The figures are taken from last statement.	4. Hukmi Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Ambershah Daya & Sons, Secretary and Manager, Office on Mill premises.	Kamtee, Ambashivar, C. P.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	2,912	12,264	15,176	13,628	261	167	2,500	705	
90		5. Empress Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Weaving Mill.	Mr. Ramchandra Bapuji Modak, Secretary and Manager, Office on Mill premises.	Empress Mill, Dhantoli, Nagpur, C. P.	...	...	...	14,17,700	...	21,584	21,584	20,853	366	289	4,181	1,252	
310		6. Sir Sakoli Bachraj Spinning & Weaving M.S.	Messrs. Bachraj Ratanlal Mohota (Private Owner), Sitabuldi, Nagpur.	Sitabuldi, Nagpur, C. P.	...	...	...	14,000	...	14,008	14,008	13,000	160	158	2,600	697	
							Total ...	1,00,00,950	3,312	2,39,824	2,43,136	2,00,480	3,285	3,307	49,569	12,103	
1,750	* Actual working cannot be ascertained.	**HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).**															
783		1. Aurungabad Mills, Limited ...	Messrs. Dawsonrao Iyer & Co., Secretaries & Agents, 28, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay.	Aurungabad, Deccan ...	1,500 / Fully paid 400	1,000	1,000	9,00,000	16,656	8,600	17,456	13,734	218	198	2,917	720	
638		2. §Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Somanchah Sangaiyah and Shamanchah Narsimlu, Treasurers and Agents, Chaderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan) / Messrs. Evans, Lindsay & Co., Managing Secretarial Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Near Hussain Sagar Tank, Hyderabad, Deccan.	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	...	17,256	17,256	17,256	288	288	3,967	1,004	
1,714					2,400 / Allotted 2,250	100	100	2,25,000	...	24,976	24,976	23,000	342	272	3,900	1,276	
557	Mill not working.	3. §Nizamiah Sinai Gulbarga Mills Co. (Limited).	Khan Bahadur Mir Mahomed Ahmed Ghaus Sahib, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Sharpe Wadi, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Gulbarga, Deccan ...	...	...	...	10,17,500	23,632	16,000	39,632	30,672	640	752	9,604	2,249	
		CENTRAL INDIA.															
300		1. § Cotton Ginning, Spinning & Mfg. Mills ...	Khan Sahib Sheikh Nasrooly Allahdi Bhoy (Private Owner), Khan Sahib's Mill premises.	Wingham, Ujjain City (Malwa) C. I. Gwalior State.	...	...	...	14,00,000	4,752	5,820	14,452	14,276	224	240	3,240	1,116	
—	Mill not working. The figures are taken from last statement.	2. Jiaiaee Sutton United Mills, Ltd. ...	Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Co. Agents, 12, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dalelpur ...	12,000	100	100	11,97,115	...	88,146	88,146	79,608	1,200	1,200	6,000	1,545	
		3. § Indore State Cotton Mill ... (Old) ...	H. H. Maharajadhiraj Sir Tukojirao Holkar, Indore City.	Near Railway Station Indore.	...	...	...	8,00,000	4,992	23,816	28,808	27,244	1,016	472	1,200	1,600	* These include 9,720 Throstle Spindles.
630		4. § Do. do ... (New)...	Agents on behalf of the State, Residency Saddar, Indore.		...	...	Total ...	44,97,615	9,744	28,236	42,980	41,520	1,440	1,672	10,440	4,261	
672								2,00,000 / 2,00,000 @ Rs. 1c 1/2 & Rs. 97,00,000									
1,700		1. Bengal Mills Company, Limited (of London) ...	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	69, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	20,000	100	100	17,00,000	21,160	58,365	80,048	65,268	1,200	994	19,200	3,877	This Company has published the Dual Cloth Mills, shown as a section of spindles in last year's return.
730		2. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited ...	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Ranigunge, Dist. Burdwan, Bengal.	15,000	100	100	17,00,000	...	36,000	36,000	32,576	600	576	9,744	1,062	
700		3. Bharat Abhyuday Cotton Mills ...	Mr. Hirabhoyed, Proprietor, 60, Mr. Cowasji Abdoolally, Manager (Textiles) Limited, 19, Sutalia Street, Calcutta.	Gouripur Road, P. O. Salkia, Howrah.	...	...	...	11,000	5,872	...	5,872	16,992	...	...	2,784	700	
1,700		4. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited ...	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Bowreah P.O Port Gloster, Dist. Howrah, Calcutta.	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	20,224	41,716	77,770	73,917	...	...	13,816	1,720	
1,700		5. Calcutta Cotton Mills, Limited ...	Messrs. Caliendi & Co., Managing Agents, 10, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	Serampore, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	677	100	100	67,700	...	...	...	...	208	181	...	181	

55.	Ambica Cotton Weaving Company, Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Ambica St., Station Road	Original	1,000	900	100	7,50,000	—	17,500	17,500	17,500	500	161	1,164
56.	Ambica Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Station Road, Ahmedabad	Original Extn.	1,000 864	750 1,000	250 1,000	5,61,000	—	9,240	9,240	9,240	500	173	1,164
57.	Arvind Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Naroda Road, Ahmedabad	Naroda Rd. (outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,152	960	192	2,53,000	—	53,000	53,000	18,910	—	—	2,114
58.	Gujarat Cotton Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Original	880	1,000	1,000	1,23,270	—	14,000	14,000	—	—	—	—
59.	Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Outside Premabhai Gate, Ahmedabad.	Original	720	1,000	1,000	2,54,000	2,512	73,000	74,500	72,500	1,000	1,016	2,032
60.	Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Ahmedabad	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Original	1,008	1,000	1,000	4,00,000	—	50,472	50,472	50,472	600	438	2,661
61.	Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	Original	552	1,000	1,000	2,45,000	8,000	19,000	27,000	17,000	—	—	1,000
62.	Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	Original	197	1,000	1,000	1,00,000	—	—	—	—	200	200	—
63.	Hindustan Spinning and Mfg. Co., Limited	Ahmedabad	Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Original	1,008	800	800	2,00,000	—	24,800	24,800	—	—	—	—
64.	Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Jamnagar	Khambalia Gate, Jamnagar.	Original	912	1,000	1,000	2,74,338	—	29,952	29,952	21,174	—	—	2,212
65.	Jayaji Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Jamrua, Karanja Road, Ahmedabad.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—
66.	Jayaji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Original	552	1,000	1,000	1,80,000	—	—	—	—	600	12	—
67.	Kalupur Textile Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	Original Additional	2,016 768	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	—	13,700	13,700	13,700	551	167	1,663
68.	Kalyan Ravivar Mills Co., Ltd.	Surat	Near Nanpli Saint Naka, Kalyan (Dist. Thana).	Kalyan (Dist. Thana)	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	—	—	50	—
69.	Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Jalgaon, East Khandesh	Jalgaon, East Khandesh.	Original Weekly Quarter	864 864 288	1,000 1,000 500	1,000 1,000 500	1,67,750 1,00,000	7,891	28,000	35,891	35,000	625	413	2,264
70.	Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Raipur, Ahmedabad.	Raipur	1,400	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	—	69,000	69,000	68,000	770	744	3,044
71.	Mahavir Mills Company, Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Kalupur	1,008	1,000	1,000	4,00,000	888	13,216	14,104	13,107	338	179	1,618
72.	Manekchand and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Original	864	1,000	1,000	2,00,000	—	29,624	29,624	28,998	645	530	2,040
73.	Manikchand Harilal Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Kalupur	1,008	1,000	1,000	1,98,000	—	24,800	24,800	24,800	—	—	2,000
74.	Manor Mill	Ahmedabad	Mr. Manekbai Harkishandas Vasani (Private Owner). Mr. Bai Manekbai Harkishandas Vasani (Private Owner). Mr. Harkishandas Purshottamdas Vasani (Private Owner). Mr. Kalidas Kanjeebhai Patel, Station Road, Nadiad.	Nadiad, Kaira Extn.	—	—	—	—	—	2,015	2,015	14,625	14,615	—	—	1,425
75.	Mehmood Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Mehmood Ibrahim Chaturwala & Co., Agents, 56, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim Badat & Co., Agents (Private Owners).	Branch (In Gujarat)	2,400	800	800	6,00,000	5,000	19,000	24,000	17,000	617	800	1,000
76.	Morvi Spinning and Weaving Mills	Morvi	Morvi State, Kathiawar.	Morvi State, Kathiawar.	—	—	—	—	—	1,681	1,681	—	—	—	—
77.	Motilal Khushlal Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Motilal Khushlal Vakharia, Agent, Office (Private Owner). Messrs. Manmohandas, Gangabhai & Co., Agents, 24, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Messrs. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Out of Pran Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,000	800	800	6,00,000	—	30,048	30,048	27,998	548	468	1,972
78.	Mundhwa Cotton Mills	Poona	Mundhwa, Poona	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,015	2,015	—	—	—	—
79.	Nadiad Swadeshi Spg. Wvg.& Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Nadiad	Nadiad	Nadiad	576	1,000	1,000	2,00,000	—	16,720	16,720	—	—	—	1,000
80.	Narsingji Manufacturing Company, Limited	Ahmedabad	Near Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	Near Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	1,080	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	—	60,000	60,000	43,318	619	872	1,968
81.	National Mills Company, Limited	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia. Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Messrs. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co.	Gordhanpur, Rd., Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	448	1,000	1,000	1,50,000	12,336	14,000	26,336	14,000	—	—	1,000
82.	Nowrosji Cowasji Mills Company, Limited	Ahmedabad	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,200	800	800	6,00,000	—	23,624	23,624	23,000	—	—	2,240
83.	New Manekchok Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Manekbai Trikamlal Shah, Agent, Kalupur, Ahmedabad. Office on Mill premises.	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	552	1,000	1,000	2,50,000	—	29,624	29,624	28,998	645	530	2,040
84.	New Shorrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Naroda Rd. (outside Kalupur Gate), Ahmedabad.	1,200	1,000	1,000	2,50,000	—	24,000	24,000	24,000	—	—	2,000
85.	Pandya Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Jodhpur	Mr. Lala Hardeoram Lall, s.s.; Bal-an-Law, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Near Sp. Station, Pasodi.	2,016	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	17,240	17,240	17,240	720	527	2,000
86.	Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Poona	Mr. Jagannath Shivram Kirtane, Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Do. do.	1,008	1,000	1,000	1,00,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	—
87.	Poona Swadeshi Weaving Co., Ltd.	Poona	Amalner, East Khandesh.	Amalner, East Khandesh.	14,000	1,000	1,000	10,27,000	—	14,000	14,000	14,000	400	200	2,000
88.	Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Original Extn.	552 672	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	2,50,738	—	29,548	29,548	11,174	891	503	1,918
89.	Rajpur Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Original Additional	51 1,008	125 1,000	125 1,000	1,00,000	—	20,000	20,000	20,000	800	800	2,000
90.	Saraspur Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Bhagvandas Kishandas Parekh, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	4,368 2,400	500 500	500 500	3,50,000	7,272	28,248	35,520	29,784	1,018	888	2,000
91.	Saraspur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	864	1,000	1,000	4,00,000	—	19,000	19,000	19,000	800	70	2,000
92.	Saraspur Manufacturing Company, Limited	Ahmedabad	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	960	1,000	1,000	4,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	29,000	600	600	4,000
93.	Shahpur Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Outside Shahpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Station Road, Sialkot.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	11,215	20,000	31,215	24,000	1,041	922	12,000
94.	Shorrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Manekbai Chamanlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Station Road, Sialkot.	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—
95.	Shorrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Messrs. Motilal Chamanlal & Co., Agents, Amerta Road, Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad.	Amreta Road, Ahmedabad	720	1,000	1,000	2,50,000	—	14,000	14,000	14,000	800	672	2,000
96.	Shri Ranjitsinhji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Jamnagar	Messrs. Manmohandas Gangabhai & Co., Agents, 24, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.	Kalupur, Ahmedabad	1,152	1,000	1,000	1,27,000	—	—	—	—	832	832	—
97.	Shri Ranjitsinhji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Jamnagar	Messrs. Manmohandas Gangabhai & Co., Agents, 24, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.	Kalupur, Ahmedabad	1,008	750	750	3,34,384	—	9,708	9,708	8,000	—	—	1,000
98.	Shri Satya Vijay Cotton and Jute Mill Company, Limited.	Bhiwapur, Berar	Bhiwapur, Berar.	Bhiwapur, Berar.	552	1,000	1,000	2,00,000	720	15,000	15,720	15,720	—	—	2,000
99.	Shri Sayaji Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Baroda	Near Old Station, Baroda.	Near Old Station, Baroda.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
100.	Shri Vijay Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Bombay	Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Agents, 15, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Fort Singhpuri, Kolhapur.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
101.	Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Sholapur	Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Agents, 15, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Railway Station, Sholapur.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
102.	Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Bombay	Messrs. Vithaldas Thackersey & Co., Agents, 15, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dharangaon	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
103.	Surat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ltd.	Surat	Messrs. Manmohandas Gangabhai & Co., Agents, 24, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.	Near Railway Station, Surat.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
104.	Surat Textile Mills Co., Ltd.	Surat	Messrs. Manmohandas Gangabhai & Co., Agents, 24, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.	Near Railway Station, Surat.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
105.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
106.	Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
107.	Swadeshi Vijay Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
108.	Swadeshi Weaving Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
109.	Swan Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
110.	Tata Mills Ltd.	Bombay	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.	Tata Mills Ltd., Agents, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
111.	Textile Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
112.	Tuticorin Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.	Tuticorin	Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents, Tuticorin.	Tuticorin	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
113.	Vijay Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
114.	Vijay Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
115.	Vikram Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
116.	Vikram Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
117.	Vikram Weaving Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
118.	Vikram Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
119.	Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
120.	Vishnu Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
121.	Vishnu Weaving Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
122.	Vishnu Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
123.	Wallace Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Bombay	Messrs. Wallace Brothers & Co., Agents, 15, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dharangaon	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
124.	Wallace Weaving Co., Ltd.	Bombay	Messrs. Wallace Brothers & Co., Agents, 15, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dharangaon	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
125.	Western Indian Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
126.	Western Indian Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
127.	Western Indian Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
128.	Zenith Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
129.	Zenith Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
130.	Zenith Weaving Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
131.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
132.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
133.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
134.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
135.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
136.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
137.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
138.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
139.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
140.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
141.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
142.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
143.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
144.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
145.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
146.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
147.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
148.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
149.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
150.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
151.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
152.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
153.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
154.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
155.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
156.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
157.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
158.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
159.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
160.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Agents, Parsia.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,008	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	3,000
161.	Zenith Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas & Co., Agents, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Kanjibhai & Co., Ag

133	1.	Do. do. No. 2 ———	Messrs. Eastwood, Sutton & Co., Agents, 15, Royal Exch., Calcutta.	Hooghlygunj, E. B. S. Railway, near Calcutta.	Jutties 30,000 Looms 14,000	500	500	10,00,000	20,000	24,373
134	1.	Do. do. No. 3 ———								
135	1.	Do. do. No. 4 ———								
136	1.	Do. do. No. 5 ———								
137	1.	Empress of India Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 30, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Bodge Bodge, near H. Railway, Calcutta.	1,200	576	50	1,72,800	—	—
138	1.	Gourie Cloth Mills Co., Ld. ———	Messrs. J. F. Mallet & Co., Managing Agents, 17, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Kankinara, B. N. Railway.	1,200	576	50	1,72,800	—	—
* 1,000	12.	Gourey Cotton Mills Company, Limited ———	Messrs. Eastwood, Sutton & Co., Secretaries, 15, Royal Exch., Calcutta.	Kankinara, B. N. Railway.	15,780	150	150	14,98,000	29,400	29,164
1,000	13.	Hastee Mill Company, Ld. ———	Messrs. Chakravarti Sons & Co., Managing Agents, Jaunpore, Bengal.	Jaunpore, (Oudh), Rohilkund.	6,272	21	28	1,31,712	—	—
1,000	14.	New Sing Mill Company, Ld. ———	Messrs. Eastwood, Sutton & Co., Managing Agents, 15, Royal Exch., Calcutta.	Jaunpore, (Oudh), Rohilkund.	Underworking 500 Ordinary 1,000	140	140	*1,96,000	—	21,000
500	15.	Victoria Cotton Mills ———	Messrs. F. E. Keeble & Co., Victoria Chambers, 64, Dara Street, Calcutta.	Bombay, Mazagon.	—	—	—	—	—	15,000
4,500							Total ...	1,31,51,844	2,14,327	3,07,901
*Capital now reduced to Rs. 3,31,500. Mill destroyed about June 11th October 1911.		**PUNJAB.**								
	1.	Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited ———	Mr. Lala Harikishen Khanna, Secretary, Cotton Brokers, Amritsar.	Grand Trunk Road, Amritsar (Punjab).	7,000	100	100	7,00,000	12,000	9,662
737	2.	Bimberi Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill Co., Ld. ———	Messrs. Eastwood & Mayhillas, Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, No. 1 Backbay-street, Fort, Bombay, and Messrs. Eastwood, Sutton & Co., Calcutta.	Bimberi, District Gujrat, near Delhi, Punjab.	7,000	108	108	7,56,000	9,840	7,382
Mill not working.	3.	Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited.	Rai Bahadur Lala Bhagwandas Saheb, C.I.E., Managing Director, and Mr. Ramji Dass Gupta, Secretary. Office on Mill premises.	Sora Bridge, Delhi-Umballa Railway, Delhi.	5,000	200	150	7,50,000	18,000	4,000
500	4.	Hanuman and Mahadeo S. & W. Mills ———	Rai Bahadur Seth Mahadeo Parshad, Proprietor, near Sabzi Mandi Khalsa, Delhi.	Fatehpuri, Delhi ———	—	—	—	—	18,000	4,000
500	5.	Kelvin Mills Co., Ld. ———	Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Lubhaya, Seth Chunni Mal, Secretary, Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Mithai-bridge, Delhi ———	5,000	200	200	7,50,000	12,000	—
1,000	6.	Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld. ———	Messrs. Eastwood, Sutton & Co., Managing Agents, Grand Trunk Railway, Lahore.	Shahdara, near Lahore ———	1,000	200	200	7,56,000	18,000	12,000
1,344	7.	Mela Ram Cotton Mills ———	Rai Bahadur Mukand Ram (Private Secretary, Mukand Ram), Lahore.	Mukand Road, Lahore ———	—	—	—	—	8,000	5,000
1,344	8.	Sutlej & Co., Ld. (Kamina Mills) ———	Lala Ram Chandra Bhatia, Secretary, Lala Mathuradas Bhatia, Treasurer and Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Sahiwal, Delhi ———	2,000	200	200	14,00,000	12,000	8,000
500	9.	Suburban Mills Co., Ld. ———	Rai Bahadur Lala Gopichand, Office on Mill premises.	Sarpaya Police Gard, Delhi	4,000	180	150	5,76,000	—	—
1,000	10.	Swadeshi Weaving Company, Ld. ———	Mr. F. E. Saigol, B.A., Managing Agent, Lajpat House, Anarkalee.	Grande Boulevard Gate, Amritsar (Punjab.)	10,000	32	32	20,000	—	—
415							Total ...	61,97,116	1,15,840	49,044
*Main Department burnt down on 30th December 1912.		**UNITED PROV. OF AGRA AND OUDH.**								
	1.	Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited —	Messrs. A. John & Co., Managing Agents, 10, Clubhouse-road, Agra.	Sadiyad, Agra U. P. —	4,000 Jamad 4,000	150	150	4,98,000	12,000	—
768	2.	Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited —	Mr. H. Davis, Secretary, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore, Cawnpore.	Ordinary 20,000	50	50	20,00,000	22,000	12,000
Mill not working. Its spares are taken from last statement.	3.	Do. do. do. do. (New Factory)—	Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Proprietors, Shawpore, Cawnpore.	Shah, Cawnpore U. P.	Pref. 15,000 Ord. 15,000 Jamad 4,000	100	100	30,00,000	30,000	—
1,296	4.	Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited —		Cawnpore, U. P. —	—	—	—	—	1,000	400
Mill not working since 1908.	5.	Elgin Mills Company Limited —	Messrs. W. G. Sorte and W. M. Dowding, Office of Mill Agents, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore, U. P. —	—	—	—	—	32,304	8,832
	6.	John's Cawnpore Spinning Mill —	Messrs. A. John & Co. (Private Owners), 10, Clubhouse-road, Agra.	Juhi-ka-Bag, Agra —	—	—	—	—	56,232	—
	7.	John's Weaving and Manufacturing Mill —		Shahganj, Agra —	—	—	—	—	30,000	—
	8.	John's Spinning Mill —		Shahganj, Agra —	—	—	—	—	14,712	4,848
	9.	John's Weaving Mill —		Shahganj, Agra —	—	—	—	—	1,000	—
1,056	10.	Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld. —	Messrs. Eastwood & Co., Managing Agents, Strand Buildings, Calcutta.	Kanth, Moradabad U. P. —	1,000	150	150	4,13,400	10,500	—
672	11.	Muir Mills Company, Limited —	The Secretary, Muir Mills Co., Ld., Cawnpore.	Cawnpore —	Ordinary 20,000 Pref. 10,000	50	50	10,00,000	27,264	13,248
1,344	12.	Muirabad Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. —	Mr. H. Kaiser, Ld., Managing Director (Managing Proprietor), Shahabad City.	Shahabad, Hardoi, Oudh —	Ordinary 6,000 Pref. 4,000	50	50	5,00,000	—	12,000
840	13.	Saraswati Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ld. —	Mr. S. S. Khanna, Managing Director, Talkatora, Lucknow.	Talkatora, Lucknow —	5,000	100	100	14,98,000	—	6,732
1,344	14.	Swadeshi Bankatesa Cotton Spinning Mills, No. 1	Messrs. Cawnpore Machinery Co. (Private Owners), 81, Canning-street, P. O. Box No. 1, Manager, Agra Road, Bankatesa Mill.	Bankatesa Mill, Agra Road, Cawnpore.	—	—	—	—	14,000	3,500
1,344	15.	Do. do. do. do. No. 2	Messrs. Cawnpore Machinery Co. (Private Owners), 81, Canning-street, P. O. Box No. 1, Manager, Kanpur Road, Bankatesa Mill.	Bankatesa Mill, Kanpur Road, Cawnpore.	—	—	—	—	5,000	1,250
1,344	16.	Star Hosiery Cotton Mills Company, Limited —	Mr. Neil Edmund Scott, Managing Director, Bandolikhurd, Mirzapur, U. P.	Kanpur, Cawnpore —	15,000	—	—	15,00,000	24,000	12,000
1,344	17.	Victoria Mills Company, Limited —	Mr. Alberto Scott, Managing Director, Victoria Mills, Cawnpore.	Civil, Cawnpore —	Pref. 8,000 Ord. 12,000	100	100	20,00,000	24,000	12,864
765							Total ...	1,34,24,132	2,37,116	1,10,518
576		**MADRAS PRESIDENCY.**								
1,008	1.	Buckingham Mill Company, Limited —	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Secretaries & Treasurers, 1, Cowie's Buildings, Parry's Corner, Madras.	Perambur, Madras —	Preference 7,500 Ordinary 7,500	100	100	15,00,000	—	20,304
In course of erection.	2.	Carnatic Mill Company, Limited —	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Managing Agents, Buckingham Mill, Perambur.	Do. do. —	5,000	1,000	1,000	50,00,000	—	30,000
One Mill, during the year, passed from Buckingham and Carnatic Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and the Madras Spinning Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3.	Coimbatore Mill Co., (Ld.) —	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Agents (Office, Mill premises).	Kamaraj Nagar, Coimbatore —	2,000	50	50	1,49,712	—	—
	4.	Coralmalai Spinning and Weaving Co., (Ld.) —	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ld., Agents & Secretaries, Coimbatore.	Kamaraj Nagar, Coimbatore —	8,000	100	100	9,98,000*	—	47,000
1,344	5.	Canal Mills Company, Limited —	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Tuticorin.	Tuticorin —	Ordinary 2,000 Deferred 2,000	100	100	3,75,000	—	45,000
1,344	6.	Kaleeswarar Mills, Ld. —	Rao Sahadur P. Narasimhaiah Chetti, Lotus Agent, Coimbatore.	Kaleeswarapuram, G. I. P. Railway.	4,000	100	100	6,00,000	2,000	10,000
1,344	7.	Madura Sudharsan Cotton Manufactory —	Messrs. C. V. S. Narasimha & Co. (Private Ownership), Madura.	Sellaur, Town —	—	—	—	—	4,000	11,744
1,008	8.	Madura Mills Company, Limited (Old) —	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Madura.	Madura —	20,000	100	1,000 Old 11,000 New 10,000	10,00,000	—	39,840
1,008	9.	Do. do. do. (New) —					21,000		—	75,000
1,344	10.	Madras United Spinning & Weaving Mills Co.,Ld.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Secretaries & Treasurers, 1, Cowie's Buildings, Parry's Corner, Madras.	Chinnby, Madras —	Whole 400 Quarter 100	1,000 500	1,000 500	4,00,000	—	22,000
840	11.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld. —	Mr. A. L. Scott, Secretary, Commercial Agents, Kottayampalam, P. O. Kallai, Calicut, Malabar.	Kottayampalam, Calicut, Malabar.	5,000	200	200	9,98,000	12,000	7,884
1,008	12.	New Madura Spng. and Wg. Co., Ld. —	Messrs. Parry, Lindsay & Co., 6, New Mint Street, Fort, Madras.	Singaperumal, Madras —	4,000	100	100	4,98,000	—	17,000
1,008	13.	Sri Chakkarathu Vinayakar Mills, Ld. —	Messrs. S. R. S. R. S. Vyravan Chettiar and Sons, Managing Agents, Chettiar Choultry, Sivakasi. Office on Mill premises.	Sivakasi, Tinnevelly —	2,000	100	100	2,49,000	—	12,000
504	14.	Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited —	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Madura Junction, Tinnevelly.	Palamcotta, Junction Station, Tinnevelly Division. —	4,000	100	100	13,00,000	—	42,472
840							Total ...	1,07,99,000	23,000	3,34,244
1,008		**TRAVANCORE.**								
1,176	1.	Travancore Spinning Mill Company —	Mr. T. Sriman Kanthaiyangar, Managing Director, South Indian Mills Co., Ld., Travancore Spinning Mill Sriman, Tinnevelly.	Quilon —	—	—	—	—	3,000	10,000
1,344		**MYSORE.**								
1,008	1.	Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, Buckingham Mill, Perambur, P. O. Box No. 68, Madras, and 1, Cowie's Buildings, Parry's Corner, Madras.	Ordinary 4,000 Preference 500	100	100	4,98,000	—	10,000
Mill not working since 3rd June 1908.	2.	Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld. —	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ld., Agents and Secretaries, Coimbatore.	Tumkur Road, Bangalore City.	1,000	100	100	4,98,000	1,000	10,000
504							Total ...	14,94,000	1,000	30,000
		PONDICHERRY.								
672	1.	Anglo-French Textile Co., Ld. (Dodsur Mill) —	Messrs. Ind & Co., Ld., Agents and Managers, Madras, and Messrs. Hippolyte Dupuis & Co., Secretaries, Bankers and Agents at London.	Pondicherry —	Ordinary 15,000 Preference 15,000	£ 10 £ 1	£ 10 £ 1	£ 1,87,500 Rs. 15,00,000	—	43,344
672	2.	Comptoir and Tissage Gadiole (Comptoir Mill) —	Messrs. Comptoir and Tissage Gadiole (Manufacturers), 9, Quai Voltaire, Paris.	Comptoir, Pondicherry.	—	—	—	—	—	5,712
504	3.	Comptoir and Tissage Gadiole (Rodier Mill) —	Messrs. Comptoir and Tissage Gadiole (Manufacturers), 9, Quai Voltaire, Paris.	Mudaliarpett, Pondicherry.	500	Fr. 100	Fr. 100 Rs. 7,500 @ 1/3	Fr. 5,00,000 Rs. 3,33,333	—	5,000
	4.	Comptoir and Tissage Gadiole (Indret Mill) —	Messrs. Hazel, Abadie and Fils Gadiole, 9, Quai Voltaire, Paris.	Indirapoor, Pondicherry.	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
1,344	5.	Societe Soieiti Anonyme de Glatere Tissage Mirampaye.	Mr. Simon Cattani, Administrateur, Groupe, Pondicherry.	Savoie —	1,000	Fr. 1,000	Fr. 1,000 Rs. 7,500 @ 1/3	Fr. 10,00,000 Rs. 6,66,666	—	15,000
840							Total ...	10,07,333	8,500	84,056
1,008		**CEYLON.**					Grand Total ...	28,41,43,193	52,51,760	61,42,[illegible]
1,008	1.	Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills —	Mr. Assemblies Manikkam, Private Owner, 91, Sultan Street, Pettah, Colombo.	Pondichetta Road, Wellawatta, Colombo, Ceylon.	—	—	—	—	—	5,000

* This does not include all Mills, which have stock on account as in Capital.

R. E.

47,250	51,240	16	3	159	1,910		
—	—	—	—	—	—		Still liable Assts Guarantee Act September 1931.
—	—	16	73	—	89		
43,050	44,310	*213	—	6,405	1,150	* Now working.	
—	—	*24	73	—	97		
22,500	23,250	—	—	1,000	412	*In addition to these St Louis ran in course of amalgamation.	
21,000	22,000	—	—	2,000	313	†Pershing Debenture Act No. 2,56,000.	
1,01,317	1,01,457	1,205	1,114	14,000	14,286		
25,114	14,079	—	—	3,615	145		
12,750	1,000	200	74	451	201	Still unorganised work from 26th January 1931.	
20,000	14,373	167	73	2,000	207		
30,250	12,750	200	105	375	423		
12,000	—	—	—	—	—	Still not working.	
27,500	25,000	256	254	2,500	276		
12,000	—	—	—	—	—	Still not working since 7th May 1930.	
18,000	—	97	—	—	—	* Plant at Page Lumber Co. mill disposed of. Small amount of work in Appalachian about 1 h September 1931.	
—	—	12	—	—	—	† Mixed Lumber. Mill was closed during the year.	
—	—	16	—	—	—		
1,44,750	64,207	1,231	506	8,926	2,750		
18,000	11,250	—	—	2,261	474		
12,151	11,000	218	110	11,442	2,450		
20,000	15,000	—	—	1,275	332		
8,074	8,074	—	—	1,500	75		
41,250	18,250	302	161	4,500	1,000		
13,000	10,477	—	—	3,000	910		
20,000	20,000	—	—	1,000	200		
14,750	14,000	—	—	2,000	400		
—	—	105	209	2,445	474		
12,000	7,000	—	—	1,000	200		
60,272	17,911	1,202	1,025	12,000	2,304		
13,000	5,000	—	—	600	120		
6,000	6,000	—	—	—	—		
25,000	13,000	—	—	2,400	275		
—	—	—	—	3,000	600		
5,000	5,000	—	—	3,000	900		
24,452	8,453	—	—	3,915	167		
1,34,000	90,000	1,200	1,200	9,000	2,400	* In mill weather. † In bad weather.	
1,00,000	4,12,000	4,702	2,700	24,777	14,317		
80,000	60,000	1,078	1,078	8,078	4,782		
24,000	24,000	1,008	1,008	7,000	3,000		
—	—	152	182	—	182		
47,000	47,000	—	—	8,470	2,100	* Pershing Debentures for No. 2,56,000 (20th cent of No. 50).	
45,000	40,000	—	—	7,000	2,000		
17,473	13,000	—	—	2,082	598		
24,000	24,000	—	—	2,000	450	*Taxes are Piyara.	
96,000	24,000	—	—	5,000	1,200		
75,000	12,000	—	—	—	1,200		
46,182	20,000	—	—	5,000	1,200		
19,474	18,000	—	—	3,000	562		
17,000	15,000	—	—	3,000	600		
22,000	18,000	600	60	3,000	727	*Mixed Lumber.	
41,475	40,000	—	—	5,000	1,650		
4,00,000	3,00,000	1,000	4,000	40,000	22,500		
20,000	10,000	—	—	2,000	472		
20,000	10,000	—	—	2,000	421		
18,000	18,000	300	300	3,000	750		
30,000	30,000	600	600	6,000	1,500		
43,914	43,914	900	900	8,000	2,000		
1,000	2,000	100	100	600	175		
1,000	1,000	100	100	1,000	200		
1,000	1,000	40	40	300	80		
17,000	14,000	400	400	1,000	1,000		
70,000	60,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	3,000		
40,00,000	37,00,000	64,000	64,000	10,40,000	2,50,000		
6,000	6,000	200	200	1,000	300		

GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

(Established 1st February 1875.)

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 23RD APRIL 1915.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
1915.

1913-15.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1st FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING MILLS.
AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO MILLS.
BENGAL-NAGPORE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.
BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. (SPRING MILLS.)
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.
BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAWN MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
E. D. SASSOON MILL.
EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.
ELPHINSTONE MILL.
EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.
FINLAY MILLS, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GODAVERY VALLEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHOWJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADURA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MOFUSSIL COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NICOL MILL.
PARBHANI GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.
PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.
PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
PULGAON COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RAI BAHADUR BUNSILAL ABIRCHAND SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
RAI SAHEB REKCHAND MOHTA'S SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHRI GANGAJEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOUTHERN MAHARATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SRI CHITHAMBARA VINAYAKAR MILLS, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SWAN MILLS, LIMITED.
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAUM SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS, LIMITED.
VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILL COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

City of Bombay Improvement Trust—THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT, ESQ.
Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission—J. F. BRADBURY, ESQ., AND W. A. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.
Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board—N. N. WADIA, ESQ.

COMMITTEE FOR 1915.

JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ. (*Chairman*).
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, ESQ. (*Deputy Chairman*).
THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
SIR VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY, KT.
THE HON'BLE MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.
THE HON'BLE MR. T. W. BIRKETT.
T. R. ALDREW, ESQ.
J. F. BRADBURY, ESQ.
B. BROWN, ESQ.
REHIMTOOLA EBRAHIM, ESQ.
NAROTTAM M. GOCULDAS, ESQ.
N. G. HUNT, ESQ.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR, ESQ. (JUNR.)
J. H. LATIMER, ESQ.
C. V. MEHTA, ESQ.
MEYER NISSIM, ESQ.
DINSHAW E. WACHA, ESQ.
C. N. WADIA, ESQ.
N. N. WADIA, ESQ.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQ., *Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

John R. Greaves, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithuldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1908.

Manmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

N. N. Wadia, 1911.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1912.

J. F. Bradbury, 1913.

Narottam M. Goculdas, 1914.

Jehangir B. Petit, 1915.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, 1905-1911.

R. E. Gregor-Pearse, appointed 1912.

* Part Year.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Accounts of the Association	46
Annual General Meeting	i
Banking Legislation	41, 167
Boiler Inspection Act—Amendment of Rules	23, 60
Boiler Inspection Fees	23, 123
Bombay—Development of	38, 162
Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Committee for 1915	15
Chinese Import Tariff	44
Chinese Ports open to Foreign Trade	44, 208
Cloth Production	4
Congress of Commerce	43, 207
Cotton Crop	3, 15
Cotton Cultivation—Improvement of	34, 161
Cotton Duties Act—Tariff Values	25, 130
Cotton Exports	6
Cotton Fires	35
Cotton Prices	11
Cotton Stocks	45
Cotton Storage	36
Donations	45
Duty on Imported Leather Laces	27, 139
Duty on Imported Tallow	28, 140
Exchange Rate	12
Factories Act—Administration of	17, 49
Factories Act—Assessors' fees	19, 52
Factories Act—Certificates to Children	20, 54
Factories Act—Cleaning of Roofs and Ceilings of Seasonal Factories	22
Factories Act—Hours of Employment of Children	21, 57
Factories Act—Magistrates as Additional Inspectors of Factories	22
Factories Act—Working Hours of Mills	22, 59
Fire Insurance—Sprinkler Discount	29, 153
Fire Pumps—Electrically-driven	30, 154
Hardinge, Lady—Death of	42
Hardinge, the Hon'ble E. C.—Death of	42
Holidays—Mill, 1915	43
Income Tax—Board to assist Collector	42, 206
Leather Laces—Import Duty on	27, 139
Legislative Council—Representative of Indian Commercial Community	16, 47
Members	i, 16
Mill Industry—Progress of	5
Piece-Goods Contracts	30
Piece-Goods, Country-made—Shipments	7, 155
Piece-Goods List	27, 139
Public Services Commission	31

	PAGE
Quality Numbers on Cloth—Registration of	41, 165
Rules 5 and 6—Amendment of	16
Rules and Regulations of the Association	i
Silver Prices	12
Smoke Nuisances Act—Extension to Kurla	24, 129
Smoke Nuisances Commission—Association's Representative	24
Smoke Nuisances Commission—Examination of Stokers	24, 124
Statistics	210
Tallow—Import Duty	28, 140
Wholesale Cash Market Value	28, 142
Yarn—Exports	3
Yarn—Production	4

Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Friday, the 23rd April 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1914.

(2) To amend Rules 5, 25, 26 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association and Rule 4 of the rules for the election of the Association's Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Bombay Port Trust.

(3) To consider notice of motion lodged by Mr. C. N. Wadia on behalf of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to the effect that he will propose and Mr. H. Powell of the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, will second that the present Rules 45 and 48 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association be amended by the Solicitors of the Association so as to establish the voting for the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Committee on the same basis as prescribed in Rule 5.

(4) To elect an Auditor of the Association's Accounts for the year 1915.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

Mr. Narottum Morarji Gocculdas, Chairman of the Association, presided. Among those present were:—Mr. J. B. Petit (Deputy Chairman) (The Manockji Petit Mfg. Co., Ld., The Framji Petit Spg., & Mfg. Co., Ld., The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., The Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., the Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.), Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla (The Central India Spg., Wvg., & Mfg. Co., Ld., and The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.), Sir Sassoon David Bart. (The David Mils Co., Ld., The Dawn Mills Co., Ld., and The Standard Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. D. E. Wacha and Mr. Ruttonsey D. Morarji (The Morarji Gocculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., and The Sholapore Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.), Mr. C. N. Wadia (The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.), Mr. Meyer Nissim, (The Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., and The Union Mills, Ld.) and Mr. C. V. Mehta (The Mofussil Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.), Mr. N. G. Hunt (The Apollo Mills, The Connaught Mills Co., Ld., The Empress Spg., Wvg., Co., Ld., The Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld., The Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld., The James Greaves Mills Co., Ld., and the New Empress Spg. and Wvg., Co., Ld.), Mr. J. F. Bradbury (The Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., The Bradbury Mills Co., Ld., The New Great Eastern Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld., and The New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.), Mr. J. H. Latimer (The Phœnix Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. D. M. Wadia (The Simplex Mills Co., Ld., and The Akola and Mid India Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.), Mr. H. V. Powell and Mr. A. Geddis (The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ld., and The Textile Mfg. Co., Ld.), Mr. B. Brown (The Finlay Mills Ld., and The Swan Mills Ld.), Mr. J. K. Parulker (The Khandeish Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Subani (The Elphinstone Mill) and Mr. Noël-Wilkinson, Acting Secretary of the Association.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW.

Effects of the War.

The notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Chairman **Mr. Narottum M. Gocculdas,** in moving the adoption of the report, said:—

I would at the outset observe that the introductory part of the report very tersely deals

with the salient features of our work during the past year. If I briefly allude to them in this place it would be only for the purpose of a little sidelight on the more important topics. So much has been and is being said on this war, which is destined to be memorable in the world's history, that I am not going to tire your patience with its economic effects on the commerce, the industries and the manufactures of the world. The laws of war and of international trade seem to be in conflict. At present the great question of questions which has been recently the subject of exchange of views between such a great neutral and powerful country as the United States and another equally powerful country like the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is the legality or illegality of merchant vessels carrying neutral flags, but conveying contraband goods for belligerent States and also whether food and other supplies could be made available to the same States under pretext of supporting a famishing civil population. There are half a dozen other minor aspects of international politics which the war has for the first time brought to the surface. All these grave issues will have to be closely discussed and adjudged upon by eminent statesmen and international jurists after the war is over.

The Economic Results.

So far then, as to the political consequences which the war has so glaringly brought into prominence. Coming now to the purely economic effects wrought by the present unfortunate condition of hostilities, it may be observed that they are of a variety of character; and their manifestly adverse influence on the trade and industries of the world are serious, but not so serious as might have been otherwise the case. If the world's trades and industries are being carried on with fair regularity and the least hardships and inconveniences, it is entirely owing to the effective blockade of the enemy's ports by the powerful British Navy, which is still the Mistress of the Sea and is gallantly maintaining its high reputation for efficiency and scientific precision. Standing bravely for the last eight months at the gates of the North Sea, it has absolutely arrested any action on the part of the enemy's fleet with this most satisfactory result—that trade is as safe on the high seas as if no war had been waged. True it is that the enemy has striven his best to injure that trade by submarine attacks on merchant vessels, but the published statistics show how the commerce of the world, however contracted, goes on without the least inconvenience and hardship. The peaceful nations of the world are already alive to the invaluable service which the British Fleet and those of her Allies have rendered. That service will form for ever one of the brightest pages of history—a page which will be at once ennobling, inspiring and encouraging to all those who love the pacific evolution of the progress of humanity.

No doubt India has partially suffered from the economic effect of the war, but she is thankful that nothing very material has happened. Sacrifices, all have to undergo, and none can gainsay the fact that she is nobly giving her share of the sacrifice, a sacrifice in which the prince and the peasant alike have a share. An embargo has been placed on some of our materials of manufacture, but that was inevitable. We have legitimate grounds for our grievances, but the present is not the time to present them to the governing authorities, whose attention has been so exclusively devoted to support England and the allies in their titanic efforts against their enemies. It is our patriotic duty for the time to hold our grievances in abeyance. The time must certainly come when we shall have to point out how far Indian trades and Indian industries have been artificially hampered and handicapped and how imperative it is for their onward progress to emancipate them from their fetters. The future prosperity of India financially and economically, I venture to say, greatly depends on her being independent to evolve her own commercial and economic destiny. The only remedy for it is fiscal autonomy. It will be an act of the greatest political wisdom and statesmanship when that independence is gained. It will be a red letter day in the country's annals.

Praise for the Government.

Having said so much, we cannot refrain from eulogising the economic and financial statesmanship of the Government of India in having at the psychological hour published its well considered resolution to make available six crores of public balances to the Presidency Bank for purposes of general trade without favouring any specific or class interests. Confidence and credit, which were losing ground since September last, were at once restored and that with the happiest results. With a sagacity which cannot but be admired the interests of all commercial and industrial classes were well considered and weighed, of which the resolution just referred to was the welcome outcome. The strength or weakness of a Government is tried and tested only during a time of the greatest strain and stress. And I am sure you will readily admit that almost all the actions which our Imperial Government have taken since the war began irresistibly inform us of its great strength. More, the unostentatious but exceedingly well conceived Budget of the current official year, presented by the Finance Minister, amply demonstrates the fact of that strength, and proves to the world outside India how capable she is to hold her own. Confidence begets confidence. Thus it has come to pass that with the confidence displayed by the people in the ability and capacity of our Government, that authority itself has been able to repose more and more of its confidence in the people themselves. It is to be earnestly hoped that such mutual confidence and trust will grow more and more for the greater good of the rulers and the ruled when the clang of arms has wholly ceased and the sword has been turned into the ploughshare.

This restoration of confidence dispelled in our own industry that apprehension which a branch of it had displayed in the early part of September. The principal dealers in the raw material were, it must be confessed, a little too previous in appealing to the Imperial Hercules. Government had shown that our Association was right and that none of the crutches offered by the alarmists to prop up the trade in the raw material were at all essential. The economic laws, though momentarily arrested, had adjusted themselves and everything has moved satisfactorily since.

Industrial Depression.

As to our own position as manufacturers, it must be ruefully observed that even now there are no material signs, save some spasmodic movements, of a steady improvement in our products. The depression which had commenced some months before the war, was, of course exceedingly aggravated. But we of the industry have borne our conditions of adversity with patience and in the hope that sooner or later the days of prosperity will return. It has been said by the great political philosopher of Elizabeth's time that the good things are to be desired but the days of adversity are to be admired. If, however, we are passing through unprecedented adversity we are also learning new lessons. The war, an evil as it is, has taught us some useful lessons. It is an eyeopener.

Another matter in relation to cotton may be touched here. The report of the committee on the large unparalleled fires of last year has been before the public for some months. On the main point the committee were unanimous that the fires were of an incendiary character and not owing to any natural causes. That fact is of great value. The other broad fact to be noticed is the series of suggestions made for the stacking of cotton bales on the green in future and the steps which should be taken for watching and protecting them. It is a matter of regret that no area can yet be made available at Tank Bunder, but it is to be hoped the Port Trustees may see their way, in view of the large interests at stake, that a part of the reclaimed ground may be made available during the next busy season.

Domestic Problems.

In domestic matters your committee are greatly dissatisfied with the silence of the Fire Insurance Association to reduce the rate on risks generally protected by sprinklers. Though

more than one reminder has been sent, they have paid no attention. It is a matter to be regretted that an important association which greatly depends for its prosperity on factories should be so negligent of the interest of its customers. And it is now the intention of the Committee to take such other active steps whereby mills may be benefited in their insurances.

This review would be incomplete were no reference made to the most all absorbing question which is exercising the mind of all millowners who turn out coloured yarn and cloth. As you know, our mills are now producing of the latter double the quantity which they used to turn out five years ago. The embargo laid on the export of aniline dyes has been of a character which might be legitimately called a grievance. Why should these dyes be denied to a dependency like India and why they should be retained for the sole and exclusive use of Lancashire manufacturers, millowners are at a loss to understand. If the free trade policy is to stand good and if its principles are sound, then the almost total prohibition of the dyes to this country is inexplicable. It practically means protection to Lancashire at the expense of India. I trust that this aspect of the matter will seriously engage the attention of the Committee and a suitable representation be made to the Imperial Government on the subject. Some months ago a circular had gone the round of the mills inquiring what quantities and descriptions of dyes each factory would require. The information asked for was loyally furnished. But strange to say nothing more has been heard of from the Government since the issue of the circular. Are millowners to understand that India in matters of industry, when Lancashire is in competition, should always be subordinate to Lancashire interests? That is the question which needs a satisfactory reply from the Imperial Government.

The labour problem is always with us. It is sometimes aggravated and sometimes slumbering. All the same it is to be earnestly hoped that concerted action will be taken for the conservation of employers' interests without in any way prejudicing those of the employees. Dilatoriness and want of unity have been the chief features of this problem, so far as employers are concerned, but it is time this reproach was removed. The present is the most opportune time for action. Let us fully appreciate the value of the world old adage that "a stitch in time saves nine."

The Boiler Inspection Act is again on the legislative anvil and will no doubt soon form the subject of careful investigation by the in-coming Committee. So far as experts on the retiring Committee are concerned, it is thought that it is a most revolutionary piece of legislation in which one man is left to centralise everything which necessarily signifies untold inconveniences, hardships and even harrassments to boiler users. No legislation in recent times in reference to our industry has been so one-sided and drastic, and otherwise everyway mischievous than the one now drafted, and the Association will do well to make a strong representation to Government for the purpose of recasting the entire bill by omitting therefrom all the most objectionable and mischievous clauses.

Trade with China.

Turning to foreign trade, it is a matter of regret to notice how year after year the exports of Indian yarn to China are diminishing. The tocsin of alarm has been rung by more than one member at our annual meetings but it seems to go unheeded. Japan, which was a negligible rival some ten years ago, has been steadily driving out the Indian yarn from the markets of China, while the increased spirit of industrial activity which is characterising the Chinese has also been instrumental towards the same purpose. There are now more than 30 mills in China, and it may be taken for granted that that number will, in a few short years, be doubled. To a very large extent it is the fault of the Indian mills that they are allowing Japanese yarn to steal a march over their own. As Consul Mr. Hosie had recently reported to the Government at home, Indian yarn is very defective, compared to Japanese yarn in the quality of reeling strength, orderly bundling, packing and so on. On the other hand, the Japanese are putting forth every effort to diminish their cost of production so as to undersell Indian yarn, and at the same time to consult the taste and the sentiments of their

numerous customers. If Indian millowners continue the *laissez faire* policy of the last few years, it is to be feared that a large portion of the Indian export trade will be entirely gone. It is to be hoped strenuous efforts will be made to regain the losing position. Nay, that a new and most profitable market will be nursed at Basra which is now happily British. With law and order fairly established at that great and ancient entrepot of Eastern and Western commerce, there would be an extensive field for the off take of Indian cotton manufactures.

The Housing Problem.

The housing problem still seems to hang fire, and so far at is not known only two mill companies have availed themselves of the statutory provisions specially enacted in the amended Bombay Improvement Trust Act. The problem in abstract has been thrashed out times out of number. but no tangible practical beginning seems to be visible at present or even in the near future. The advantages of housing the operatives in sanitary rooms, with sanitary surroundings, are so obvious that it would be wasting time to expatiate on them at this hour. All that I can say is that on the moral and social well-being of the operative will greatly depend the future prosperity of our industry. The economic question is always there, but no effort of an organised and well conceived character has yet been made to ameliorate it. The average operative is an indebted personage. He has not learnt thrift while he is more or less addicted to the habit of drink which, thanks to the prosperous Excise Department of the Government of Bombay, has brought liquorshops near his home. In matters of elementary education, too, the operative is still far behind. Recently efforts have been made by the Government in this direction. An appeal was made by the Government to the millowners' but difficulties of imparting elementary instruction to the young are many. These, however, may be overcome by sympathetic treatment and moral suasion. Here it is that the self-interest and innate conservative instincts of the operative's parent are the greatest stumbling blocks. It is time, however, that progressive Bombay should take a well-considered leap forward in the matter of the amelioration of the social and economic condition of the operative. Words are not enough. There has been in the past any amount of bethumping of words. It was time in our own enlightened interest we betook ourselves to action of a healthy and salutary character. We are all sinners, but let us put our shoulders together to remove the reproach to which we have been and are exposed for so many years.

Admixture of Cotton Seeds.

A word may lastly be said in reference to the louder complaint off the growing practice of admixture of cotton seeds. Though the subject has of and on being referred to our association's and committee meetings, and though the Government of Bombay has been uniformly careful in preventing such admixture by instructions to the different Collectors, there seems to be no material abatement of the admixture. Millowners find how the better varieties of cotton are deteriotating in their respective grade. It would be well were the in-coming Committee once more to address itself to this question with a view to making a suitable representation to the Government in its Agricultural Department.

In conclusion, we all trust and hope that with a happy and speedy close of the war and the return of normal times we may be able to witness a new era in India of industrial organisation and enterprise. We wish for more prosperous years in all her staple industries including our own, and the rise and growth of new young industries which under the fostering care and moral support of the Imperial Government may take a firm footing in India, thus advancing a further stage in her great industrial progress and prosperity.

With these observations I beg to move the adoption of this report, thanking at the same time the retiring Committee of the Association for their kind co-operation and assistance in discharging my duties as the Chairman, and to the Secretary and the staff for their kind help.

Mr. J. B. Petit.

In seconding the adoption of the report, **Mr. J. B. Petit,** Deputy Chairman, said :—

The severe depression through which the spinning and weaving industry was passing when we last met, had hardly abated, when the declaration of the great European war—the greatest yet recorded in the history of mankind—suddenly produced a feeling of deep gloom and distrust, unprecedented in the annals of our industry in common with all the branches of trade and manufactures throughout the civilized world.

One of the many abnormal conditions very seriously affecting our industry, that immediately followed the declaration of the war, was the total loss of credit, which in its train, generated a feeling of acute stringency, extreme uneasiness and a lamentable lack of confidence. The situation produced by this feeling, at one time threatened to develop into a panic and to bring about a financial crisis which roused the apprehensions even of old and experienced men who had successfully weathered the storms of the share-mania of 1866, and the bank failures of 1913. Thanks, however, to the genius of the Imperial and Indian Governments and the statesmanlike measures adopted by them, the situation was soon brought under control, credit was restored and business assumed an almost normal aspect. The financial assistance in particular, given by the Government of India to the Presidency banks for facilitating the financing of trade, materially helped to relieve the stringency and to revive confidence.

Cotton received the next rude shock and in spite of the many artificial methods adopted by Liverpool and New York including the "Buy-a-bale-of-Cotton" scheme to prop up and support a falling market, the price came down in the course only of a few months from 6·66 to 4·64d. per lb. Though abnormal, the fall was no means unexpected and was only in keeping with the heavy drop that all the other markets simultaneously experienced. In this country, however, whilst all the other branches of the trade kept their heads cool, a panic ensued among the cotton merchants and a false alarm was raised by those engaged in the trade, who ultimately approached Government for intervention and financial assistance, with the ostensible object of preventing disaster to the producers of cotton and the great structure of industrial and commercial prosperity which depends so largely upon cotton as a foundation.

The Government of India, however, deserve to be warmly congratulated upon having wisely declined to yield to the clamour of a single interest to the exclusion of others that were equally hard hit.

Proposed Reduction of Acreage.

Then followed another move on the part of those engaged in the cotton trade to induce the Government of India to take steps for the purpose of curtailing the cultivation of cotton during the next season. This Association was among the many public bodies consulted by the Government on this important matter and I am glad to say that the Association emphatically declared itself against the proposal.

So far as India is concerned it is perhaps possible, but in the case of America, I am almost certain, that the acreage usually given over to cotton will be considerably reduced this year. I do not however attach much importance to the reports we have received indicating wholesale reductions. Every planter in all cotton-growing districts, both in this country and in America, is governed, more or less by his own personal interests, and no amount of external influence or even state pressure will induce him to bind himself to any definite plan of campaign.

Personally, I consider it a dangerous policy for the Government to seek to impose restrictions of this character upon the cultivator, who so fully understands his own advantage and the needs of the situation that he is sure to know what is good and what is bad in his own interests. Nor is it possible to justify such interference as was proposed, in the light of sub-

sequent events and the improved prospects of the cotton situation in the face of a larger demand for the commodity in the event of the war coming to a close at an early date.

Heavy Stocks.

During the past year, values were low both in cloth and yarn, and although things have brightened slightly of late, even to-day there seems to be hardly any prospect of any very material change in the condition of the industry. Until very recently, stocks were still accumulating without any visible chance of an early off-take; and, the rise in cotton at one time threatened to add considerably to the difficulty and finally to eliminate even the small margin of profit that the earlier period of the war showed.

Unfortunately for our industry, no concerted action was taken either to reduce the production or to induce a quicker off-take with the result that, with cotton again in the vicinity of 6d. per lb., a bad and somewhat irresponsive market, and a huge stock of manufactured goods on hand, even the current year does not give more hopes of prosperity than did the year under review.

The closing of most of the important Continental markets which were the principal consumers of our waste, have helped to increase our unsold and undelivered stocks and consequently to reduce our already slender margins, thereby effectively demonstrating once more the wisdom of paying more attention to the production of coarser material from wastes.

Trade of the Enemy.

The difficulties resulting from the abnormal conditions brought about by the war, some of which have been enumerated above have, however, not been without their beneficent effects. They have served to open our eyes in more respects than one, have forced us to go outside the old beaten track in many directions, and have produced a mental condition which will enable us to make a genuine effort to meet new requirements and otherwise to cope with the situation now created. This will have a far-reaching effect in another way also, as in the future, when we come to more normal times again and when a more settled state of trade prevails, the mental effect should be very marked, and should result in a greater power of adapting ourselves to circumstances, such as capturing new markets in addition to making ourselves impregnable in those we already hold, becoming more self-contained and self-supporting than before and producing or manufacturing all the essentials of the industry for which we are now dependent on foreign countries.

So far as our dependence on Germany as regards dyes and dye-stuffs is concerned, we are all aware of the state dye-works that have been started in England with a huge capital, supported by a loan advanced by the Government on very favourable terms. Whether all these facilities will help to make the British Empire independent of the German stuff which has reached its present state of perfection, after years of patient and elaborate scientific enquiry and millions upon millions of pounds spent for experimental purposes, is a problem which the future alone will solve.

But before being too sanguine, it would be well to realise fully the difficulties of the situation. We must remember clearly that in Germany it is an industry that has been built up more in the laboratories by competent chemists and scientific men of a very high order, than by a combination of great financiers or business men, or even by State help: that in this respect at any rate Germany has in the past held an immense predominance over England, and last though not least, that this industry is peculiarly suited to the genius of the German people. We must admit that the Germans, by means of specially equipped chemical laboratories and at an enormous expenditure, spread over a quarter of a century, have been able to manufacture these dyes from the waste products of coal in such profusion as to enable them to supply with ease more than 90 per cent. of the world's requirements at a cost of production and inferentially, a selling price, which in normal times, is bound to be at least a hundred per cent.

below the cost of any material which an English factory is likely to produce. To my mind at least for some years to come, to expect those engaged in the Textile industry to confine themselves to the indigenous stuff, is, to say the least, to expect the impossible.

So far, however, as this country is concerned, under present conditions it may perhaps be possible by careful handling, to revive the old indigenous industry of manufacturing natural dyes from various dyeing materials which are plentiful in this country, such as vegetable drugs, indigo and so forth. I believe, natural indigo in itself is capable of a vast store of colouring varieties and shades. It is a well-known fact that at one time, the Indian dyeing industry became famous throughout the world for the bright and attractive colours in which most of our textile productions were dyed by the crude processes of the olden days.

India possesses a vast store of natural dye-stuffs that can be profitably investigated and turned to good account at such institutions as the great Research Institute founded at Mysore at such a heavy cost by one of our most eminent and distinguished citizens and captains of industry, the late Mr. Tata, and which can thereby help this country in developing in the light of modern chemistry, a great and important industry, with tremendous possibilities.

In the same way, there are innumerable, and in some cases insurmountable difficulties, in the way of the other trades which are at present the monopoly of the German and against which a war was now being waged.

Prohibitions and restrictions in trade on a somewhat liberal scale, owing to the special conditions created by the war, have not only become advisable, but in some cases even obligatory, both in the interests of this country and the Empire in general, to say nothing of the technical necessities directly arising out of the war. The drastic and courageous measures, restricting in particular the exports of wool and wheat, although wise and justified under the exceptional and extraordinary circumstances of the case, would in normal times have created serious differences of opinion and raised far-reaching problems of a very complicated and important nature, involving the reconsideration and perhaps final revision even of well-established principles of trade which have made the prosperity of the British Isles in the past.

That this country itself has derived considerable benefit from these extraordinary measures is quite apparent. By the prohibition of all private exports, prices have already been very materially lowered, speculation has been nipped in the bud and the possibility of an impending economic disaster has been successfully averted. The Government by taking this wise and statesmanlike step has at one and the same time protected the consumer in this country from being sacrificed to the interests of the exporter, and rendered a service to the United Kingdom. It is not often that in its economic measures the Government in this country has served the interests of India as well as of the United Kingdom, more often those interests have clashed and India has been sacrificed. Everything considered, no one will seriously dispute the right of the Government to take this momentous step out of Imperial considerations, at any rate at an extraordinary juncture like the present.

The usual labour problem continues, and the difficulties experienced in past years are at present more or less in the same shape and form. But the question, though acute in itself pales into insignificance before the many wider and broader issues brought forth by the war this year.

I shall therefore content myself for the present by alluding only to one aspect of it that has not hitherto been dealt with and that is in regard to the education of the higher or superior staff.

While attempts are being continuously made to introduce primary education among the boys engaged in the mills, it is not a little surprising to realise that we have done next to nothing to promote education among the members of the superior staff of our mills, most of

whom can already read and write both English and the Vernaculars; and to encourage them particularly in furthering their knowledge both in the theoretical and practical part of their work. A millowners' reading-room located in a central position, with branches situated, to begin with, say in three of our largest mill districts, *viz.*, east and west Parel, Foras Road, and Jacob Circle, as far as Tardeo, supplied with magazines and journals on textile, engineering and electrical subjects, and up-to-date books of small or moderate values, can well be maintained for the benefit of a large number of the heads of the different important departments of our mills. The expenditure incurred on such libraries and reading rooms, worked under proper regulations, where admittance should be given either free or on payment of a nominal fee according to the earnings of each member, would be more than well spent, and would be productive of considerable good to the industry. At present, the various heads of departments, and the foremen working under them who are entrusted with the management of costly stock and machinery, and are practically in sole charge of them, have absolutely no means of keeping in touch with all the up-to-date methods of working and modern improvements in machinery and other appliances, and thereby improving their knowledge in the working of the various branches with which they happen to be connected. The suggestion I have ventured to make, will, I am inclined to think, supply a want which will not only be to their benefit, but will also have the effect of indirectly furthering the interests of the industry itself. In the alternative, I think, a small annual grant, say of Rs. 500 to the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association which has similar objects in view will enable us to make a beginning in this direction without the risk of any very heavy outlay. The Association is presided over by Mr. T. S. Dawson, the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and its management is in good hands, and I strongly recommend that a small grant of Rs. 500 be given to this Association for the purposes I have referred to.

The abnormal economic conditions generated by the war have naturally impressed all trading countries with the importance of stimulating their own respective industries and manufactures with all the natural resources at their disposal. This country in its turn, although fully alive to the possibilities of making itself independent of foreign supplies and although proud of its immense wealth of raw materials, is only too painfully conscious of its limitations. I frankly confess that I am not one of those that believe that the mere declaration by a stroke of the pen of a high protective tariff will, as if by magic, stop foreign imports and give an impetus to indigenous industries. There are many practical conditions of commerce and manufactures, which must be very carefully considered before a demand for protection is made. It is possible that by protection a few small industries which are yet in their infancy, might be assisted to an extent that would lead to their permanent establishment, but to say that by the introduction of protection foreign imports will disappear from India, is to pronounce an opinion which would not bear the test either of reason or facts. If England, in spite of her free-trade principles and with her markets open to the unrestricted imports of foreign goods, has succeeded in establishing and maintaining in the world of commerce even in these days of severe competition a supreme position in some of the most necessary requirements of life, I would hesitate before committing myself to a different policy for this country.

But for all that, we have to ask whether here in India, the Government is doing everything it might do to enable the country to profit by the extraordinary conditions produced by the war to develop the industrial position in order to enable India to become self-contained as far as possible in the fullness of time.

I at once admit that we have our failings, that capital is shy, that enterprise is wanting, or anything else you like, but I am sure no one will seriously dispute the proposition that without State assistance, no appreciable progress can be made in the directions I have ventured to indicate. India has undoubted possibilities of self-containment which can be easily attained by the people with that measure of Government support and assistance which the country ought to get if it were possible for the Government to be guided solely by the interests of India without being affected by more potential and powerful contradictory influences.

The imposition of the Excise Duty at the behests of Lancashire is an instance in view, and whatever the differences of opinion in this country may be as to its ultimate effect on the industry, there is undoubted unanimity as to the desirability and absolute necessity of its abolition at the earliest opportunity.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

The only solution in my opinion of these and similar abuses, is the attainment by India of complete fiscal autonomy. It is by such autonomy that staple Indian industries of which cotton is not the least, can have free and full play. It is an imperative need of the country. By "fiscal autonomy" I mean absolute freedom of action in all fiscal matters, even in relation to England. Fiscal policy in this country has unfortunately been too often shaped to suit the interests of the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, when their interests have clashed with those of India; and the time has now come when India should be enabled to work out her own salvation in the manner she thinks most advantageous for her future progress and development, irrespective of non-Indian interests. It must be remembered that unless India is given fiscal freedom and allowed free scope in the adjustment of her tariffs, it is impossible for her industries to make any progress.

When the war is over and when this country formulates and submits to the King-Emperor and the great English Democracy, its petition of rights and its list of grievances, long unredressed, to be favourably considered not as the reward of services rendered (because they were offered and accepted spontaneously) but because of the new angle of vision that has now been created as the result of this happy co-operation between the two countries, the mercantile community of the country should among other prayers, include to request for absolute fiscal autonomy and for the repeal of the Excise Duty to which I have already referred. This Association in particular should apply for direct and regular representation not only on the Port Trust and the Local Corporation, but also on the Legislative Councils, both Provincial and Imperial. When the psychological moment presents itself, I trust this Association will know how to act in matters of this importance and urgency.

The report was adopted.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla proposed, **Mr. D. E. Wacha** seconded and it was agreed:—

That the Association's Rules and Regulations be amended as under:—

(*a*) At the beginning of the Rule 5 to insert the following words "Save as is hereinafter otherwise provided."

(*b*) In the second and third lines of Rule 25 to delete the words "one of such voting papers" and after the word "Association" in the last line to add the words "one voting paper in respect of every vote to which he is entitled under Rule 5 hereof."

(*c*) In Rule 26, second line, after the words "fill up" for the word "a" to substitute the word "each."

(*d*) In Rule 4 of the rules for the election of the Association's representative on the Bombay Legislative Council to delete the last word "only" and substitute the words "for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association."

(*e*) In Rule 4 of the rules for the election of the Association's representative on the Bombay Improvement Trust Board to delete the last word "only" and substitute the words "for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association."

(*j*) In Rule 4 of the rules for the election of the Association's representative on the Port Trust Board to delete the last word "only" and substitute the words "for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association."

Mr. C. N. Wadia proposed and **Mr. H. Powell** seconded that the present Rules 45 and 48 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association be amended by the Solicitors of the Association so as to establish the voting for the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Committee on the same basis as prescribed in Rule 5.

Sir Sassoon David opposed the proposal on the ground that the matter had been discussed in Committee and rejected by a majority. He further did not see the necessity for the suggested amendment of the rules as the old rules had worked without a hitch for several years.

On being put to the vote however the proposition was carried.

It was proposed by **Sir Sassoon David, Bart.**, seconded by **Mr. Meyer Nissim** and agreed :—

That the following contributions be made out of the funds of the Association :—

Rs. 2,000 to the Funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute ;

Rs. 1,000 to the Government College of Commerce ;

Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund ;

Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund ;

Rs. 250 to the Funds of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

Rs. 250 to the Funds of the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital.

It was proposed by **Mr. L. McIlwrick**, seconded by **Mr. Geddis** and resolved :—

That Mr. Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, F.C.R.A., be re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1915 on the remuneration hitherto paid to him.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period 1st January to 31st December 1914.

INTRODUCTION.

Though the depression which had begun to be felt before the close of 1913 was expected to give way to a fair prospect for both spinning and weaving with the busy season of 1914, the hope became fainter as the year advanced, so much so that by the end of June the full effects of the prolonged depression were to be discerned. Even then it was thought that a good monsoon would gradually induce a better market for the products of the mills, despite the fact that there was no little uneasiness caused by the larger accumulation of stocks. But unfortunately, in face of the assured harvest crops owing to an abundant rainfall, the outbreak of the war which is now recognised as the most unprecedented in the history of the world, swept away the feeling of optimism which was just beginning to grow. Stocks began to swell with absolutely no off-take, while the introduction of moratorium in the United Kingdom and elsewhere led to a cession almost of credit, with effect that by September, there was a prevailing want of confidence, if not distrust, among all branches of commerce and manufactures. An alarm subsequently was raised as to the effect on the local cotton market of a vast quantity of unsold cotton which may adversely affect the fortunes of the new crop and lead to a possible crisis in that trade. Happily the apprehension was proved by subsequent facts to be illfounded or based on an imperfect appreciation of the conditions then prevailing in the Cotton Districts. The Government meanwhile were appealed to and the Association was asked its opinion on the matter. The Committee responded to this invitation of the Government of India and observed that it would be inexpedient to protect a single trade interest, as all interests were equally hard hit, but the Committee had no objection to any measure which the Government might be pleased to take towards the protection and conservation of the interests of the cultivators. But soon after events showed that the interests of cotton traders were in no way prejudiced, while the course of the new cotton crop at the end of the year happily dispelled all previous fears and premature foreboding. Meanwhile a dozen mills resolved to stop working for some time. But the majority of factories continued to work more or less having regard to the considerably cheaper cotton with which they were able to work. It is a source of gratification that all through the crisis the cotton industry was carried on with a calmness, courage and a spirit of hopefulness which have demonstrated its inherent soundness in spite of the unprecedented

depression and the many economic difficulties caused by the war in all parts of the world. The problem of the supply of chemicals and dyes which had been regularly imported from Germany, presented the greatest difficulty. But what prudence and business foresight could suggest was done, though it is a matter of regret that the many limitations and restrictions which the Home Government have by proclamation placed on the raw materials for use by cotton manufacturers in India have greatly hampered, and are still hampering, the industry. But at this juncture it was not the desire of the Committee to move in the matter, though when peace conditions happily prevail, and the sooner the better, it would be time to make a respectful representation to Government on the prejudicial effects of the embargo which though disguised is in reality a protective measure for the benefit of the cotton manufacturers of the United Kingdom. Fiscal autonomy for India has become inevitable. For it is only by such autonomy that staple Indian industries, of which cotton is not the least, can have free and full play. The Committee, however, cannot refrain from expressing its unqualified satisfaction at the statesmanlike manner in which the Imperial Government have endeavoured to help all trade interests in this country and the steps it took in January of the current year to restore credit by making available considerably larger cash balances than were ordinarily made available for purposes of commerce and manufactures.

Cotton prices at the beginning of the year stood at 7·5 which remained steady till April, when they rose higher. By July, however, with the first reports of a crop of 16 millions, they fell to 6·66. The outbreak of the war, however, altered matters, while the many artificial measures taken by Liverpool to prop up prices signally failed. Nevertheless by November prices fell to their natural level of 4·64. With returning confidence and a more accurate appreciation of the future of the industry prices rose a little in the middle of December. In Lancashire at the close of the year spindles were doing better than the looms. It is superfluous to state that cotton prices here generally ruled in sympathy with those which prevailed from time to time in New York. The general trend of prices of all descriptions was high at the commencement of the year, say Rs. 250 per candy, and continued to be so more or less with some fluctuations. At the end of July the average price was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 200. It dropped down soon after the outbreak of the war to Rs. 120, and remained so till the close of the year. At the beginning of the new year it rose to Rs. 150 which may be deemed to be the natural price.

Both spinning and weaving have suffered badly throughout the year and at the close there seemed to be no hopeful prospect of a large off-take of the accumulated stocks. And it was not expected that there would be any considerable diminution till the results of the coming monsoon are finally ascertained.

The production of yarn for the calendar year was 657,737,280 lbs. as against 680,221,711 lbs. in 1913. The exports of yarn to China have greatly diminished and it is to be feared that with the increased output of indigenous yarn in China, and the larger imports of Japanese, the diminution in Indian exports must be fully expected.

The production of cloth was 269,230,285 lbs. against 269,497,514 lbs. in 1913.

The problem of the scarcity of labour continues with the varying economic conditions of the general labourer.

The Government are keen on elementary education for the children of the mill operatives, but it is a subject full of complications and the Committee have recently pointed out what could be done short of compulsion. The only remedy is to adopt measures on the lines of least resistance.

It is satisfactory to state that in view of the prolonged depression of the cloth market the tariff values of cloth for purposes of excise have been brought as far as possible in close harmony with the average prices of various descriptions of cloth.

YARN EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian Yarn from India to Foreign Countries during the official year 1913-14 amounted to **197,978,265 lbs.** as against **203,961,357 lbs.** in 1912-13, showing a decrease of **5,983,092 lbs.** or **2·93 per cent.** The quantity exported during 10 months of official year 1914-15 amounted to **110,490,439 lbs.** compared with **160,838,846 lbs.** in 1913-14, showing a decrease of **50,348,407 lbs.** or **31·30 per cent.**

COTTON CROP, 1914-15.

The **total area** in all territories reported on is now computed at **24,632,000 acres,** which marks a net decrease of **388,000 acres,** or **1·55 per cent.** on **25,020,000 acres** (revised figures) at this time last year.

The **total estimated outturn** is **5,232,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** each as against **5,065,000 bales** (revised figures) for last year, representing an increase of **167,000 bales** or **3·29 per cent.** To this figure might be added some **1,000 bales** estimated as the production in Native States in Bihar and Orissa which make no returns.

The following statement (taken from the Indian Trade Journal) compares the figures for the last three years (the figures are in thousands):—

	Year ending 30th September.		
	1914.	1913.	1912.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Net Exports	3,647	2,228	1,761
Mill Consumption	1,816	1,805	1,774
Consumption outside Mills (conjectural) ...	* 450	* 450	* 450
Total ...	5,913	4,483	3,985
Deduct—Estimated yield ...	5,065	4,610	3,288
Excess (+) or Deficit (—) ...	—848	+ 127	—697

* Substituted (after further consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld.) for the figure of 750,000 formerly estimated.

YARN.

The quantity of yarn produced in India during the official year 1913-14, amounted to **682,703,031 lbs.** as against **688,472,902 lbs.** during the previous 12 months or a decrease of **5,769,871 lbs.** or **0·83 per cent.** Of this amount **244,989,776 lbs.** were consumed in the production of **274,388,550 lbs.** cloth and **197,978,265 lbs.** exported to Foreign Countries during the official year 1913-14, leaving a balance of **239,734,990 lbs.**

The total shipments of yarn from Bombay to China during the Calendar years 1913 and 1914 amounted to **405,359 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each) and **324,586 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each), respectively showing a decrease of **80,773 bales** or **19·92 per cent.**

The shipments from Bombay to United Kingdom and Continent during the Calendar year 1914, amounted to **2,036 bales** as against **583 bales** in 1913 and **2,508 bales** in 1912. The maximum quantity exported to the United Kingdom and Continent during the years 1907 and 1908 was **56,335** and **17,255 bales.**

CLOTH.

The production of cloth in India during the official years 1913-14 amounted to **1,164,291,588 yards**, as against **1,220,442,545** yards showing a decrease of **56,150,957 yards,** or **4·6 per cent.** The Exports to Foreign Countries during the official year 1913-14, compared with 1912-13, show an increase of about **2¾ million yards** :—

1908-09	77,988,964	yards.
1909-10	94,137,558	,,
1910-11	99,788,315	,,
1911-12	81,429,410	,,
1912-13	86,512,812	,,
1913-14	89,233,716	,,

As regards Export to China from Bombay, it may be mentioned that there was during the Calendar year 1914 a decrease of **622,160 yards** or **81·60 per cent** :—

1913	762,280	yards.
1914	140,120	,,

Production of Yarn and Cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December :—

Yarn.	Lbs.
1914	657,737,280
1913 (revised)	680,221,711
Decrease ...	22,484,431 or 3·30%

Cloth.	Yards.	Lbs.
1914...	1,115,845,897	269,230,285
1913 (revised) ...	1,148,171,992	269,497,514
Decrease	32,326,095 or 2·81%	267,229 or 0·09%

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	3,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,382	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	87	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450
1912	86	2,885,452	43,388	109,691	3,771,656	1,077,616
1913	90	2,925,966	45,250	110,033	3,752,735	1,072,210
1914 (Year ending 31st August).	85	3,009,172	42,845	109,860	3,773,133	1,078,038

ALL-INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,882	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914 (year ending 31st August).	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,961	21,43,126

The undernoted figures show an increase in the **Exports of Cotton from Bombay** in the year 1914 and a decrease in the quantity of yarn produced during the same period. The number of operatives actually at work shows a decrease of 173 :—

Year ending 30th June.	Hands Employed.	* Yarn Produced.	Cotton.		
			Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
		† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1905	92,924	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	1,00,798	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	98,101	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	1,01,536	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	1,05,751	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	1,04,550	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	1,04,500	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,430	24,67,176
1912	1,09,691	8,19,102	10,77,616	13,06,153	25,39,826
1913	1,10,033	9,09,202	10,72,210	14,73,876	27,74,311
1914 (year ending 31st August) ...	1,09,860	8,87,561	10,78,038	25,70,615	37,39,409

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative Statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1899	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,38,69,482	22,88,24,078
1911	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,45,778	15,24,318	1,04,27,41,653	24,58,14,873
1912	71,75,357	20,50,102	55,80,626	15,62,575	1,13,61,51,590	26,66,44,181
1913	73,36,056	20,96,016	61,47,079	17,21,182	1,22,04,42,545	28,54,71,002
1914	*75,00,961	21,43,126	60,95,562	17,06,757	1,16,42,91,588	27,43,88,550

* Year ending 31st August. † Year ending 30th June.

The **Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China** show a decrease on the previous twelve months of 1913, of **6,22,160 yards,** or **81·61 per cent.**, as will be perceived from the following figures :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do. do. 1881...	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,327	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,88,890	...	.....	2,302	23,88,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,564	61,02,250	...	.....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,385	...	.....	7,416	99,84,385
Do. do. 1893...	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	.....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	13,18,478	...	.....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	13,72,980	...	.....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	.....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,758	...	.....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	.....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	.....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	.....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	557	7,04,090	...	.....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	.....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,803	32,45,175	...	.....	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909...	2,484	31,37,627	...	.....	2,484	31,37,627
Do. do. 1910...	1,804	23,56,642	...	.....	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911...	279	3,05,684	...	.....	279	3,05,684
Do. do. 1912...	822	10,39,900	...	.....	822	10,39,900
Do. do. 1913...	638	7,62,280	...	.....	638	7,62,280
Do. do. 1914...	98	1,40,120	...	.....	98	1,40,120

In Country-made Yarn a decrease of **19·92 per cent.** occurs in Shipments to China during 1914. Japan, it will be noticed, has taken nothing during the same period from Bombay. The following statement shows in detail the **Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan** for a series of years :—

Period.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do. do. 1884	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do. do. 1885	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do. do. 1886	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do. do. 1887	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do. do. 1888	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do. do. 1889	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do. do. 1890	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do. do. 1891	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do. do. 1892	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do. do. 1893	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do. do. 1894	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do. do. 1895	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do. do. 1896	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do. do. 1897	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do. do. 1898	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do. do. 1899	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do. do. 1900	2,53,331	100	2,53,431
Do. do. 1901	5,36,195	.....	5,36,195
Do. do. 1902	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do. do. 1903	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do. do. 1904	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do. do. 1905	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do. do. 1906	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do. do. 1907	4,12,127	200	4,12,327
Do. do. 1908	4,41,899	.....	4,41,899
Do. do. 1909	5,10,746	.....	5,10,746
Do. do. 1910	4,24,893	.....	4,24,893
Do. do. 1911	2,75,087	.....	2,75,087
Do. do. 1912	4,33,989	.....	4,33,989
Do. do. 1913	4,05,359	.....	4,05,359
Do. do. 1914	3,24,586	...	3,24,586

The following Statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1914 :—

Years.	PIECE-GOODS OF ALL KINDS.			YARNS.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	*1,30,49,35,496	36,73,29,900	2,71,50,300	*3,60,30,025	1,79,62,200	1,51,05,700
1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	*3,33,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
1879	*1,30,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
1881	*1,63,97,43,500	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800
1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,300	5,29,90,500	*4,22,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
1884	*1,64,27,31,800	39,45,33,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24 300	2,31,34,800
1885	*1,66,46,31,000	52,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	*4,15,20,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,200
1886	2,11,88,38,400	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200
1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500
1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,63,600
1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,62,32,600
1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
1891	1,83,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
1893	1,88,82,91,300	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,900	4,00,36,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
1895	1,71,82,24,000	52,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,29,93,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
1898	2,08,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,15,44,700	1,25,26,500
1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
1901	2,22,86,33,400	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	5,53,10,100	69,38,200	74,85,900
1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	68,97,800	23,65,900
1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,600	2,64,18,000	24,57,300	6,80,700
1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	3,93,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	63,13,900
1907	2,45,42,53,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	43,98,600	21,12,300
1908	2,13,09,20,300	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,38,300	16,87,300
1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,34,82,600	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
1910	2,31,58,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,05,88,200	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	30,90,000	.....
1912	2,79,52,54,700	52,76,36,800	7,47,66,300	4,21,95,700	26,46,100	.....
1913	3,05,73,92,000	71,65,71,400	5,01,99,900	3,74,21,400	21,46,400	.....
1914	2,60,83,89,900	57,79,41,700	2,60,98,600	3,74,49,000	15,76,400	.....
Average for 10 years (1905 to 1914)	2,44,73,66,610	60,12,32,050	9,31,71,520	2,62,48,940	38,51,090	15,51,950
Increase or decrease on figures for 1913 and 1914.	— 14·68%	— 19·34 %	— 48·01 %	+ ·07 %	— 26·55%	.....

* Excluding Burma.

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement:—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1905 to 1914).	1914.	Average of 10 years (1905 to 1914).	1914.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ...	4,47,748	3,24,586	.....	.....
„ lbs.	17,90,99,200	12,98,34,400	23,71,713	1,40,120
United Kingdom, lbs.	38,51,090	15,76,400	60,12,32,950	57,79,41,700
Total lbs. ...	18,29,50,290	13,14,10,800	.....	.....
Total yards ...	.....	.....	60,36,03,763	57,80,81,820

Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Yarn into British India from Japan; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported from the United Kingdom into British India:—

YEARS.	Imports of Piece-Goods and Yarn from Japan.		Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in Cotton Mills in India.		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece-Goods imported from United Kingdom.
	Piece-Goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yards.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897 ...	26,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	88,72,221
1897-1898 ...	10,413	10	12,14,108	11,86,848	76,10,777
1898-1899 ...	9,394	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	81,75,168
1899-1900 ...	24,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	88,62,453
1900-1901 ...	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	89,05,782
1901-1902 ...	34,827	.....	18,31,079	17,77,965	99,00,280
1902-1903 ...	24,934	.....	19,31,754	18,91,010	92,11,096
1903-1904 ...	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	92,73,539
1904-1905 ...	344,897	.....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,13,99,465
1905-1906 ...	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,24,47,029
1906-1907 ...	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,20,41,047
1907-1908 ...	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,42,09,100
1908-1909 ...	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,07,06,892
1909-1910 ...	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,12,97,951
1910-1911 ...	156,205	316,117	44,56,129	44,01,707	1,29,62,724
1911-1912 ...	622,861	586,677	50,61,974	49,86,971	1,42,85,489
1912-1913 ...	5,880,723	384,429	58,39,147	57,97,745	1,77,00,532
1913-1914 ...	8,900,578	1,000,260	*56,77,669	*56,33,585	1,91,85,776

* Provisional.

The following table shows for each of the last nineteen years the **number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Cwt. per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	0·981
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	0·929
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	0·969
1899	47,28,333	35,74,867	0·967
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	0·928
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	0·627
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	1·021
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	1·020
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	1·008
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	1·000
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	1·151
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	1·094
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	0·990
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	0·968
1910	61,95,671	56,01,484	0·904
1911	63,57,460	54,31,306	0·854
1912	64,63,929	55,80,626	0·863
1913	65,96,862	61,46,623	0·931
1914	67,78,895	60,95,563	0·899

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaun Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1914.	*d.*	Rs.		Rs.	
March	7·5	218	Ready	195¾	Ready.
April	7·32	215½	Do.	199	Do.
May	7·46	213	Do.	199	Do.
June	7·7	237	Do.	215	Do.
July	7·33	224	Do.	203	Do.
August	6·33	186	January	167¾	January.
September	6·05	173½	Do.	151	Do.
October	.....	154¾	Do.	131	Do.
November	4·54	151	Do.	126¾	Do.
December	4·40	148	Do.	124	Do.
1915.					
January	4·91	157	Ready	136	Ready.
February	5·01	161	Do.	145	Do.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai**, the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

—	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1914.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
27th February	69 0 0	140 12 0	189 4 0
27th March	68 2 0	142 12 0	191 4 0
24th April	68 12 0	143 8 0	193 4 0
29th May	67 0 0	141 12 0	190 4 0
26th June	65 15 0	139 12 0	187 0 0
31st July	62 8 0	128 4 0	170 8 0
28th August	67 8 0	131 0 0	172 8 0
25th September	65 13 0	134 12 0	173 0 0
29th October	61 10 0	127 0 0	163 0 0
27th November	61 6 0	129 8 0	165 0 0
30th December	59 10 0	131 4 0	167 0 0
1915.			
28th January	58 14 0	131 12 0	167 8 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.	Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs. a.	Rs.
1894	84 $11\frac{7}{12}$	$175\frac{1}{2}$
1895	91 12	$188\frac{11}{16}$
1896	92 $9\frac{11}{12}$	$186\frac{6}{13}$
1897	83 $9\frac{1}{3}$	$163\frac{80}{160}$
1898	71 3	$141\frac{1}{4}$
1899	73 $15\frac{5}{24}$	$149\frac{3}{23}$
1900	73 $3\frac{3}{4}$	147
1901	75 $4\frac{9}{24}$	$151\frac{17}{56}$
1902	67 $13\frac{5}{7}$	$138\frac{6}{33}$
1903	60 $4\frac{7}{8}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$
1904	70 $10\frac{6}{11}$	$137\frac{8}{11}$
1905	72 1	$139\frac{11}{16}$
1906	79 $10\frac{3}{8}$	$155\frac{13}{16}$
1907	83 $14\frac{7}{11}$	$162\frac{1}{16}$
1908	70 $1\frac{3}{15}$	$142\frac{6}{16}$
1909	62 $8\frac{1}{4}$	$131\frac{2}{15}$
1910	68 $10\frac{7}{11}$	$130\frac{14}{14}$
1911	70 $13\frac{8}{31}$	$134\frac{1}{2}$
1912	78 $9\frac{7}{11}$	$143\frac{31}{16}$
1913	† 77 $\frac{11}{16}$	† $142\frac{3}{4}$
1914	† 70 $\frac{3}{8}$	† 134

† Approximate.

SPINDLES AND LOOMS AT WORK IN INDIA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following figures have been obtained from various sources and may be taken as being approximately correct. In order, however, to make the record as complete as possible, the Committee will be obliged, if members and others who have any additional particulars available will kindly forward them to the Secretary for inclusion in any future statements that may be published :—

SPINDLES.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	7,132,415	33,995,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	4,200,000	.....	.....
1876	1,100,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	1,244,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	1,289,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1,452,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	1,461,590	10,653,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	1,513,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	1,620,814	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....
1883	1,790,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	2,001,667	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1885	2,145,646	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	2,261,561	.....	42,700,000	.....	.....	.....
1887	2,421,290	.....	42,740,000	.....	.....	.....
1888	2,488,851	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1889	2,762,518	.....	43,500,000	.....	.....	.....
1890	3,274,196	14,384,180	43,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1891	3,351,694	14,640,000	44,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1892	3,402,232	15,200,000	45,270,000	.....	385,314	.....
1893	3,575,917	15,700,000	45,270,000	.....	381,781	.....
1894	3,649,736	16,100,000	45,190,000	.....	530,074	.....
1895	3,809,929	16,650,000	45,400,000	6,571,332	580,945	.....
1896	3,932,946	17,333,396	44,900,000	.....	692,384	.....
1897	4,065,618	18,228,991	44,500,000	.....	768,328	.....
1898	4,259,720	18,434,244	44,900,000	7,115,500	1,027,817	.....
1899	4,728,333	19,329,092	45,600,000	.....	1,170,337	.....
1900	4,945,783	19,472,232	45,600,000	8,031,400	1,274,000	550,000
1901	5,006,936	20,196,835	46,100,000	8,434,601	1,234,976	.....
1902	5,006,965	20,907,212	49,727,107	.....	1,230,697	.....
1903	5,043,297	21,212,827	49,700,000	.....	1,381,306	.....
1904	5,118,121	22,197,522	49,800,000	.....	1,345,585	.....
1905	5,163,486	22,861,043	50,964,874	8,832,016	1,426,594	.....
1906	5,279,595	24,628,379	52,796,230	9,121,259	1,472,253	.....
1907	5,333,275	25,681,509	52,585,362	9,730,209	1,540,452	750,000
1908	5,756,020	26,133,442	55,218,024	9,850,209	1,695,879	.....
1909	6,053,231	27,914,085	57,026,422	10,162,872	1,954,892	.....
1910	6,195,671	28,299,482	57,731,829	10,200,000	2,099,764	.....
1911	6,357,460	29,064,492	58,002,435	10,480,090	2,170,796	831,060
1912	6,463,929	29,962,713	58,140,220	10,725,732	2,158,628	833,112
1913	6,596,862	30,579,000	58,980,000	10,920,426	2,176,960	947,406
1914	6,778,895	32,227,840	59,317,187	.....	2,203,978	1,000,000

LOOMS.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	.....	441,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	9,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	10,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	10,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	13,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	13,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	13,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	14,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	15,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	16,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	16,537	.....	561,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	17,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	18,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	19,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	21,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	23,412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	24,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	25,444	.....	660,000	.....	.....	.....
1893	28,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	31,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	35,338	.....	.....	245,000	.....	.....
1896	37,270	354,358	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	37,584	379,341	.....	.....	2,852	.....
1898	38,013	384,745	.....	240,000	2,798	.....
1899	39,069	392,690	.....	.....	2,757	.....
1900	40,124	.....	.....	.....	5,045	.....
1901	41,180	411,106	.....	211,818	.....	.....
1902	42,584	477,072	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	44,092	488,760	684,000	.....	5,043	.....
1904	45,337	503,027	.....	.....	5,085	.....
1905	50,139	515,006	704,357	.....	8,140	.....
1906	52,668	525,630	704,357	230,200	9,601	.....
1907	58,436	536,815	725,221	.....	9,462	.....
1908	67,920	546,160	736,325	.....	11,146	.....
1909	76,898	555,398	739,382	.....	13,813	.....
1910	82,725	625,719	741,197	.....	17,702	.....
1911	85,352	633,909	741,260	.....	20,431	.....
1912	88,951	671,873	758,712	.....	20,902	3,738
1913	94,136	696,387	805,452	230,200	20,634	4,755
1914	104,170	.....	.....	.....	24,223	.....

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP.

Season.	United States of America.	India.	Season.	United States of America.	India.
	Bales of 500 lbs. net.	Bales of 400 lbs. net.		Bales of 500 lbs. net.	Bales of 400 lbs. net.
1874-75	3,393,000	.....	1894-95	9,480,000	2,223,029
1875-76	4,122,000	.....	1895-96	6,798,000	2,670,388
1876-77	3,971,000	.....	1896-97	8,281,000	2,264,890
1877-78	4,282,000	.....	1897-98	10,775,000	2,473,033
1878-79	4,556,000	.....	1898-99	10,940,000	3,015,269
1879-80	5,251,000	.....	1899-00	8,997,000	1,090,168
1880-81	6,062,000	.....	1900-01	9,991,000	2,953,381
1881-82	4,904,000	.....	1901-02	10,344,000	2,744,591
1882-83	6,452,000	.....	1902-03	10,574,000	3,367,030
1883-84	5,225,000	.....	1903-04	9,682,000	3,160,665
1884-85	5,198,000	.....	1904-05	13,436,000	3,791,000
1885-86	6,030,000	.....	1905-06	10,919,000	3,416,000
1886-87	5,977,000	.....	1906-07	13,269,000	4,934,000
1887-88	6,516,000	.....	1907-08	11,089,000	3,122,000
1888-89	6,736,000	.....	1908-09	13,458,000	3,692,000
1889-90	6,888,000	.....	1909-10	10,155,000	4,718,000
1890-91	8,242,000	.....	1910-11	11,834,000	3,853,000
1891-92	8,526,000	1,697,615	1911-12	15,876,000	3,288,000
1892-93	6,318,000	2,272,716	1912-13	13,820,000	4,610,000
1893-94	7,115,000	2,529,325	1913-14	.....	5,201,000

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1915.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman of the Association took place on 11th January 1915, and resulted in the election of **Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.**

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual ballot for the above office took place on 18th January 1915, and resulted in the election of **Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla.**

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1915.

The ballot for the remaining 18 members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1915 was held on the 25th January 1915, and resulted in the election of—

The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett, The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and Messrs. J. F. Bradbury, B. Brown, Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Narottum Morarji Goculdas, N. G. Hunt, Cowasji Jehangir, (Jun.), L. McIlwrick, C. V. Mehta, S. A. Nathan, Meyer Nissim, D. E. Wacha, C. N. Wadia and N. N. Wadia.

Mr. Nathan, however, resigned his seat and a fresh ballot was held on the 15th February 1915, when Mr. J. H. Latimer was elected to fill the vacancy.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership of the Association on the 31st December 1914 was 79 compared with 78 at the end of 1913.

The following mills were elected during the year under report :—

The Pearl Mills Limited,
Proposed by the David Mills Co., Ld.
Seconded by the Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ld.
Proposed by the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Seconded by the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

The following member resigned :—

The Amritsar Cotton Mills Co., Ld.

AMENDMENT OF RULES 5 AND 6.

At the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association held on the 14th April 1914, it was resolved that Rules 5 and 6 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association be rescinded and that the following be substituted therefor, the numbers of the succeeding rules to be altered accordingly:—

"5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 35 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Rules and Regulations of the Association."

REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Government of Bombay in July 1914 forwarded to the Association, for an expression of opinion, an extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in which he advocated that the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, reserved for the Indian Commercial Community and at present occupied by a representative appointed by an electorate consisting of 10 delegates from the Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and 10 from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, should be filled by an electorate which should have for its basis the payment of income-tax, or failing that the payment of fees to the Port Trust.

The matter was very carefully considered by the Committee but they could not support the arguments put forward by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, nor could they admit that one interest monopolised the whole representation.

The submission to the effect that the best electorate would be one which had for its basis the payment of income-tax, did not commend itself to the Committee inasmuch as they had always understood that income-tax returns were confidential as between the State and individuals. The alternative

suggestion that votes should be allotted in accordance with the volume of payment to the Port Trust, was also open to many objections which the Committee felt did not need enumeration.

In replying to Government to the above effect the Committee stated that from information placed at their disposal they understood that the seat on the Local Legislative Council allotted to the Indian Merchants Chamber was not filled by a representative of the Indian Piece-Goods Merchants' Association as such but that Indian trade interests generally were fully protected by the regulations at present in force governing this election. They were therefore not in favour of any alteration of the system now followed with regard to the election of a representative of the Indian Commercial Community to the Bombay Legislative Council. (*Appendix* **A**.)

ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

(*See* Report 1913, pp. 20, 68.)

It will be remembered that a deal of correspondence passed between the Association and the Government of Bombay in 1913 on the question of the administration in Bombay of the Indian Factories Act, and more especially in connection with the appointment of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which the Committee considered should be filled by a technical expert possessing a working knowledge of mill machinery from practical experience.

The Committee also drew the attention of Government to the interpretation and use made by the Inspectors of section 18 (2) of the Factories Act in passing a number of general orders in regard to the fencing of machinery. The Committee contended this was not in accordance with the intention of the Act, and was in fact a violation of section 18 (1) (*c*); and they requested that Government would see their way to pass the necessary orders for restricting the actions of the Inspectors.

The Committee further addressed Government in regard to Rule 20 for fencing of Ring and Throstle frames and pointed out that the new rule required the guards to be made of flat iron bars, instead of the existing round iron guards, which entailed on the industry great expense and no compensating benefit.

A reply was received from the Bombay Government in June 1914, in which it was intimated that with reference to the request that the Association might be given an assurance that in future the appointment of Chief Inspector of factories would never be filled except by a technical expert possessing a practical working knowledge and experience of mill machinery, there were comparatively few factory inspectors either in India or in England who possessed this qualification, and that its possession was far from connoting or being necessarily concomitant with, the presence of the particular kind of capacity, experience and knowledge which was essential for efficient factory inspection. To make appointment to the Chief Inspectorship strictly conditional on the possession of a practical working experience of mill machinery would involve

Government contended, the passing over of a number of the most efficient inspectors on the staff of the department, and might necessitate the selection of a man who, though possessing the particular kind of experience referred to, was from the point of view of inspection and the control of inspecting staff, appreciably less efficient. In the circumstances Government were unable to give the assurance desired, but reserved to themselves complete and unfettered discretion in the choice of the incumbent of the Chief Inspectorship.

In regard to the next point raised by the Association, while Government concurred in the interpretation of section 18 (1) (*c*) and (2) of the Act as restricting to a particular part of the machinery of a particular mill the power of an inspector to pass an order for fencing not required by any substantive provision of the Act or by any rule passed under section 18 (1) (*c*) thereof, they were unable to admit the accuracy of the statement that the inspectors frequently passed orders in contravention of this interpretation. Enquiries showed, they stated, that there had, as a matter of fact, been only two instances which could in any way be regarded as being of the nature referred to. In the first instance the Chief Inspector issued a circular to Millowners drawing attention to the necessity of fitting the dust-chamber doors of scutchers with automatic locking apparatus, and, in accordance with this circular, passed specific orders under section 18 (2) in the inspection books of a number of mills. In the other case the Chief Inspector directed the issue of individual orders under section 18 (2) to all mills in which nip-guards had not been provided for calendering machines. If, as appeared to have been the case, it was the intention in both these instances that a certain part of the machinery should, in every mill in which such part exists, be fenced in one and the same way, irrespective of the individual circumstances of each case, then Government were of opinion that the proper way of giving effect to that intention was to pass a general rule under section 18 (1) (*c*) and not to proceed by a series of individual orders under Section 18 (2) all directed to the same object and having the same effect Government promised to make further enquiries into these two cases and to take such action in regard to them as might appear desirable.

In connection with the Association's representation regarding the provision of flat iron bars for the guarding of ring and throstle frames, Government stated that although no legal ground existed for such a concession, the rule had in actual practice been enforced only in respect of ring frames erected or re-erected after the rules under the present Act came into force. In the circumstances the Governor in Council was not prepared to re-open the question of the propriety of this rule, the objection to which, as represented by the Association, had already been fully considered, nor could he give any undertaking that, in every case of the existence of a strong difference of opinion between the Department and the Association, independent expert opinion should necessarily be consulted. But at the same time Government assured the Association that no new rule affecting the interests of Millowners would be passed without that body being afforded every reasonable opportunity of submitting their representations to Government and without such representations receiving the most careful consideration at the hands of the latter.

In conveying to Government their thanks for the assurance given in the final paragraph of their letter, the Committee referred them to paragraph III of the Report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1908, Volume I. Therein the Commission recommended that full-time inspectors should have Indian experience of the main industry of the Province and be allowed to pass 3 months with a Factory Inspector in England as soon after their appointment as possible. The Committee ventured to submit that if these recommendations were given effect to, a class of inspector would be created from which it would be possible to select when occasion arose a Chief Inspector possessing the expert technical knowledge which the Committee considered absolutely necessary to secure efficient Factory inspection.

The Committee also stated that they viewed with alarm the principle which appeared to govern the selection of Inspectors for the post of Chief Inspector. Mere seniority as an Inspector should not, the Committee submitted, be the sole qualification for such an important post as Chief Inspector, and a hope was expressed that Government would again consider the advisability of demanding from Inspectors a thorough practical knowledge of, and working experience in, mill machinery before confirming these officials in the senior post.

In reply to the above Government stated that if, as was understood to be the case, the assurance which the Association desired to receive from Government was to the effect that no Inspector would be appointed to the post of Chief Inspector who had not, before being appointed as Inspector, acquired a technical knowledge of mill machinery by actual employment in a mill, then Government were not prepared, for the reason stated in their previous letter, to bind themselves to any such undertaking. They believed that the degree of knowledge of mill machinery and of the actual conditions of work in a mill requisite to enable a Chief Inspector to form correct conclusions as to what was dangerous and what was not dangerous and as to what could reasonably be demanded in the way of precautions against danger could, given the necessary qualifications in other respects, be acquired by experience as an Inspector, and that the particular form of training desired by the Association was not an essential.

Government further stated that there was no foundation for the assumption that mere seniority as Inspector would be the sole determining, or even a preponderant, consideration with Government in their selection of an incumbent of the post of Chief Inspector when such selection was made from the ranks of the Inspectors. (*Appendix* **B**.)

RULES UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT.

Assessors' Fees.

The Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association, for information and for any remarks the Committee might wish to offer, a copy of a Government notification containing a draft amended sub-rule (3) of Rule 30 of the Rules published by Government under the Indian Factories Act. The draft rule read as follows :—

" An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of clause (2) shall receive a fee of Rs. 25 for each day or each part of a day during which the

appeal may be heard. He shall also receive a reasonable sum to cover the cost of attending at any place with the appellate authority in connection with the appeal. The fee and the allowance shall be paid by Government. The appellate authority shall decide what is a reasonable sum for the purpose of allowance. But, where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fee and the allowance of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant."

The Committee approved the proposed alteration but in informing Government to this effect they suggested that Government might consider the desirability of relieving an appellant who won his case outright of all responsibility of costs in the appeal. (*Appendix* **C.**)

CERTIFICATION OF CHILDREN UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the Mills in Bombay were experiencing a deal of trouble in having children certified for employment as half and full-timers. A Conference was consequently arranged between a Sub-Committee of the Association and the Collector of Bombay when the whole matter was thoroughly discussed, and as a result, the following instructions regarding the certification of children were approved and issued to all Textile Factories in Bombay.

Children sent to the Certifying Surgeon for certification of age and physical fitness should be accompanied by a Clerk or Time-keeper from the Mill, who must produce the Children's Register prescribed by Section 35 (Rule 26) and enter the names and other particulars pertaining to the children who have been granted certificates, and obtain the signature of the Certifying Surgeon against the names so entered.

The certificates granted shall be taken by the Clerk or Time-keeper and handed over to the Manager of the Mill, who will, on demand by any Inspector of Factories, be responsible for the production of a certificate for each child employed in the Mill.

Certificates corresponding to the names in the Register and relating to children who have severed their connection with the Mill, or who have been absent from work without leave for an uninterrupted period of three months, or who are known to be employed in some other Mill, shall also be produced on demand, and shall forthwith be taken charge of by the Inspector and returned to the Certifying Surgeon through the Inspector appointed under Government Resolution No. 7296-A, dated the 30th October 1912, as the Inspector to whom all notices must be sent.

A column should be provided in the Register for the entry of the approximate age of the child as stated in the certificate.

Certificates will be granted to children (if qualified), whether they have been previously certified or not ; and the name of the Mill presenting the children for examination shall be endorsed on the certificate, without which no certificate will be accepted.

Certificates will only be of value to the Mill in whose favour they are granted (they should therefore not be transferred from one Mill to another).

Any child who desires to leave the Mill in which he is employed may, in the presence of the Inspector of Factories, obtain his certificate from the Manager. The Inspector shall endorse the certificate in favour of the other Mill, and send it to the Manager of the Mill. He shall also make an endorsement to that effect against the name of the child in the Register.

Any certificates, for purposes of the Indian Factories Act, shall on demand be handed over to an Inspector of Factories, who shall grant a receipt for them, and return them to the Manager, when done with, at the earliest possible date. (*Appendix* **D**.)

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

In June 1914 the following draft notification was issued by the Government of Bombay :—

No. 4591.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), is published as required by section 39, sub-section (1) of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby ; and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 15th day of September 1914.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the Secretary to Government in the General Department before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the Bombay Factory Rules, 1912, published in Government Notification No. 3099A, dated 15th May 1912, as follows, namely :—

Below Rule 28 of the said rules the following rule shall be added, namely :—

"28A. (1) No child shall be employed in a textile factory except on a system of shifts to be approved by the Inspector.

(2) No child shall be employed in a textile factory continuously for any period exceeding three hours.

(3) Every child employed in a textile factory shall be relieved of all work for a period of not less than three hours after each period of employment."

A copy of the above draft notification was forwarded to the Association by the Bombay Government for an expression of opinion.

The Committee were not in favour of the suggested Rule 28A, and in informing Government to this effect, they submitted that a system of three-hour shifts, if rendered compulsory, would result in considerable inconvenience to Millowners. The Committee further pointed out that, after consultation with the Association's Solicitors, they were of opinion that the proposed amendment of the Bombay Factory Rules, 1912, by a notification of the nature of the draft submitted would be *ultra vires* of the Governor in Council, as it appeared to the Committee that section (1) of the proposed Rule 28A overrid the provisions of section 26 of the Act, while sections (2) and (3) of the proposed Rule 28A overrid those of section 21 (1) of the Act. The Committee were consequently of opinion that the proposed amendments could only be made by amending the Act. (*Appendix* **E.**)

WORKING HOURS OF MILLS.

(*See* Report 1912, pp. 27, 90.)

The Collector of Bombay enquired whether the Committee wished to suggest any change in the sets of morning and evening hours observed in Mills in the Presidency proper, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8706 of the 17th December 1912.

The Committee replied that they had no suggestions to put forward in this connection. (*Appendix* **F.**)

SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATES AS EX-OFFICIO ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

The Government of Bombay in August 1914 issued a notification to the effect that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 4 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor in Council was pleased to appoint every Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the Presidency including the Province of Sind to be an ex-officio additional Inspector of Factories within the local limits of his jurisdiction and to declare that the powers of such additional inspectors should be limited to the authority to enter any factory within the limits aforesaid and to make such examinations of the premises and registers as might be necessary to enable him to satisfy himself that the requirements of sections 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the said Act were being properly observed.

CLEANING OF ROOFS AND CEILINGS OF SEASONAL FACTORIES.

The Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association for any remarks the Committee might wish to offer a copy of the following draft notification :—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*e*) of sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor in

Council is pleased to amend the Bombay Factory Rules, 1912, published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 3099A, dated the 15th May 1912, as follows, namely :—

To Rule 14 (1) of the said Rules the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

Provided that in the case of a seasonal factory which has the ceiling or roof constructed of corrugated or plain iron sheets the occupier shall be exempt from the necessity of lime-washing such ceiling or roof, but he shall have the interior of such ceiling or roof kept clean and thoroughly swept down at least once in every working season, and, if the Inspector so directs, more often than once in such season."

The Committee had no remarks to offer in connection with the above.

RULES UNDER THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

(*See* Reports 1911, pp. 14, 44 ; 1912, pp. 30, 117.)

It will be remembered that when in 1912 the Government of Bombay submitted to the Association for an expression of opinion thereon a draft Bombay Boiler Inspection Act and Part II of the Rules thereunder entitled "The Bombay Engineers Examination Rules," the Committee requested that Parts I and III of the Rules respectively entitled "The Bombay Boiler Act Administration Rules" and "The Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules," should also be submitted to the Association for opinion. This was done by Government in January 1914. The full text of the Committee's letter conveying their views on the draft Rules will be found in *Appendix* **G**.

BOILER INSPECTION FEES.

In the year 1901 in consequence of the large surplus balance which had accumulated to the credit of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Fund, the scale of Boiler Inspection fees was reduced as shown below :—

Class of Boiler.	Fees reduced. From	To
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Up to 10 Horse-Power... ...	15	10
II. 11 to 20 „	20	15
III. 21 to 30 „	30	20
IV. 31 to 50 „	40	35
V. Over 50 „	50	40

The Government of Bombay in July 1914 informed the Association that a large portion of the surplus had, since 1901, been absorbed in meeting the annual excess expenditure over receipts. As the balance available was not

sufficient to meet future demands it was proposed, pending the amendment of the Act, that the fees for the inspection of Boilers of 1 to 30 horse power should be raised as shown below :—

Horse-power.		Fees to be increased. From	To
		Rs.	Rs.
1 to 10	Horse-Power	10	15
11 to 20	,, ...	15	20
21 to 30	,, ...	20	25

In support of the proposal it was contended that the inspection of smaller boilers involved as much travelling and almost as much of the Inspector's time as the inspection of the larger ones.

The views of the Association on the proposal were desired by Government.

The Committee had no objection to the fees being raised for the inspection of small boilers, because they quite agreed that the services rendered in these cases involved as much travelling and took almost as much of the Inspector's time as was the case when large boilers were inspected.

In replying to the Bombay Government in the above terms the Committee however stated that they trusted inspection fees for large boilers would not be raised merely because of an increase in the establishment of the Boiler Inspection Department. (*Appendix* **H.**)

BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

Examination of Stokers.

(*See* Report 1913, pp. 17, 61.)

The Bombay Government forwarded to the Association for information a copy of the regulations, relating to the Examination of Stokers for certificates of competency, framed by the Bombay Nuisances Commission.

For purposes of record the regulations are reprinted in *Appendix* **I.**

Association's Representative.

(*See* Report 1913, page 17.)

Mr. N. N. Wadia, who was appointed as the Association's representative on the Smoke Nuisances Commission, resigned his seat on proceeding to Europe and Mr. W. A. Sutherland was elected to fill the vacancy.

BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCES ACT.

Extension to Kurla.

The Government of Bombay submitted to the Committee for any suggestions they might wish to make a copy of a notification declaring the intentions of Government to extend the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act to the Municipal area of Kurla in the Thana District.

The Committee stated that they had no suggestions to offer in regard to the proposal. (*Appendix* **J.**)

TARIFF VALUES UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

A Special Sub-Committee of the Association was appointed in the early part of the year under review for the purpose of considering the system which is followed by the Excise Authorities in Bombay and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence in regard to the fixing of Tariff Valuations under the Cotton Duties Act. As a result of the deliberations of this Sub-Committee the Committee of the Association addressed the Government of Bombay in the matter and contended that the existing method of fixing the valuations was open to objection as not being quite fair, and that it was wrong in principle. It would seem that the top prices secured by the few favoured concerns were taken as a standard for the determination of the new tariff, and this, it was submitted, was unreasonable and distinctly unfair to the majority of Millowners who could only realize moderate prices. The only equitable arrangement it appeared to the Committee would be to strike an average of the highest and lowest.

The Committee further submitted that to fix the tariff values for the coming year on the basis of the average prices realized during the preceding year was wrong in principle and prejudicial to the interests of the Mill Industry. A coming year may fairly forecast to be in no way prosperous to the cloth trade by reason of scarcity or famine or other economic or political factors. Under such conditions, to apply the average rate obtained for the previous year, would be wholly indefensible. In the opinion of the Committee the correct procedure would be to take first a fairly reasonable forecast of what the coming year was likely to be and then to determine, in the light of such forecast, what valuations might be recommended as being fair to Government and unoppressive to Millowners. The average price suggested in the previous paragraph, to be taken as a guide only.

The Committee were also of opinion that November was not perhaps the best month in which to fix these rates, and they suggested February as an alternative. During this latter month the Indian market was from all points of view in a better position to test prices, as the value of cloth was governed by the rates ruling for American Cotton, and these were not ascertainable with any accuracy until February, the commencement of the busy season.

It was further added that since the existing tariff was fixed prices had gone down considerably and there was every indication of a further fall. The Committee therefore recommended that when violent fluctuations took place, tariffs should be revised during the year.

In reply to the above, the Government of Bombay stated that the first contention of the Committee was not based on a correct presumption ; for, when the revision of the Tariff Schedule was under consideration, the prevailing prices were collected from Mills of all kinds, but the tariff value adopted was usually rather above than below the average prices prevailing in each of these Mills. Many of the smaller Mills, especially up-country Mills, turned out at a lower price small quantities of inferior grades of certain descriptions of cloth which were turned out by some of the better Mills in Bombay in considerable quantities of a better grade at a higher price. In such instances it was obvious that

if the average to be struck for the purposes of tariff valuations was based on the average prices obtained for each item in Mills of all classes, irrespective of the quantities produced in each Mill, the result would not be a correct representation of the average *market* value. It was further stated that in practice the market value adopted for the Tariff Schedule was usually below the value obtained by the best Mills but above that obtained by the lower grade Mills. Government contended that if the Tariff schedule was lowered to correspond with the prices realized for the lowest grades of each cloth, not only would the revenue suffer largely, but a decided stimulus would be given to the production of inferior kinds of cloth, a result which was not desirable.

As regards the second contention, Government stated that the system followed was to consider the prices realized on the Divali sales, when much forward-selling was done, in conjunction with the prices prevailing in the past year. If any circumstances existed which rendered likely a drop in prices in the next year, due consideration was paid to this fact.

As regards the Association's contention that the tariff might be revised during the year, it was observed that it was always open to the Government of India to revise the Schedule of Tariff duties under the Cotton Duties Act. If the Association could establish to the satisfaction of Government that the market values prevailing for certain items in the schedule were below those fixed in it, it might be possible to effect some alteration in the schedule for the rest of the year; but the Association must also be ready to agree to the enhancement of the tariff value, when it should fall below the average market value in the case of any item. Government further observed that fluctuations of prices did not injure the producer, when the tariff duty was fixed for one year; on the other hand amendment of the schedule to meet fluctuations during the year would, they considered, entail a good deal of extra trouble.

At a later date the Association were addressed by the Collector of Bombay in regard to the Committee's suggestion that the tariff valuations should be fixed in the month of February instead of November. The Collector stated that the existing arrangement was sanctioned at the instance of this Association after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce and the Local Governments concerned. The Government of India observed that under the orders of 1906 the Tariff Valuations of cotton goods could be revised at any period in the event of a material fluctuation occurring in their prices; but there had been no demand on the part of the trade for intermediate revision since the existing arrangement was sanctioned. In these circumstances the Government of India were not inclined to disturb the existing arrangement until it was more clearly shown that the proposed change was desirable in the interest of the trade. The Collector therefore enquired whether this Association had any further reasons to adduce in support of the proposal.

The Committee however replied that they had no further reasons to adduce in support of their proposal than those contained in their letter to the Bombay Government.

The Collector of Bombay met the Committee on the 29th October 1914 and a proposal was considered to the effect that there should be a temporary revision of the valuations for Cotton Piece Goods in the shape of an all-round reduction, with effect from 1st October 1914, of 2 annas on grey goods, and 2½ annas on coloured goods, the question being reviewed again in January 1915. This proposal was later accepted by the Government of India. (*Appendix* **K**.)

LIST OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

(*See* Report 1913, p. 47.)

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence enquired whether the Committee had any suggestions to offer with a view to the revision of the list of cotton piece-goods.

The Committee stated in reply that they had no suggestions to put forward in this connection. (*Appendix* **L**.)

CUSTOMS DUTY ON IMPORTED LEATHER LACES.

Since the introduction of the Tariff and the Cotton Duties Acts in 1896, leather laces for joining belting and leather strapping were classed under Article 13 of the Tariff Schedule and could therefore be imported free of duty by Weaving Mills on production of a certificate to the effect that the laces were for the sole use of the mill importing them and for the purpose specified. Early in the year under review however the Customs Department under orders from the Government of India assessed these laces to duty under article 45 of the Tariff Schedule IV. The Committee accordingly enquired from the Collector of Customs whether the Government of India Notification on the subject was quite clear, as so far as they were aware no abuses of the concession to the weaving industry had come to light and it was therefore difficult to understand why a system that had been in force for 18 years should be dropped without notice.

In reply the Collector stated that leather laces for sewing leather belting imported by a Cotton Manufacturing Company were by misapprehension passed free of duty at the Bombay Custom House as "laces" mentioned in Customs Circular No. III of 1896, and in Article 13 (IV) of Tariff Schedule IV. In September 1913, the question whether this practice was correct was referred to the Government of India who pointed out that the laces mentioned in item 13 (IV) of Tariff Schedule IV and Customs Circular No. III of 1896, referred only to laces used in the weaving and spinning sections of Cotton Mills. Laces for sewing leather belting imported by Cotton Manufacturing Companies were not exempt under that item, and should be assessed under Article 45 of the Tariff Schedule IV. The Collector further stated that the instructions of the Government of India on the point were explicit. (*Appendix* **M**)

IMPORT DUTY ON TALLOW.

(*See* Reports, 1911, pp. 27, 120 ; 1912, pp. 24, 84 ; 1913, pp. 29, 104.)

As a result of the representation made by the Association in 1911, the Government of India tentatively decided to allow a refund of Import duty paid on tallow used by a Mill, provided the application was made within six months after importation. During the year under report the Government of India extended the above period to one year and made the concession a permanent one.

A copy of the revised procedure regarding the grant of refund of Customs duty, and the Customs Standing Orders issued in pursuance thereof will be found in *Appendix* **N**.

LOCAL WHOLESALE CASH MARKET VALUE.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, forwarded to the Association extracts from a letter from the Government of India on the subject of the interpretation of the term " Local Wholesale Cash Market Value " for the purpose of assessing import duty, and enquired whether the Committee had any suggestions to offer in the matter. The Collector also forwarded a list of the articles assessed at the Bombay Custom House under clause (*a*) of Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act and a list of tariff valued articles ; but stated that the present enquiry related more particularly to Cotton Piece-Goods as such goods frequently passed through two or perhaps three hands before they were placed on the market in the lots which for the purpose of assessment under clause (*a*), Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, were regarded as wholesale units. The Collector further stated that the wholesale rates at present adopted by the Bombay Custom House were definite quotations and so far as the Customs Department was concerned, formed a satisfactory basis of assessment. The proposals (*a*) that goods should be assessed on the price at which the importer of a large consignment sold the goods, and (*b*) that the term " Wholesale " should be interpreted in its broadest sense of quantity, were both, the Collector contended, open to objections. It appeared therefore on the whole, that the most satisfactory course, both for Government and the Public, would be to retain the existing basis of assessment, and, if it was deemed necessary to afford any relief to the importer, to grant it by deducting a small fixed precentage from the real value as at present assessed. The Collector of Customs understood that the average difference between the c. i. f. invoice price per bale or case of Cotton Piece-goods imported in large consignments, and the price per bale or case as sold by bazaar dealers in small lots might be taken to be roughly 5 per cent. Of this the importer's profit would be about 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. and the profit of subsequent dealers about 1 per cent. each. If this was correct, the real value of goods as at present assessed less about 2 per cent. might be fairly taken as representing the importer's selling price under normal conditions when the goods passed through the hands of several dealers.

The Committee were also favoured by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with a copy of a letter the latter had written to the Collector of Customs in this connection. In this letter the Chamber contended that the real value for Customs duty purposes should be the nett wholesale cash price at the place of import, *i. e.*, duty should not be levied on discounts or interest or landing, removing and warehouse charges.

The Bombay Chamber supported the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, contained in the 4th paragraph of their letter to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 31st December 1910, which reads as follows :—

"The Committee do not desire that any change should be made in the procedure which is followed for the assessment of the 'wholesale cash price.' They suggest that the 'wholesale cash price' as at present ascertained, should be reduced by 10 per cent. made up as follows :—(1) import duty 3½ per cent.; (2) trade discount 1½ per cent., (3) interest 1½ per cent., (4) landing, removal and warehouse charges 1½ per cent.; (5) dealer's profit 2 per cent.; this being, in their opinion, the added value of the goods in the bazaar, upon which it is inequitable that importers should have to pay duty. In other words, they suggest that it would be fair to levy duty on nine-tenths of the 'wholesale cash price' as at present ascertained."

The Bombay Chamber further contended that if the market value must be taken for purposes of Import Duty, that market value should be the selling price of the first bazaar seller and not that of a subsequent bazaar seller. They observed, however, that a reduction of 2 per cent. from the value as at present assessed was contemplated, and if this were finally decided upon the Chamber would regard it as a fair compromise. But in approving this concession under the existing practice the Chamber did not consider the present basis either correct or satisfactory, and they confirmed their previous letters on this subject.

In replying to the Collector of Customs, the Committee stated that they supported the contentions put forward by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the letter referred to above ; and added that they regarded the proposed reduction of 2 per cent. from the value as at present assessed as a fair compromise, but not as a satisfactory settlement of the points at issue. (*Appendix* **O**.)

FIRE INSURANCE OF MILLS.

Sprinkler Discount.

(*See* Report, 1912, pp. 32, 133.)

The Committee in April 1914 again addressed the Bombay Fire Insurance Association with reference to the question of sprinkler discount for cotton godowns in Mills in Bombay, and submitted that the existing rate of 15 per cent. was much too low. The Committee felt that as the Mills in Calcutta

were receiving 30 per cent. discount for their jute godowns, the members of this Association were well within their rights in again seeking to secure a similar concession for Bombay.

Beyond a formal acknowledgment and a statement to the effect that the matter was receiving the consideration of their Committee, no reply has been received from the Bombay Fire Insurance Association. (*Appendix* **P**.)

ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN FIRE PUMPS IN MILLS.

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association addressed this Association in connection with the question of the suitability of installing electrically driven fire service pumps in Mills.

The rule adopted by the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) London, in this connection reads as follows :—

> " An electrically driven pump cannot be accepted unless it has current always available from two distinct and independent plants (so that a breakdown of either from any cause, could not prevent the pumps being worked) the current being conveyed to a point on the premises by separate mains. "
>
> " If the generating plants do not constitute separate fire risks, the case must be specially submitted. "

The Fire Insurance Association understood that the Tata Co. intended cutting off their supply during the night and therefore electrically driven pumps from this source for fire extinguishing purposes would not be permitted.

In the case of any mill authorities contemplating installing electrically driven fire pumps, a complete plan of the proposed arrangements had to be submitted to the Bombay Fire Insurance Association through their Insurance Co. for approval and sanction.

The Committee of the Fire Insurance Association were of opinion that electrically driven fire pumps were not suitable for Bombay at the moment, but they were prepared to consider any scheme which might be submitted for their approval. (*Appendix* **Q**.)

COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS CONTRACTS.

In September 1913, this Association was approached by the Country Piece-goods Merchants' Association in regard to the form of contract for the purchase and sale of Country Piece-goods. Sub-Committees of the two Associations met and discussed the matter and eventually a form of contract was placed before a Special General Meeting of the Members of this Association on the 31st March 1914 and was, with certain amendments, adopted. The Country Piece-goods Merchants' Association however did not approve of all the clauses of the new form of contract and several conferences again took place between the Sub-Committees of the two Associations. Finally at a Special

General Meeting of the Members of this Association held on 7th August 1914, it was decided after some discussion, to rescind the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting held on 31st March 1914. (*Appendix* **R.**)

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

(*See* Report 1913, pp. 35, 117.)

It will be remembered that Mr. N. N. Wadia was chosen by the Committee to appear before the Public Services Commission for the purpose of giving evidence on behalf of the Association in support of a representation made by the Committee in regard to the Factory and Steam Boiler Inspection Departments.

Mr. Wadia duly appeared before the Royal Commission and the following is a summary of the evidence given on behalf of the Association :—

MR. N. N. WADIA, called and examined.

(To Chairman): Witness represented the Bombay Millowners' Association, which consisted of the Millowners in Bombay.

It was necessary that Boiler Inspectors should have had experience of land boilers before joining the department, as land boilers differed, especially in length, from marine boilers. Some land boilers were as much as 32 feet long, while marine boilers were seldom longer than 14 or 15 feet. The expansion of plates in long boilers was entirely different from the expansion in short ones. The inspection of the department in the last four or five years had been very satisfactory under the Chief Boiler Inspector, and since the staff had been increased the inspection was certainly better than it was formerly.

He understood that Mr. McIntosh was bringing forward new rules under the Boiler Act before the Bombay Council, and had made certain recommendations, which, while applicable to marine boilers, could not be applied to land boilers.

Appointments in the departments should be open to engineers of the Royal Indian Marine and Mercantile Marine, and to land engineers holding first-class certificates. Some of the engineers of the Royal Indian Marine and Mercantile Marine would have had experience of land boilers as apprentices in England. He would not make it a condition of appointment that officers should have had experience of land boilers, but it was most desirable that they should have.

Boiler Inspectors should be paid the same salaries as engineers employed in local Mills, from Rs. 500 to 700, as good men could not be attracted for less. Also better travelling allowances should be given. If the emoluments of the Inspectors were increased a better class of Inspectors would be obtained ; but he did not wish to criticise the present men in the department.

The post of First Inspector was superfluous. His duties were similar to those of the junior Inspectors. He did not, however, know what office work the First Inspector had to do. The recommendation that the appointment

should be abolished was based on the fact that the expenditure on the Boiler Department had gone up very materially in the last four years. Up to 1909 there were only five Inspectors, and they had now been increased to eight, and the Chief Inspector's salary had been increased up to Rs. 1,500. The Boiler fees up to 1909 showed a surplus of two lakhs, and that was gradually being absorbed at the rate of Rs. 20,000 a year.

The Association would rather see fewer Inspectors of a better class receiving larger salaries than numerous Inspectors of an indifferent class. The number of Inspectors at present was excessive. The staff had increased in the proportion of five to eight during the last four years, but boilers had not increased in anything like the same proportion.

The observations made with regard to Boiler Inspectors applied also to Factory Inspectors.

The Association would like to see the Boiler and Factory Inspection Departments made Imperial and not Provincial, so that a better class of man might be attracted by the chance of rising to senior posts. They also recommended that Boiler and Factory Inspectors should not be under the control of the Collector of Bombay, as it was a technical department and should be controlled by an imperial head.

Junior Inspectors should have a chance of rising to be Chief Inspectors of Boilers. In the new Bill before the Legislative Council it was proposed that a single full-time Examiner should be appointed for granting first-class certificates, but the Association preferred a Board of Examiners. Some years ago a full-time Examiner was appointed and bribery went on, and the Government of Bombay in framing the Act of 1891 were induced by his father, who was then on the Council, to appoint a Board of Examiners, and that Board had acted very well.

In Calcutta the department was under a Commission which practically did the work of the Chief Inspector, and the Association much preferred to have in Bombay a Board of intelligent Engineers rather than a Chief Inspector. If the department was made an Imperial one, every officer would be liable to serve in any part of India.

The Association laid great stress on the point that Factory Inspectors should be men who had a knowledge of mill machinery. There was at present an Inspector who was taken from the Customs and appointed a Factory Inspector, and who had no knowledge of mills.

The Cotton Excise duties should be transferred to the Customs Department. When the Factory Act was brought before the Imperial Council the Association laid great stress on the point that the Chief Inspector and the Factory Inspectors should have nothing to do with the Collector of Bombay, as it was very unwise that the action of an Inspector should be controlled by a man who had no knowledge of mill machinery. The Government issued a special resolution No. 7296A which stated that the District Magistrate,

who was an inspector under sub-section 8 of section 4 of the Act, should pass no original orders under various sections of the Act within the limits of his own district, and it was made clear in that resolution that the Collector of Bombay had no original power. There had been cases reported to the Association in which some original orders had been passed.

(To Sir Theodore Morison): The Association had no objection to the appointment of Indian factory inspectors. A large majority of the engineers in mills were Indians, and also a large majority of the owners. No discussion had taken place in the Association on the subject, but he thought that as long as efficient inspection was secured, it did not matter to the Association whether the inspector was an Indian or a European. He did not think there would be any deterioration of efficiency if Indian inspectors were appointed, as there were many clever Indians in the mills now who were quite capable of doing the work and who had the advantage of knowing the workmen and the language and the local conditions.

(To Mr. Abdur Rahim): He would exclude the Collector altogether from the Boiler Act and have a Commission of Engineers.

Very few Indians received a training in mechanical work in England, probably owing to their want of means. In England there would be great difficulties in obtaining training in mills, especially in Lancashire, and mill practice was a very essential condition. There were men in the local mills in India who would very soon reach the highest rank, as they were being trained under European overseers.

The Collector did not interfere with the details of factory inspection, but the service should be Imperial, and controlled imperially, and should not be under the Collector at all. A factory inspector might pass an order for fencing machinery, and if the millowner appealed, the appeal had to be heard in Bombay by the Collector, with or without assessors, and thus the Collector practically sat in judgment on his subordinates, and might give an opinion quite independent of the assessors.

Under the Boiler Act a Commissioner had to be appointed from time to time to hear appeals.

(To Mr. Sale): The inspection during the last five years had been very well done, but he thought it could be done quite as well with a reduced number of inspectors.

The Commission he proposed would merely act in cases of appeal from an inspector's decision and would have no power to give orders, as, for instance, with regard to the working pressure to be allowed to a boiler. He only asked for some extension of the present system on the lines of Calcutta. A Collector now had no power to alter calculations with regard to boilers, and if anyone was dissatisfied with an inspector's decision, he either went to the Chief Inspector or appealed to the Commission, which consisted of expert engineers.

Only one case of the Collector issuing original orders had happened lately. There had been only one appeal case recently, and that was in connection with his own Mill, and the Collector of Bombay went directly against the two assessors.

(To Mr. Chaubal): The passes issued by the medical officer to children working in factories was to certify that the child was a half-timer, between the years of nine and fourteen.

(The witness withdrew.)

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION.

Mr. Arno S. Pearse, Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, visited India towards the end of 1913 and made a tour of the Cotton districts. In forwarding to the Government of Bombay a report of this tour the Committee communicated the following resolution which was unanimously passed by them in connection therewith :—

"While acknowledging the increased activity shown by the Department of Agriculture in the extension and improvement of cotton cultivation in India, this meeting of Bombay Millowners respectfully urges the Government of India to increase the staff of Agricultural Experts; to devote greater attention to the wider distribution of improved and selected seed and suggests that cotton seed should be supplied by the Directors of Agriculture of each Province to the ryots as far as possible on credit, *i.e.*, the value of the seed to be encashed by the Revenue Department along with the assessment, after the picking of the crop. This meeting again urges Government to make the watering of ginned cotton a penal offence."

In reply the Bombay Government stated that the suggestions made by the Committee were referred to the Government of India for consideration and the following remarks were communicated for the information of the Committee at the request of the Supreme Government.

As regards the Committee's request for an increase in the staff of agricultural experts, it was intimated that the superior staff of the Bombay Agricultural Department had been recently strengthened by the addition of two new appointments. The Secretary of State sanctioned the employment of a third Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency in November 1913, and had also approved the proposal made by the Government of Bombay for the creation of an appointment of a second Economic Botanist for this Presidency.

With reference to the Committee's suggestion that Government should devote greater attention to the wider distribution of improved and selected seed, it was observed that the Bombay Agricultural Department had narrowed down the distribution of cotton seed to a few varieties that showed distinct advantages in the Surat District, Khandesh and the Southern Mahratta Country

The advantage at which the Agricultural Department chiefly aimed was quantity rather than quality because it had been found that local markets hardly responded to improved quality. Even in the cases of quantity which with cotton often depended on ginning percentage, it was not always easy to ensure that improvement should be duly recognised in an enhanced price, but progress was being made in this matter.

It was stated that the Committee's proposal for the supply by the Director of Agriculture of the cotton seed on credit to cultivators was impracticable. No stereotyped system of seed farms and seed distribution could be adopted generally, and the arrangements made must be adapted to the nature of the seed and to local conditions. Efforts were being made on these lines to extend the distribution of seed as rapidly as was practicable.

The question of amending the law so as to make the watering of ginned cotton a penal offence was carefully considered by the Government of India in connection with the representations made in 1912 to the Secretary of State by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. The Supreme Government regretted that they were unable to take any action in the direction suggested by the Committee of the Association. (*Appendix* **S**.)

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA.

In the early part of 1914 several disastrous fires occurred on the Cotton Green at Colaba resulting in the destruction of immense quantities of baled cotton. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to enquire into the causes of these outbreaks and to consider and recommend what preventive and protective measures should be adopted to guard against such outbreaks in future. The Association was asked to elect a representative to serve on this Committee and the Chairman, Mr. Narottam M. Goculdas, was nominated to do so.

The above Committee met on several occasions to record evidence and eventually submitted their report to Government. Their suggestions for preventive and precautionary action may be summarised as follows :—

(*i*) The removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba to some more spacious, better arranged, better drained and more remote site.

(*ii*) The restriction of the height of cotton stacks, with proper alleys, lines or roads between the various stacks and jaithas.

(*iii*) The storage of cotton in godowns which are properly built.

(*iv*) The organization and maintenance by the Cotton Merchants and Insurance Companies jointly of a better staff for guarding the Green.

(*v*) The provision of an adequate number of hydrants and full pressure of water throughout the 44 hours.

(*vi*) Efforts by Insurance Companies to safeguard as closely as possible their own interests after fire has occurred.

(*vii*) The institution of a Tribunal or Court of Enquiry of the nature referred to in the preceding paragraph.

STORAGE OF COTTON AT MAZAGON.

About the same time that the Cotton Fires Committee was appointed a Special Committee consisting of representatives of this Association, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., the Bombay Muccadams' Association, the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, and the Bombay Salvage Corps Association, was at the instance of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce appointed to consider the question of providing additional storage ground for cotton, in view of the great congestion at Colaba, and the increased Insurance charges which it was recognised that the trade would have to bear.

The Port Trustees informed the Chamber of Commerce that they were prepared, if applications for storage areas for 4 lakhs of bales (calculated on a maximum storage height of 14 bales) were reserved, to undertake the preparation of a temporary storage area at Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation, to be occupied until the permanent Depôt was ready.

The Special Committee inspected the land above referred to and at a subsequent meeting a suggestion was put forward to transfer the greater part of the trade to Tank Bunder with a view to concentrating the whole trade in that locality eventually.

The interests represented at that meeting seemed to favour some such move, and when the different Associations interested were invited to give effect to their opinions by making provisional applications for plots at Tank Bunder, it was found that storage room for over 9 lakhs of bales was asked for, but these applications were mostly subject to the reservation that the head-quarters of the trade should be transferred from Colaba to Tank Bunder.

After several meetings the Special Committee finally issued the following report :—

Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of additional storage for the coming season :—

This Committee which consisted of representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., the Bombay Miliowners' Association, the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., the Bombay Cotton Muccadums' Association, the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, and the Bombay Salvage Corps Association first met on the 16th April 1914. The Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust was also invited to be present.

A plan of the new site at Tank Bunder was laid on the table and the Chairman of the Port Trust explained at some length the possibilities of the new ground as a temporary storage area for cotton. A general discussion

then took place and eventually it was agreed that the Port Trust should quote rates for the plots and generally the terms under which they would be prepared to take the work in hand. The Fire Insurance Association representatives also agreed to quote rates of insurance for cotton stored on this new ground.

Before the meeting terminated a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider details of this scheme. This Sub-Committee met on the 2nd June 1914 and the Chairman of the Port Trust again attended. The Trustees' proposals were as follows :—

To lay out a storage ground at Tank Bunder which will be ready to accommodate 3½ to 4 lakhs of bales by 15th November and 6 lakhs of bales by 31st December this year. Further accommodation to the extent of 2 lakhs of bales will be provided thereafter if required. This depôt will be connected by rail both with up-country and with the docks and the general lay out of the ground will permit of favourable rates of insurance being obtained. The area to be laid out in lines of blocks of 3 Jaithas, of these two jaithas will be 75×30 feet, each of which is calculated, with bales piled 14 high, to hold 3,000 bales ; the 3rd jaitha in each block to be 75×40 feet which will allow of the construction of a shed to hold 5,000 bales ; these blocks to be separated by open spaces 30 feet broad and each jaitha in the block to be separated from the next by a space of 10 feet.

The rent to be charged for the land will be Rs. 2 per square yard per annum of the jaitha area occupied ; open spaces required for the Bombay Fire Insurance Association rules will not be charged for. The plot will be leased for 4 years in the first instance. This period may be extended if the permanent depôt be not ready under 4 years.

The rates of insurance quoted by the Fire Insurance Association for cotton stored at Tank Bunder, were as follows :—

If bales are stacked not more than 5 high	—	10 annas.	
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 8 „	—	16	„
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 14 „	—	24	„

The above information was passed on to the various Associations who were represented on this Special Committee and a final meeting on the full Committee was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, the 25th June 1914. After fully discussing the whole scheme the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

(1) That in the opinion of this Committee the Cotton Depôt at Colaba cannot any longer be regarded as adequate for the requirements of the trade, because of the restricted area and high insurance charges.

(2) That every advantage should be taken of the offer of the Port Trustees to lay out a Depôt at Tank Bunder which will accommodate 6 lakhs and in case of need probably 8 lakhs of bales during the next season.

(3) That the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., be requested to alter or modify their rules to afford equal facilities for transactions in cotton, whether such cotton be stored at Tank Bunder Depôt or the Colaba Depôt.

(4) That the above resolutions be sent to the Chairmen of the various Associations concerned with a request that they will communicate same to their members and invite them to send in as early as possible to the Port Trustees applications for such plots as may be required.

(5) That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Press for general information.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*See* Reports 1908, pp. 28, 88; 1913, pp. 38, 119.)

The Bombay Development Committee referred to in the Associations' Report for 1913, submitted their report to Government in May 1914.

In forwarding for the information of the Committee, a copy of the above report, the Government of Bombay submitted a summary of the recommendations made by the Development Committee and requested that Government might be informed what action the Association proposed to take in order to give effect to those recommendations.

The following is a copy of the summary referred to above :—

Chapter IV, paragraph 10.—(*i*) All offensive trades, and all factories and large industries employing more than a certain number of employès, should be restricted to the north-eastern corner of the Island, the maximum number of employès for this purpose to be determined after special enquiry. Salsette should provide for future expansion.

Chapter IV, paragraph 13.—(*ii*) An Improvement Scheme for Fort North, including a communication from east to west, is desirable and important.

Chapter V, paragraph 16.—(*iii*) The improvements at Love Grove now in process of construction should be pushed on as rapidly as possible to completion. The result should be watched for a period covering one monsoon and if the nuisance is not mitigated sufficiently to make the foreshore attractive for residences, the matter should be forthwith referred to an expert Committee for consideration as to the measures then to be taken.

Chapter VI, paragraphs 22, 24.—(*iv*) As regards the problem of the slums of Bombay, migration should be encouraged by developing open land for residential purposes. In particular, Mahim

could be usefully developed by a process of Town-planning. Railway Companies should be required to house their work-people outside Bombay and other large employers of labour should be required by legislation to provide housing accommodation for their employès.

Chapter VI, paragraph 25.—(*v*) The Improvement Trust should continue to devote special attention to the provision of sanitary chawl accommodation for the poor evicted from tenements demolished in process of Improvement Schemes.

Chapter VI, paragraphs 22, 25.—(*vi*) The Municipality should treat as a matter of the greatest urgency the work of revising the Building By-laws, in such a way as to strengthen them as much as possible. Power should be given to the Municipality to require that there should be no alteration or additions to buildings which would not have been allowed if the whole building had been reconstructed afresh, and the 63½° rule should be applied in the case of all future additions to or alterations of buildings. Power should also be given to prohibit such subsequent partitioning of rooms as would not be allowed in the first instance when building plans were approved. Building By-laws more stringent than at present should be framed for the outlying portions of the City, and Mr. Orr's proposal to lay down a 63½° rule is approved.

Chapter VI, paragraph 22.—(*vii*) The Municipality should be authorized to declare single rooms unfit for human habitation.

Chapter VI, paragraph 21.—(*viii*) Care should be taken that the application of these measures does not fall too oppressively on owners who depend for their livelihood upon the rent from a single house.

Chapter VI, paragraph 23.—(*ix*) It should be considered whether, side by side with the gradual completion of the extension schemes at present in hand, the Improvement Trust should not also devote itself to undertaking small Improvement Schemes within the City. In addition to the alteration of the By-laws with a view to emphasize the individual responsibility of house-owners for the habitable condition of their dwellings, there should proceed general schemes for the betterment of congested areas through the agency of the Improvement Trust.

Chapter VI, paragraph 22.—(*x*) Every scheme of development should make provision for the reservation of land to remain permanently open for recreative purposes.

Chapter VII, paragraphs 31, 33, and Chapter IX, paragraph 50.—(*xi*) Government should effect a reclamation of about 100 acres, the bulk of which should face the Oval, in order to provide sites for Government buildings and public institutions, with primary regard to the needs of education. The whole space available to the west of the Secretariat should be then planned out in a comprehensive scheme. A marine drive at least 80 feet wide should be constructed along the sea face.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 37.—(*xii*) The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways should be required to arrange for additional communication between each other in Bombay.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 38.—(*xiii*) The B. B. & C. I. Railway should be required to sink its line below the surface from the south of Grant Road to Wodehouse Bridge and to cover it in.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 42.—(*xiv*) The attention of the Municipality should be directed to Mahim as an area which it is important to develop early and on sound lines with the help of a Town Planning Act.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 43.—(*xv*) There should be a loop railway line from Mahim Station through Mahim Woods to Grant Road Station.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 44.—(*xvi*) Certain extensions of the tramway system are desirable.

Chapter IX, paragraph 47.—(*xvii*) The attention of Government is drawn to the question whether the future area of Dock extension should not form the subject of special investigation.

Chapter IX, paragraph 48.—(*xviii*) A strong and representative Committee should go into the question of providing a new site for the European General Hospital.

Chapter IX, paragraph 49.—(*xix*) It would be well if the area occupied by the Military Hospital and barracks near Marine Lines Station, or at least the western half of that area, were surrendered to the Civil authority.

Chapter IX, paragraph 50.—(*xx*) A 40-foot road should be constructed immediately along Kennedy Sea Face.

Chapter IX, paragraph 51.—(*xxi*) The Saluting Battery site should be improved and planted out as a garden.

Chapter X, paragraph 59.—(*xxii*) The consideration of the removal of the Slaughter House from Bandra to the west of the Island should be taken up afresh.

Chapter XI, paragraph 62.—(*xxiii*) For securing co-ordination among the various works undertaken in the course of development, Government, the Corporation, the two Railways, the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust should each depute an Executive Officer to a periodical conference, of which the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, should be a member.

The Committee in replying to Government put forward the following remarks with regard to those passages of the Report which had particular reference to the Mill Industry:—

Chapter 4, paragraph 10.—The Committee had no objection to the North East Corner of the Island being set apart for the Textile Industry. They were of opinion that from 40 to 50 thousand square yards should be allowed for a Mill and that the price of the ground should not exceed Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard. They suggested that the plot be arranged so that Railway Sidings could be provided if required, and that proper facilities for the transport of work people to and from this area should be provided.

Chapter 6, paragraphs 22 and 24.—The Committee were of opinion that it was desirable that Millowners should house their work people, but they were not in favour of legislation making it compulsory to do so.

Chapter 6, paragraph 25.—The Committee supported the recommendation that the Improvement Trust should continue to devote special attention to the provision of Sanitary Chawl accommodation for the poor who were evicted from tenements demolished in the process of Improvement Schemes. (*Appendix* **T**.)

REGISTRATION OF QUALITY NUMBERS ON CLOTH.

The Committee had under consideration the question of the desirability or feasibility of registering the quality Numbers used on Cloth. After consultation with the Association's Solicitors a set of draft rules were drawn up and submitted to a Special General Meeting of the members of the Association on the 2nd March 1914, but it was decided to allow the matter to remain in abeyance pending the result of a test case that was before the High Court. (*Appendix* **U**.)

BANKING LEGISLATION.

(*See* Report 1913, pp. 32, 114.)

In connection with the correspondence that passed between the Government of Bombay and this Association in 1913, (see Report for that year) in regard to the use of the term "Bank" in this country, the Government in September 1914 forwarded to the Association copies of the opinions expressed by the officers and Associations consulted in the matter, and invited this Association to nominate a representative to attend a Conference consisting of

the Honourable the Advocate-General, the Registrar of Companies and representatives of local Chambers of Commerce and Associations and Firms for the purpose of discussing the subject with the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb.

The Committee duly nominated the Chairman, Mr. Narottam M. Gokuldas, to represent the Association at the above Conference, which was held on the 30th November 1914. (*Appendix* **V**.)

ADVISORY BOARD TO THE COLLECTOR OF INCOME-TAX.

A Resolution was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council on January 14th, 1914, by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Raganingar recommending that advisory boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the Revenue Heads of the Districts should be formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income Tax Act.

In forwarding a copy of the above resolution the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, requested to be favoured with the opinion of the Association as to whether it was desirable that any advisory board of the nature indicated should be formed to assist the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, in the work of assessment.

In reply the Committee stated that they supported the views put forward by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in this connection. It was felt that the right of enquiring into the financial standing of an individual, for the purpose of arriving at a correct assessment, should be vested in an official rather than an advisory board of non-officials and the Committee were therefore opposed to the recommendation above referred to. (*Appendix* **W**.)

DEATH OF LADY HARDINGE AND THE HON'BLE E. C. HARDINGE, D.S.O.

On receipt of news of the death of Lady Hardinge the Chairman on behalf of the Members sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

> "The Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully tender an expression of their sincere sympathy to His Excellency the Viceroy in his sad bereavement."

The following reply was received :—

> "Viceroy greatly appreciates your kind message and sends grateful thanks."

On hearing of the death of the Viceroy's eldest son the Hon'ble E. C. Hardinge, D.S.O., the following telegram was sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

> "Members Bombay Millowners' Association desire to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy an expression of their very sincere sympathies in his sad bereavement."

The following reply was received :—

"His Excellency is grateful to you and the members of Bombay Millowners' Association for your kind sympathy with him in his sorrow."

CONGRESS OF COMMERCE.

(*See* Report 1913, pp. 47, 149.)

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau informed the Association that it had been resolved to hold the first session of the Indian Commercial Congress in Bombay in the second week of November 1914, and invited the Association to nominate a representative to serve as a member of the Reception Committee.

The Committee accordingly nominated Mr. Narottam M. Goculdas as the Association's representative.

Later, however, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau informed the Association that owing to the war the holding of the Congress had been postponed *sine die*. (*Appendix* **X**.)

MILL HOLIDAYS, 1915.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee for general adoption under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

Month and Date.	Day of the Week.	Festival.
January 1st	Friday	*New Year Day.*
10th	SUNDAY.	
14th	Thursday	*Makar Sankrant.*
24th	SUNDAY.	
31st	Do.	
February 7th	SUNDAY.	
12th	Friday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
21st	SUNDAY.	
March 2nd	Tuesday	*Holi.*
3rd	Wednesday	*Holi.*
4th	Thursday	*Holi.*
16th	Tuesday	*Gudi Padwa.*
21st	SUNDAY.	
25th	Thursday	*Ram Navmi.*
April 4th	SUNDAY.	
11th	Do.	
18th	Do.	
25th	Do.	
May 2nd	SUNDAY.	
9th	Do.	
18th	Tuesday	*Adurgan Jassan.*
23rd	SUNDAY.	
30th	Do.	
June 6th	SUNDAY.	
13th	Do.	
20th	Do.	
27th	Do.	
July 4th	SUNDAY.	
11th	Do.	
18th	Do.	
23rd	Friday	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*

Month and Date.	Day of the Week.	Festivals.
August 1st	SUNDAY	
8th	Do.	
15th	Do.	*Nag Panchami.*
24th	Tuesday	*Narli Purnima.*
29th	SUNDAY.	
September 2nd	Thursday	*Gokul Asthami.*
12th	SUNDAY.	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
17th	Friday	*Gowri Visarjan.*
26th	SUNDAY.	
October 3rd	SUNDAY.	
8th	Friday	*Sarva Pitra Amvasa.*
17th	SUNDAY	*Dasara.*
24th	Do.	
31st	Do.	
November 7th	SUNDAY	*Diwali.*
8th	Monday	
9th	Tuesday	
14th	SUNDAY.	
18th	Thursday	*Taboot.*
28th	SUNDAY.	
December 5th	SUNDAY.	
12th	Do.	
19th	Do.	
26th	Do.	

OPENING OF SEVEN CHINESE PORTS TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Intimation was received in July 1910 from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, to the effect that the Chinese Government had opened to Foreign Trade the following ports in North China :—Kueihuach'eng, Kalgan, Dolonor, Chihfeng, Taonanfu, Hulutao, and Lungkow, with the object of developing international trade and interests in Inner Mongolia. (*Appendix* **Y**.)

CHINESE IMPORT TARIFF.

The Government of India in March 1914 informed the Association that in accordance with Article XV of the Shanghai Treaty of Commerce, 1902, between Great Britain and China, which provided for a decennial revision of the Chinese Import Tariff of 1902, the Chinese Government had notified to the Powers their desire to revise the tariff, so as to bring it up to an effective 5% *ad valorem* and His Majesty's Government had formally assented to the revision. The principles and details of the revision were not then known, but the Government of India enquired whether the Association wished to make any representations or to offer any observations at that stage.

Article XV above referred to reads as follows :—

"It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a revision of the Tariff at the end of ten years ; but if no demand be made within six months after the first ten years, then the tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive ten years.

"Any Tariff concession which China may hereafter accord to articles of the produce or manufacture of any other State shall immediately be extended to

similar articles of the produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, by whomsoever imported.

"Treaties already existing between the United Kingdom and China shall continue in force in so far as they are not abrogated or modified by stipulations of the present Treaty."

In reply the Committee stated that at that stage, they merely wished to point out that any revision, resulting in an increase of duties, would be detrimental to the interests of the members of this Association. If however it be the intention to make the tariff effective only, the Committee would offer no serious objections but they submitted the Likin taxes might be abolished.

It was admitted that these taxes formed one of the permanent sources of income to the Provincial Governments of China, but they were in form as objectionable as taxes could be and, it was understood, as obnoxious to the native as to the foreign merchant. The Committee felt therefore that an effort might be made to secure the repeal of these taxes and they commended the matter to the careful consideration of the Government of India.

DONATIONS.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 14th April 1914, the following donations were paid out of the funds of the Association :—

	Rs.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	2,000
Government College of Commerce	1,000
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund ...	500
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250
Society for the promotion of education among the Masses	250

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice in previous years the Committee obtained returns from Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, showing the quantity of raw cotton held in stock on 31st August 1914. The following summarised statement was subsequently circulated to all Mills in Bombay :—

Quantity of raw cotton in stock on 31st August 1914.

Cotton actually on hand in Godowns.		Ready cotton bought but not taken delivery of.		Total.	
Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)
2,18,675	1,12,046	14,600	7,932	2,33,275	1,19,978

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Accounts from 1st *January to* 31st *December* 1914.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1913:—		
General Fund	50,497 2 2	
Travelling Agency Fund	4,879 0 0	55,376 2 2
Subscription for the year ending 31st December 1914	20,785 5 4	
Miscellaneous Receipts	257 9 0	
Interest on:—		
Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund ... ... Rs. 1,645 15 10		
Government Paper of Travelling Agency Fund „ 101 12 8		
	1,747 12 6	22,790 10 10
Subscriptions received from members for the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, for the year 1914	.....	3,105 5 2
Total Rupees ...		81,272 2 2

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent	12,000 0 0	
Printing Annual Report, 1913, Statistical Returns, Mill Statement, &c.	2,243 1 0	
Advertisements	106 12 0	
Petty charges, sundry expenses, &c.	222 2 0	
Stationery	345 1 4	
Auditor's Fee	100 0 0	
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks ...	1,200 0 0	
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ...	640 0 0	
Law Charges	243 4 0	17,100 4 4
Association's Contributions to—		
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1913-14	2,000 0 0	
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund...	500 0 0	
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250 0 0	
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses...	250 0 0	3,000 0 0
Subscription paid to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, for the year 1914, on behalf of Members	.....	3,105 5 2
Balance as under:—		
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000—Cost	17,186 4 0	
Fixed Deposits with the Eastern Bank, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	11,000 0 0	
Fixed Deposits with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	24,500 0 0	
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	5,369 11 3	
Cash in hand	110 9 5	
	58,166 8 8	
Less—Amount of Auditor's Fee unpaid.	100 0 0	
Net—Balance to carry forward. { General Fund ...Rs. 53,085 12 0 / Travelling Agency Fund ... Rs. 4,980 12 8 }		58,066 8 8
Total Rupees ...		81,272 2 2

Examined and found correct.

BOMBAY, 13*th January* 1915

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F.C.R.A.,
Auditor.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary

Appendix A.

Representation of Indian Commercial Community in Bombay Legislative Council.

No. 834.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11*th July* 1914.

THE PRESIDENT,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, an extract from a letter from the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., on the subject of the election of the representative of the Indian Commercial Community in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the subject.—I have, etc.,

P. E. PERCIVAL,
Secretary to Government.

Accompaniment to Government letter No. 834, *dated the* 11*th July* 1914.

(Extract from a letter of the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.)

In Regulation 2 of Government Notification in the Legal Department issued on the 16th October 1912, it is laid down that one Member shall be elected by "the Indian Commercial Community." My submission is that in actual practice this seat should be given to the whole of the Indian Commercial Community and not to any particular trade or interest. If reference is made to the replies which were received by Government in connection with the Reform Scheme, it will be observed that I was amongst the first who claimed that the right of the Indian Commercial Community to elect representatives to the Legislative Councils should be recognized, and I think I am entitled to ask that the right conceded to the representation of this interest should in practice be given to the Members of the Indian Mercantile Community.

While the regulations provide that one seat on the Bombay Legislative Council shall be occupied by a representative elected by the Indian Commercial Community, in actual practice this seat is filled by a representative of the Indian Piece-goods Merchants. The electorate for securing to the "Indian Commercial Community" a representative by election consists under the orders of Government of 20 delegates, 10 appointed by the Piece-goods Merchants' Association and the other 10 by the Indian Mercantile Chamber.

It would be interesting to note what the constitution of the Indian Mercantile Chamber is, with reference to its connection with the Piece-goods Merchants' Association. This Chamber was brought into existence under the auspices of the latter body. The Piece-goods Merchants' Association appoints 100 men from amongst themselves to become Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and pays the bulk of their subscriptions. If my information is correct, each Member of the Chamber appointed by the Piece-goods Merchants' Association pays Rs. 5 per annum as his part of the subscription of Rs. 30, while the Piece-goods Merchants' Association pays the balance of Rs. 25 per Member. The total number of Members of the Indian Chamber is now about 200, half of whom are delegates of the Piece-goods Merchants' Association. Amongst the remaining 100 Members there is a substantial portion belonging to the piece-goods trade and the mill-owning interest. It will be observed, therefore, that besides appointing 10 delegates of the 20 in whom the right to elect a Member of the Legislative Council has been vested, they exercise through their 100 delegates and other

members a preponderating influence in the choice of the other 10 delegates. As a matter of fact, this seat is held securely under present conditions by the piece-goods trade to the practical exclusion of all other trades and commercial interests.

There is one aspect of the question to which I should like to invite your particular attention. Under clause 12 of Regulation 2 mentioned above, one elective seat is allowed to the Millowners' Association. Subject to the views I hold as regards election by Associations, I readily recognise the right of elective representation for the important textile industry of this Province. Government have, in consideration of the importance of industry, trade and commerce, provided two distinct elective seats for their respective representation. I venture to submit that, in formulating the electorates, care must be taken to see that one interest does not monopolise the whole representation. I think it cannot for a moment be disputed that the yarn and piece-goods trades are branches of the textile industry, and it is obviously unfair to frame an electorate under which the second seat specially provided for the representation of the Indian Commercial Community should in practice go exclusively to the piece-goods trade to the obvious prejudice of all other commercial interests in the Presidency. It will naturally be asked whether any better arrangement can be made to secure to the Indian Commercial Community the right to elect a representative. I venture to submit that there are several alternatives which can well be adopted. The best electorate would be one which has for its basis the payment of income-tax. In assessing people for the payment of this tax the officer in charge notes the amount of income derived from different sources. It will, therefore, be easy to prepare a list of those who are engaged in trade and commerce and by fixing the amount of income-tax at a given figure to qualify for a vote, an electorate can be formed of such dimensions as may be considered workable. The advantage of this procedure is that everyone who pays the amount of tax fixed by Government and is engaged in trade and commerce will secure the right of voting at the election of a representative on the ground of having a stake in Indian trade and commerce and not merely because he belongs to a recognised Association.

If, for Departmental reasons, it is found either difficult or impracticable to give effect to this suggestion, I would venture to submit, for the consideration of Government, the desirability of availing themselves of the records of the Bombay Port Trust for the formation of this electorate. Every particle of the sea-borne trade of Bombay passes through the hands of the Port Trust. Fees are levied by that body on all imports and exports. If a list of Indian merchants who pay a certain amount of fees per annum to the Port Trust is prepared, it will form a suitable electorate for the representation of the Indian Commercial Community. If it is considered desirable, the names of Indian merchants who import and export merchandise on a substantial scale through the two Railway Companies in Bombay may be embodied in the list of voters.

It will thus be observed that, if Government so desire, they have the means of securing in reality to the Indian Commercial Community the right of direct representation which is deliberately conceded to them under the regulations framed to give effect to the Reform Scheme. I earnestly trust that this point will receive your careful consideration and that the right of representation to the Indian Commercial Community will be secured to them by such alteration in the electorate as may be considered suitable.

No. 328 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th September* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 834, dated 11th July 1914, forwarding an extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., on the

subject of the election of the representative of the Indian Commercial Community in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and requesting the opinion of this Association thereon.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee have carefully considered the extract above referred to, but they cannot support the arguments therein put forward; neither can they admit that one interest monopolises the whole representation.

3. The submission contained in the 4th paragraph of the said extract, to the effect that the best electorate would be one which has for its basis the payment of income-tax, does not commend itself to my Committee, inasmuch as they have always understood income-tax returns to be confidential as between the State and individuals. The alternative suggestion that votes should be allotted in accordance with the volume of payment to the Port Trust, is also open to many objections, which my Committee feel they need not enumerate.

4. From information placed at their disposal my Committee understand that the seat on the local Legislative Council allotted to the Indian Merchants Chamber, is not filled by a representative of the Indian Piece-goods Merchants as such but that Indian trade interests generally are fully protected by the regulations at present in force governing this election. They are therefore not in favour of any alteration of the system now followed with regard to the election of a representative of the Indian Commercial Community to the Bombay Legislative Council.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix B.

Administration in Bombay of the Indian Factories Act.

No. 4613.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 10*th June* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letters, dated respectively the 7th January and 6th February 1914, in which you raise certain points in connexion with the administration in Bombay of the Indian Factories Act in regard to which your Association considers that it has ground for complaint. The representations contained in those letters have received the careful consideration of Government, and I am now to communicate to you the following observations in regard to the several points raised.

2. With reference to the request that the Association may be given an assurance that in future the appointment of Chief Inspector of Factories will never be filled except by a technical expert possessing a practical working knowledge and experience of mill machinery, I am to observe that there are comparatively few factory inspectors either in India or in England who possess this qualification, and that its possession is far from connoting, or being necessarily concomitant with, the presence of the particular kind of capacity, experience and knowledge which is essential for efficient factory inspection. To make appointment to the Chief Inspectorship strictly conditional on the possession of a practical working experience of mill machinery would involve the passing over of a number of the most efficient inspectors on the staff of the department, and might necessitate the selection of a man who, though possessing the particular kind of experience referred to, was from the point of view of inspection and

of the control of inspecting staff, appreciably less efficient. In the circumstances I am to say that Government are unable to give the assurance desired, but must reserve to themselves complete and unfettered discretion in the choice of the incumbent of the Chief Inspectorship.

3. In regard to the next point raised by your Association I am to say that while Government concur in that body's interpretation of Section 18 (1) (*c*) and (2) of the Act as restricting to a particular part of the machinery of a particular mill the power of an inspector to pass an order for fencing not required by any substantive provision of the Act or by any rule passed under Section 18 (1) (c) thereof, they are unable to admit the accuracy of the statement that the inspectors frequently pass orders in contravention of this interpretation. Enquiry shows that there have, as a matter of fact, been only two instances which could in any way be regarded as being of the nature referred to. In the first instance the Chief Inspector issued a circular to millowners drawing attention to the necessity of fitting the dust-chamber doors of scutchers with automatic locking apparatus, and, in accordance with this circular, passed specific orders under Section 18 (2) in the inspection books of a number of mills. In the other case the Chief Inspector directed the issue of individual orders under Section 18 (2) to all mills in which nip-guards had not been provided for calendering machines. If, as appears to have been the case, it was the intention in both these instances that a certain part of the machinery should, in every mill in which such part exists, be fenced in one and the same way, irrespective of the individual circumstances of each case, then Government are of opinion that the proper way of giving effect to that intention was to pass a general rule under Section 18 (1) (*c*), and not to proceed by a series of individual orders under Section 18 (2) all directed to the same object and having the same effect. Further enquiry will be made into these two cases, and Government will in due course take such action in regard to them as may appear desirable.

4. With regard to the reference in your letters to the case in which proceedings were instituted against the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, for having omitted to guard the dust-chamber doors of scutchers while the machine was working, it is understood that the principal contention of the Association is to the effect that the order requiring that the above precaution should be taken was in fact passed by the Collector himself, and that therefore he was acting *ultra vires* both in passing such an order and in subsequently deciding in appeal as to its validity and propriety. The facts of the case, however, are that the Chief Inspector noted in the inspection book of the mill in question an order to the effect that the dust-chamber doors of the scutchers should be secured in such a way that no operative could enter the chamber while the beater was working. Against this order by the Chief Inspector an appeal was made to the Collector under Section 50. The Collector held that the requirement to lock the panel doors of the scutchers was not one which could be regarded as prescribed by Rule 21 (VI), and that therefore the Chief Inspector's note was an order under Section 18 (2). He then proceeded to consider the validity and propriety of that order in his capacity of the appellate authority appointed under Section 50. In these circumstances I am to say that the ruling of the Collector as to the particular provision of law under which the Chief Inspector's order should be held to have been passed in no way constituted him the author of the order, and that he was therefore both legally and equitably competent to decide the appeal against the same.

5. With regard to the other grounds on which the Association disputes the legality and propriety of the Collector's decision in this case, I am to observe that the decision of the appellate authority under Section 13 (1) of the Act is final, and that no provision exists for its subjection to further appeal or for its modification as the result of consideration by higher authority. Government are unable to accede to the proposal of the Association that the Chief Presidency Magistrate should be appointed to be the authority for hearing appeals under Section 50 of the Act.

6. The Association finally refer to Rule 20 under the Act which requires the provision of flat bars for the guarding of ring and throstle frames. In regard to this requirement they

presume that it was prescribed at the instance of the Chief Inspector and without reference to themselves, and they ask that in future, where there is a difference of opinion between the department and the Association in regard to a proposed rule, Government should refer the question to independent expert opinion before coming to a final decision. In this connexion I am to invite attention to my letter No. 789 of the 29th January 1913, in which it was pointed out that your Association had an opportunity of submitting to Government any representation regarding the new rule which they might have been desirous of making. I am further to observe that the prescription in the rule of flat instead of round bars was introduced mainly as a result of a recommendation reported to have been made by the Deputy Chairman of your Association. Finally it is understood that, although no legal ground exists for such a concession, the rule has in actual practice been enforced only in respect of ring frames erected or re-erected after the rules under the present Act came into force. In the circumstances the Governor in Council is not prepared to re-open the question of the propriety of this rule, the objections to which, as represented by the Association, have already been fully considered; nor can he give any undertaking that, in every case of the existence of a strong difference of opinion between the department and the Association, independent expert opinion shall necessarily be consulted. But at the same time I am desired to convey to the Association the assurance that no new rule affecting the interests of millowners will be passed without that body being afforded every reasonable opportunity of submitting their representations to Government and without such representations receiving the most careful consideration at the hands of the latter.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 329 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 14*th September* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4613, dated 10th ultimo, in connection with the administration in Bombay of the Indian Factories Act, and to convey to Government the thanks of my Committee for the assurance contained in the final paragraph thereof, to the effect that no new rule, affecting the interests of Millowners, will be passed without an opportunity being afforded my Committee of submitting their representations thereon and without such representations receiving the most careful consideration of Government.

2. In connection with the second paragraph of your letter under reply, regarding the appointment of Chief Inspector of Factories, I am to refer you to paragraph 111, of the Report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission 1908, volume I. Herein the Commission recommend that full-time Inspectors should have Indian experience of the main industry of the province and be allowed to pass 3 months with a Factory Inspector in England as soon after their appointment as possible. My Committee venture respectfully to submit that if these recommendations were given effect to, a class of Inspector would be created from which it would be possible to select when occasion arises a Chief Inspector possessing the expert technical knowledge which my Committee consider absolutely necessary to secure efficient factory inspection.

3. I am also to state that my Committee view with alarm the principle which appears to govern the selection of Inspectors for the post of Chief Inspector. Mere seniority as an Inspector should not, my Committee submit, be the sole qualification for such an important post as Chief Inspector, and I am to express a hope that Government will again

consider the advisability of demanding from Inspectors a thorough practical knowledge of, and working experience in, mill machinery before confirming those officials in the senior post.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 7987.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *7th October* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 329, dated the 14th September 1914, on the subject of the appointment of Chief Inspector of Factories in the Bombay Presidency.

2. In reply, I am to say that if, as is understood to be the case, the assurance which your Association desires to receive from Government is to the effect that no Inspector will be appointed to the post of Chief Inspector who has not, before being appointed as Inspector, acquired a technical knowledge of mill machinery by actual employment in a mill, then Government are not prepared, for the reasons stated in my previous letter, to bind themselves by any such undertaking. They believe that the degree of knowledge of mill machinery and of the actual conditions of work in a mill requisite to enable a Chief Inspector to form correct conclusions as to what is dangerous and what is not dangerous and as to what can reasonably be demanded in the way of precautions against danger can, given the necessary qualifications in other respects, be acquired by experience as an Inspector, and that the particular form of training desired by the Association is not an essential.

3. I am further to say, with reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter under reply, that there is no foundation for the assumption that mere seniority as Inspector will be the sole determining, or even a preponderant, consideration with Government in their selection of an incumbent of the post of Chief Inspector when such selection is made from the ranks of the Inspectors.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix C.

Rules under the Factories Act.

ASSESSORS' FEES.

No. 1587.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *28th February* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith for information and for any remarks which the Association may have to offer a copy of Government Notification No. 1586, dated the 28th February

1914, containing the draft amended Sub-rule (3) of Rule 30 of the rules published in Government Notification No. 3099-A, dated the 15th May 1912, under the Indian Factories Act, 1911.—I have, etc.,

J. M. ANTIA,
for Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1914.

No. 1586.—The following draft of a rule which the Governor in Council proposes under Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), to substitute for Sub-rule (3) of Rule 30 of the rules issued in Government Notification No. 3099-A., dated the 15th May 1912, is published for the information of all persons likely to be effected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the new draft rule will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th of June 1914 and that any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Secretary to Government in the General Department before that date will be considered by the Governor in Council:—

"(3) An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of clause (2) shall receive a fee of rupees twenty-five for each day or each part of a day during which the appeal may be heard. He shall also receive a reasonable sum to cover the cost of attending at any place with the appellate authority in connection with the appeal. The fee and the allowance shall be paid by Government. The appellate authority shall decide what is a reasonable sum for the purposes of the allowance. But, where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees and the allowances of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant."

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 141 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th April* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1587, dated 28th February last, forwarding, for information, and for any remarks this Association might wish to offer a copy of Government Notification No. 1586, containing the draft amended Sub-rule (3) of rule 30 of the rules published in Government Notification No. 3099-A, dated 15th May 1912, under the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

I am to state in reply that while my Committee approve the proposed alteration they would respectfully suggest that Government might be pleased to consider the desirability of relieving an appellant who wins his case outright of all responsibility of costs in the appeal.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix D.

Certification of Children under the Indian Factories Act.

BOMBAY, 11*th June* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are having a great deal of trouble in having children certified for employment in our Mills as half and full timers.

From enquiries made we are led to believe that all the Mills in Bombay are being put to the same inconvenience and trouble and therefore beg to suggest that the matter be laid before the Committee of the Association, and such steps be taken as they may think necessary to remedy the defects in the present system of certifying children.

According to Chapter IV, Section 23, of the Indian Factory Act, 1911, every child employed in a factory must be in possession of a certificate.

On children who apply to us for employment being asked for their certificates, they invariably state that they have never worked in a Mill before, but when sent to the Certifying Surgeon are refused certificates on the grounds that they have already been certified.

If the Mill authorities desire to employ a child placed in this position the only course open to them is to apply for a duplicate under section 37 (2) (c) 12, which provides for the issue of duplicates on payment of a fee of Re. 1 which is credited to Government.

The Certifying Surgeon states however that no duplicate certificate will be issued unless the numbers of the previous certificate of the children with the dates of issue are quoted, and a statement made that the previous certificates have been lost.

While we are aware that many of the children do their utmost to deceive the doctor and obtain two or three certificates which they possibly sell or pass on to their younger relatives, the present position of children who state they have never worked in a Mill before and whom the doctor states have already been certified is an extremely hard one.

Many of the children placed in this position have very possibly never been employed in a factory before and yet they are refused certificates and cannot therefore obtain work.

Even if they have worked in a factory before and have lost their certificates it is not likely that this class of persons will be able to quote the number and date of the lost certificates.

We would like the Committee to understand that we are not complaining in any way of the action of the Certifying Surgeon.

We quite see that his position is an extremely difficult one, misled as he is by many of children who go to him to be passed.

The present system of certifying children is however so faulty that it is impossible for the Certifying Surgeon except in a few cases to state with any degree of certainty whether the children have been certified before.

And even if he is practically certain that the child has been before him before it is certainly improbable that he will be able to find the child's certificates among the many thousands he issues every year.

We have considered the matter very carefully in order to see what steps can be taken to remedy the present defects and would suggest that instead of issuing certificates as at present, a certificate should be issued certifying children for employment in a specified Mill, and when the children leave the particular Mill for which the certificate is issued, the Manager of the Mill be made to return the Certificate to the Doctor.

In this way the number of children certified in Bombay would tally with the number employed in the Mills.

If a child sought employment in another Mill in Bombay he would then be forced to apply for a fresh certificate.

If necessary a charge of two or four annas might be made for each certificate thus issued and this could be paid by the Mill engaging the child.

When we visited the Certifying Surgeon in the above connection he complained that a great number of children were employed for 6 hours in one Mill and six hours in another thus working the whole day.

We beg to suggest that if the Agents of Mills forced the children to attend the Mill all day, though they were allowed to play for half that time this might be stopped.

We believe this practice has been in force in many Mills in Bombay for a number of years and has worked well.—We are, etc.,

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
KOHINOOR MILLS CO., LD.

No. 240 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th July* 1914.

A. H. A. SIMCOX, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to represent that my Committee have recently had under consideration the system at present in force of certifying children for employment in Mills as half and full timers, and as a result of the discussion that took place, it was decided to approach you in the matter and endeavour to arrange an interview at which the various points raised might be considered.

I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will kindly let me know whether you can arrange to receive in your office a small deputation of, say, 5 members of the Committee of this Association. I am also to request that if possible, the Certifying Surgeon might be invited to attend on the occasion.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. F. I.-281 of 1914.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *9th July* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have to thank you for your letter No. 240, dated the 7th instant and to say that I shall be very glad to meet any deputation that may care to come here at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 15th July 1914, if this will suit.

2. Kindly inform me if you agree to date and time so that I may advise the Certifying Surgeon and the Chief Inspector of Factories.—I have, etc.,

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 244 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th July* 1914.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. F. I.-281 of the 9th instant, and in reply to inform you that the members of the deputation of this Association will be pleased to call on you on Wednesday, 15th instant at 4 p.m.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 806 of 1914.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 30*th September* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of your Association, a copy of the circular, dated the 15th September 1914, issued to the Managers of the Textile Factories, regarding instructions on the certification of children under the Indian Factories Act, 1911. —I have, etc.,

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 15*th September* 1914.

CIRCULAR.

Instructions regarding the certification of children under the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

1. Children sent to the Certifying Surgeon for certification of age and physical fitness should be accompanied by a Clerk or Time-keeper from the Mill, who must produce the children's Register prescribed by Section 35 (Rule 26) and enter the names and other particulars pertaining to the children who have been granted certificates, and obtain the signature of the Certifying Surgeon against the names so entered.

2. The certificates granted shall be taken by the Clerk or Time-keeper and handed over to the Manager of the Mill, who will, on demand by an Inspector of Factories, be responsible for the production of a certificate for each child employed in the Mill.

3. Certificates corresponding to the names in the Register, and relating to children who have severed their connection with the Mill, or who have been absent from work without leave.

for an uninterrupted period of three months, or who are known to be employed in some other Mill shall also be produced on demand, and shall forthwith be taken charge of by the Inspector and returned to the Certifying Surgeon through the Inspector appointed under Government Resolution No. 7296-A, dated the 30th October 1912, as the Inspector to whom all notices must be sent.

4. A column should be provided in the Register for the entry of the approximate age of the child as stated in the certificate.

5. Certificates will be granted to children (if qualified) whether they have been previously certified or not; and the name of the Mill presenting the children for examination shall be endorsed on the certificate, without which no certificate will be accepted.

6. Certificates will only be of value to the Mill in whose favour they are granted (they should therefore not be transferred from one Mill to another).

7. Any child who desires to leave the Mill in which he is employed may, in the presence of the Inspector of Factories, obtain his certificate from the Manager. The Inspector shall endorse the certificate in favour of the other Mill, and send it to the Manager of the Mill. He shall also make an endorsement to that effect against the name of the child in the Register.

8. Any certificates, for purposes of the Indian Factories Act, shall on demand be handed over to an Inspector of Factories, who shall grant a receipt for them, and return them to the Manager, when done with, at the earliest possible date.

(Signed) J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency.

No. 770 of 1914.

Copy forwarded to the Manager of the _____ Mill, for information and guidance.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *15th September* 1914.

J. D. F. ENGEL,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

Appendix E.

Hours of Employment of Children.

No. 4592-A.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *10th June*, 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Government Notification No. 4591, dated the 10th June 1914, publishing provisionally certain amendments to the rules promulgated under the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and to request that your Association will favour Government with their opinion on the proposed amendments.—I have, etc.,

PALANJI N. DAVER,
for Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1914.

No. 4591.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911) is published as required by Section 39, Sub-section (1), of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 15th day of September 1914.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the Secretary to Government in the General Department before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the Bombay Factory Rules,* 1912, published in Government Notification No. 3099-A, dated the 15th May 1912, as follows, namely:—

Below Rule 28 of the said rules the following rule shall be added, namely:

"28A. (*1*) No child shall be employed in a textile factory except on a system of shifts to be approved by the Inspector.

(*2*) No child shall be employed in a textile factory continuously for any period exceeding three hours.

(*3*) Every child employed in a textile factory shall be relieved of all work for a period of not less than three hours after each period of employment."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 285 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th August* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4592-A, dated the 10th June 1914, forwarding copies of Government Notification No. 4591, and requesting the opinion of my Committee on the proposed amendments to the rules under the Indian Factories Act, 1911, therein provisionally published.

2. In reply I am directed to state that my Committee are not in favour of the suggested Rule 28-A whereby (1) No child shall be employed in a textile factory except on a system of shifts to be approved by the Inspector, (2) No child shall be employed in a textile factory continuously for any period exceeding three hours, and (3) every child so employed shall be relieved of all work for a period of not less than three hours after each period of employment. My Committee respectfully submit that a system of three hour shifts, if rendered compulsory, would result in considerable inconvenience to Millowners.

3. I am further to point out that my Committee, after consultation with the Association's Solicitors, are of opinion that the proposed amendment of the Bombay Factory Rules, 1912, by a notification of the nature of the draft submitted would be *ultra vires* of the Governor in Council and for the following reasons:—

4. By Section 31 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, it is enacted that subject to the control of the Governor General in Council the Local Government may make rules for the

* Published at pages 746—751 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd May 1912.

purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act. By Section 37 (2) it is enacted that in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for the various matters specified in that Sub-section. The employment of children in factory is not one of the matters specified in Sub-section (2) of Section 37.

5. By Section 32 of the Act, which applies to textile factories only, it is enacted that no child shall be employed in any textile factory for more than six hours in any one day. It would appear that apart from any other section of the Act, the Governor in Council would have power under Section 37 (1) to make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of Section 32.

6. By Section 26 of the Act, however, it is enacted that the manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each child employed in such factory, and no child shall be employed except during such hours.

7. A textile factory (and the proposed amendment of the rules is confined to textile factories only) is a factory : *vide* definition of textile factory in Section 2 (9) of the Act. The fixing of the hours during which a child shall work in any factory including a textile factory, is therefore vested by Section 26 of the Act in the manager of the factory.

8. That the legislature intended that the administration of the factory should remain with the management is, my Committee think, evidenced by Sections 21 (1) and 36 (1) of the Act. Section 21 (1) enacts that in every factory there shall be fixed for each working day, at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of not less than half an hour, during which all work shall be discontinued. Section 36 (1) enacts that there shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of the factory a notice containing the standing orders of the factory upon the following matters, namely :—

> "(*d*) the hours of employment of women and children respectively if not employed in shifts."
>
> "The standing orders of the factory" can, my Committee think only mean the standing orders of the management of the factory.

9. It would therefore appear to my Committee that Section (1) of the proposed Rule 28-A over-rides the provisions of Section 26 of the Act, while Sections (2) and (3) of the proposed Rule 28-A override those of Section 21 (1) of the Act.

10. My Committee are consequently of opinion that the proposed new Rule 28-A is *ultra vires* of the Governor in Council and that the proposed amendments could only be made by amending the Act.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GEEGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix F.

Working Hours of Mills.

No. F. I.-1126 of 1914.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *9th April* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to invite reference to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8706, dated the 17th December 1912, and to enquire if you have to suggest any changes

in the sets of morning and evening hours at present in force in Mills in the Presidency proper, and if so, to request you to kindly communicate your suggestions to this Office with reasons in support thereto.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 183 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th May* 1914.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. F. I./126, dated the 9th ultimo, in connection with the sets of morning and evening hours at present in force in Mills in this Presidency, and to inform you, in reply, that my Committee have no suggestions to put forward in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix G.

Rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

No. 7.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *3rd January* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith 10 copies of two sets of draft rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act entitled respectively "The Bombay Boiler Act Administration Rules" and "the Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules," and to request that Government may be favoured with the views of your Association on the proposed rules.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

RULES UNDER THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT, 191 .

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, *191* .

No. .—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 191), (Bom. of 191), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

Preliminary.

Division of Rules. 1. (1) These rules are divided into three Parts as follows:—

Part I.—Bombay Boiler Act Administration Rules.

Part II.—Bombay Engineers' Examination Rules.

Part III.—Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules.

Definitions.

(2) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 191 ;

(*b*) "Section" means a section of the said Act ;

(*c*) "the Collector" means

(i) in the City of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay,

(ii) in Aden, the First Assistant Resident, and

(iii) elsewhere, the chief local officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district ;

(*d*) "Aden" means the Settlement of Aden ;

(*e*) the "Presidency proper" includes every part of the Presidency of Bombay other than Aden and Sind ;

"The Presidency" includes Sind and every other part of the Presidency of Bombay except Aden, and "Mofussil" means any part of the Presidency except the City of Bombay ;

(*f*) "Office" means the Bombay Boiler Inspection Office in which all records in connection with the working of the Act in the area where it is located are kept ;

(*g*) "Inspection" means the inspection of boilers under the Act, and "inspection fees" mean fees leviable under sections 8 and 19 and these Rules.

PART I.

Short title.

2. The rules in this Part may be called the Bombay Boiler Act Administration Rules, 191 .

Inspector and inspections.

Duties and emoluments of Inspectors.

3. (1) No Inspector shall undertake any professional work unconnected with his duties under the Act.

(2) The emoluments of Inspectors shall consist—

(*a*) in Aden, entirely of inspection fees, and

(*b*) in the Presidency, entirely of monthly salaries payable by Government.

(3) Inspection fees received in the Presidency shall be placed to the credit of Government.

Boiler-inspection Office.

4. The location and charge of the offices for the undermentioned areas shall be as follows :—

Area.	Location.	Officer in charge.
For Aden	The Residency Office ...	Inspector.
For the Presidency proper.	The Town Custom House, Bombay.	Chief Inspector.
For Sind	Office of the Collector of Karachi.	Collector.

Duties of Chief Inspector.

5. (1) The Chief Inspector shall direct all work in connection with inspection duties within the Presidency proper and shall check and approve the calculations and other particulars for boilers submitted by the Junior Inspectors.

He shall keep the following records, namely :—

(*a*) a Register of boilers within the Presidency with their dimensions and other particulars,

(*b*) an Index containing the designations of mills and factories within the Presidency with the number and horse power of the boilers and engines and the name of the engineer in charge and the grade and number of his certificate,

(*c*) an account of fees paid for inspection, and

(*d*) such other records as may, from time to time, be required in conducting the work of the office.

(2) The Chief Inspector shall act under the orders of the Collector of Bombay.

He shall make to the Collector of Bombay and to the Collectors of the Districts in the Presidency all reports concerning the working of the Act in their respective charges. He may, whenever he thinks such a course necessary or desirable, make any particular inspection or visit any place wherein a boiler is kept in any part of the Presidency in order to supervise the work and proceedings of the Junior Inspectors or for purposes of enquiry into accidents to boilers or into their working conditions.

Aden Inspector's duties.

6. Inspection in Aden shall be conducted by an Inspector who shall

(*a*) act under the orders of the Political Resident, and

(*b*) make reports to that officer through the Collector.

Ordinary duties of Junior Inspectors.

7 (1) Inspections shall ordinarily be made by a Junior Inspector.

(2) All Junior Inspectors shall

(*a*) be subordinate to the Chief Inspector,

(*b*) submit every week to the Chief Inspector or, in the case of the Junior Inspector in Sind, the Collector of Karachi, copies of their diaries for his information and record,

(*c*) make reports to the Chief Inspector or, in the case of the Junior Inspector in Sind, the Collector of Karachi,

(*d*) submit for the check and approval of the Chief Inspector, all calculations of boiler strengths and pressures made by them in respect of their inspections.

Records to be kept by Junior Inspectors.

8. Every Junior Inspector shall keep the following records, namely :—

(*a*) a diary of the work which he performs from day to day in which he shall enter the name of each place visited ; each piece of work performed by him under the Act ; the fees earned on account of such work and such additional particulars as he or his superior from time to time thinks necessary,

(*b*) an inspection book for each boiler inspected in which he shall record his inspection notes and calculations and,

(*c*) such other statements and records as may from time to time be required,

(*d*) the Inspector in Sind shall, in addition to the foregoing requirements, keep such records for the Division of Sind as are required to be kept in the Head Office for the rest of the Presidency.

Subordination of Inspectors in the Presidency to Collectors.

9. Every Junior Inspector in the Presidency shall act

(*a*) in respect of travelling and office work, under the orders of the Collector of Bombay, or, in the case of the Junior Inspector in Sind, the Collector of Karachi : and

(*b*) in respect of inspections in the mofussil and any action connected therewith, under the orders of the Collector of the district in which any such inspection is required or made.

Duties of Inspectors with respect to Commissions.

10. An Inspector against whose proceedings an appeal is made shall attend every meeting of any Commission appointed under Section 5 to hear such appeal and shall make statements on such matters and submit such plans to the Commission as he thinks necessary, or as are called for by the Commission.

Provisions as to inspection of boilers.

11 (1) Inspections shall be carried out in accordance with Part III of these rules.

(2) Upon receipt of an application for the inspection of a boiler and after ascertaining that the fees chargeable for inspection have been paid, the Chief Inspector, if the inspection is to be made within the Island of Bombay or its vicinity, or the Inspector, if the inspection is to be made in the mofussil, shall issue a notice informing the applicant of the date upon which the inspection is to be made.

If the date fixed upon for the inspection by the Inspector is not convenient to the applicant, the latter shall inform the Inspector of the fact as early as possible and the Inspector may, if his other arrangements permit, fix another date.

(3) The inspection notice shall contain instructions as to the manner in which the boiler and its appurtenances are to be prepared for inspection and, if on visiting the Inspector finds that the owner or person in charge of the boiler to be examined has failed to comply in any material point with the requirements of the inspection notice, he shall defer his inspection and report the case to the Chief Inspector for orders.

The same procedure shall be observed with regard to witnessing hydraulic tests and steam tests.

Fees for inspection.

12 (1) The inspection fee shall cover the thorough inspection, hydraulic test and steam test, when such are required, subject to the condition that the examination of the boiler is completed within six months from the date of commencement of inspection in accordance with Schedule B of the Act.

But, when a visit is made by the Inspector and he finds that any material requirement specified in his inspection notice has not been complied with and that in consequence he is unable to complete any part of the examination of the boiler or its appurtenances, the additional fees leviable under Schedule B of the Act shall be charged, which, together with the ordinary fee paid before the commencement of the examination, shall be the fees for examination under Section 8 (4) of the Act.

The remaining part of the examination shall not be proceeded with until such additional fees are paid.

(2) Fees paid in excess and fees paid for an inspection which for any reason not due to any fault or omission of the boiler-owner has not been made, shall be refunded if a refund is applied for within one year from the date of payment but no fee or part of a fee, not being in excess, shall be refunded if the inspection is once begun.

(3) When an owner is willing to accept a certificate for a period of less than twelve months in order to approximate the date of annual inspection to that of other boilers in the locality, a certificate for such period less than twelve months as may be necessary for such approximation of dates may be granted at a reduced fee, to be calculated at one-twelfth of the ordinary fee for each full month, portions of a month not being reckoned.

(4) Inspection fees shall, until further notice, be levied according to the following scale :—

	Rs.
(*a*) For each boiler not exceeding 20 N. H. P.	20
(*b*) For each boiler exceeding 20 N. H. P. but not exceeding 30 N.H.P. ...	25
(*c*) For each boiler exceeding 30 N. H. P. but not exceeding 50 N.H.P. ...	35
(*d*) For each boiler exceeding 50 N. H. P.	40

The nominal horse power of a boiler shall, in determining inspection fees, be ascertained by the rule for the determination of nominal horse power of boilers under Part III of these rules.

Date from which a certificate or provisional order is to be in force.

The period specified in a provisional order granted under Section 6 (2) or in an original certificate granted under Section 10 shall begin from the date of the inspection after the hydraulic test.

For ordinary inspections for which a hydraulic test is not required the period of the certificate should date from the day on which the inspection is completed.

Duplicate certificates.

13. Duplicate certificates under Section 11 of the Act shall be signed by the Chief Inspector and all ordinary certificates issued from the Head Office shall be countersigned by him.

Commissions.

Commissions to consist of three members.

14 (1) Elsewhere than in Aden, Commissions appointed by Government under Section 5 shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be President of the Commission.

(2) In Aden the Commission shall consist of one person appointed by Government, who shall perform the duties hereinafter imposed on the President of a Commission elsewhere.

(3) The appointments and the terms for which they are respectively made shall be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Meeting of Commissions.

15. Members of Commissions shall assemble at the request of the Collector at his office, or at such other place as he may specify, whenever necessary for hearing appeals under Section 13 or determining questions under Section 16, or any matter relating to the Act, and a clerk of the Boiler Office or of the Collector's Office will act as Clerk to the Commission.

Emoluments of members of Commissions.

16. Every member of a Commission shall be entitled to receive in Bombay a fee of thirty rupees and elsewhere of such amount as may from time to time be prescribed by Government for each district, for each meeting of the Commission at which any duty prescribed by the Act is performed by the Commission and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof. In the mofussil every member of a Commission shall also be entitled to travelling expenses, if any have been incurred by him.

Enquiry into misconduct, etc., of engineers.

17. Where it is alleged that any Engineer in charge of a boiler or boilers of any horse-power is incompetent or addicted to drunkenness or has been guilty of any serious misconduct or negligence, it shall be the duty of the Collector to enquire into such allegation and at the close of such enquiry to make such recommendation to Government with reference to Section 27 as he thinks fit.

Appeals and enquiries under Section 16.

Appeals.

18. Every appeal under Section 13 shall be made in writing, either in English or in the vernacular.

Method of presenting.

19. It may either be presented personally to the Collector or sent by post.

Accompaniment.

20. The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by the original of the reasons given in writing by the Inspector, for the refusal of the certificate or by a certified copy of such reasons.

To state grounds of appeal.

21. The petition shall state the grounds of appeal against the reasons given by the Inspectors for refusing the certificate.

Notice to issue.

22 (1) On receipt of an appeal forwarded by the Collector, the Commission shall issue a notice to the appellant stating a date not later than that within which the appeal must, under section 14, be heard, on which it is proposed to hear the appeal, and informing him that if he wishes to be heard in support of the appeal or to produce evidence, he must be present either in person or by an authorised agent, with his evidence, on the date specified.

(2) The notice shall be sent to such address as shall be entered in the petition of appeal.

(3) If the petitioner is not present on the date fixed, the appeal shall be decided in his absence.

Enquiry.

23. Where it appears to the Collector that enquiry should be made with regard to any of the matters mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 16, he shall inform the Commission, which shall then take action under the section. The Commission may also take action under the section of its own motion.

Notice of enquiry.

24. (1) Notice shall be sent by the Commission to the person regarding whose certificate an enquiry is to be held, specifying briefly the charge made and fixing the date of the enquiry.

(2) On such date, he may either submit a written statement, or may be present in person or by authorised agent, and he shall be allowed to produce any evidence he may have bearing on the facts under enquiry.

Witnesses.

25. The Commission may, at its discretion, summon any witness whose evidence it considers necessary for the purposes of any enquiry held by it.

Decision.

26. All decisions of the Commission shall be in accordance with the votes of the majority of the members. The President shall have a casting vote.

Proceedings.

27. The proceedings of the Commission shall be in writing and shall be signed by the President. A copy of any order passed shall be given to the person affected by it, if he applies for it, on payment of copying charges and stamp fees, if any.

Enquiries under section 27, sub-section 1.

28. (1) If the Collector has reason to believe, from any cause whatever, that an enquiry should be made under section 27, sub-section (1), in order to ascertain whether an Engineer possessing a certificate of competency or service is incompetent or addicted to drunkenness or has been guilty of any serious misconduct or negligence he may either make such enquiry personally or cause it to be made by an Assistant or Deputy Collector.

(2) The Collector shall appoint as assessor in such enquiry—

(*a*) in the City of Bombay or the City of Karachi, a member of the local Boiler Commission;

(*b*) elsewhere, any person resident in the district who holds a first class certificate of competency under the Act and who appears to the Collector to be a fit and proper person to be an assessor.

When the Collector is unable to find such a person within the limits of his district, he shall request the Collector of Bombay to depute an assessor, and the Collector of Bombay shall comply with such request.

(3) The enquiry shall be held in presence of the Engineer whose conduct forms the subject of the enquiry, and who shall be allowed to make any statement he may wish to make and to produce evidence in his defence.

(4) The Collector shall forward to Government the record of the enquiry together with the opinions of the officer conducting the enquiry and of the assessors, and shall make such recommendation with reference to section 27 as he may think fit.

(5) The assessor shall be paid fees at the rate of Rs. 30 for the first hour of his attendance at the enquiry and Rs. 15 for each subsequent hour, subject to a limit of Rs. 50 per diem. In the case of an assessor deputed by the Collector of Bombay under the last sentence of sub-rule (2) of this rule, the rate of fee shall be fixed by the Collector of Bombay, and the assessor shall also be paid travelling expenses.

Particulars to be given on engagement of Engineer.

29. Any owner of a boiler who engages an Engineer shall at once furnish to the Boiler Department particulars of the name and qualifications of the said Engineer, with the number and date of issue of his certificate.

CONTENTS.

PART III.

The Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules.

	Rule.	Sub-rule or Clause.	Page.
PRELIMINARY.			
Short title			
Authority for rules			
Date of enforcement			
GENERAL RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INSPECTORS.			
Duties of Inspectors	1		
Pressure to be determined by calculation	2		
Inspection and hydraulic test to be taken before issue of provisional order.	3		
Inspection, hydraulic test and steam test to be taken before issue of certificate	4		
Pressure not to be altered without authority	5		
Submission of plans	6		
Boilers built abroad	7		
Plans and particulars required for new boilers and for extensive alterations	8		
Procedure at subsequent inspections	9		
Precautions regarding concealed parts	10		
Entries in inspection books	11		
Entries in certificate	12		
Repairs to boilers	13		
Inspector to enter boiler at inspections when possible.	14		
Procedure regarding inspection of small boilers	15		
Preparation required for thorough inspection	16	1	
Preparation required for hydraulic test	16	2	
Preparation required for steam test	16	3	
Engraving of Registry Number	17		
MEASUREMENT OF FIRE GRATE.			
External cylindrical furnaces of horizontal boilers	18	1 & 2	
Chain grate stokers	18	3	
Locomotive and Vertical Type Boilers	18	4	
Externally fired boilers	18	5	
Special fire grates	18	6	
DETERMINATION OF NOMINAL HORSE POWER.			
Reciprocating engines	19		
Turbine engines	19		
Boilers	19		
HYDRAULIC TESTS.			
New boilers	20	1	
Small boilers	20	2	
Tests after re-erection	20	3	
Standard pressure gauges to be used: gaugings	20	5	
When shell is to be bared	20	6	
Examination after test	20	7	
HYDRAULIC TESTS—*contd.*			
Hydraulic test to determine fitness in certain cases	20	8	
Test, except in certain cases to be witnessed when boiler is in position	20	9	
Mountings to be in place at tests	20	10	
STEAM TESTS.			
Procedure regarding steam tests	21	1 & 2	
Standard pressure gauges to be used	21	3	
MATERIAL FOR BOILERS.			
Most suitable material for boilers	22	1	
Material manufactured and inspected abroad	22	2	
Inspection of material by well-known makers in Great Britain	22	3	
Steel maker's certificate	22	4	
Bessemer steel and open hearth basic steel	22	5	
STEEL—			
Process of manufacture	23	1	
Freedom from defect and treatment of test pieces.	23	2	
Selection of test pieces	23	3	
Number of tests in certain cases	23	4	
Duplicate tests	23	5	
Stamping of material	23	6	
Material proving unsatisfactory to be rejected	23	7	
Standard test pieces	23	8	
Bending tests	23	9	
Plates—Number of tests	23	10	
Do. —Preparation of test specimens	23	11	
Do. —Temper bends	23	12	
Do. —Tensile strength and elongation	23	13	
Do. —Bend tests	23	14	
Angle Rivet and Stay Bars—Number of tests	23	15	
Do. —Tensile strength and elongation of stay and angle bars.	23	16	
Do. —Bend tests	23	17	
Rivet bars—Tensile strength and elongation of rivet bars	23	18	
Rivets—Nature of tests	23	19	
Steam Pipes and Boiler Tubes, etc.—Solid drawn steel steam pipes and boiler tubes, etc., subject to internal pressure	23	20	
Steam Pipes and Boiler Tubes, etc.—Solid drawn steel tubes subject to external pressure	23	21	
Steam Pipes and Boiler Tubes, etc.—Lap welded steel tubes subject to external pressure	23	22	

CONTENTS—*continued.*

	Rule.	Sub-rule or Clause.	Page.
MATERIAL FOR BOILERS —*contd.*			
Steam Pipes and Boiler Tubes, etc.—General requirements regarding tubes	23	23	
STEEL CASTINGS	24	1	
Number of tests	24	2	
Tensile strength and elongation	24	3	
Bend tests	24	4	
WROUGHT IRON	25	1	
Iron lap welded tubes subject to external pressure	25	2	
COPPER—Plates	26	1	
Do. —Bars	26	2	
RULES AND FORMULÆ FOR DETERMINING WORKING PRESSURES.			
Rules and formulæ to be observed in making calculations	27	...	
SHELL—			
Design, Construction and Workmanship	28	...	
Minimum thickness of plate and arrangement of seams...	28	1	
Double butt strapped seams given preference; formation of seams ...	28	2	
Welded seams and local heating	28	3	
Compensation and staying of openings in boiler shells	28	4	
Shell weakened by lines of holes below strength of longitudinal seam ...	28	5	
Stand blocks and pad pieces	28	6	
Tensile and shearing strengths to be used in calculations	29	...	
Minimum tensile strength to be used in calculations	29	1	
Steel plates for which no proofs of tests are produced	29	2	
Steel rivets	29	3	
Iron rivets...	29	4	
Copper plates and rivets..	29	5	
Tensile strength to be reduced in certain cases...	29	6	
DETERMINATION OF THE STRENGTH OF SHELL ...	30	...	
Strength of riveted seams	30	1	
Rivets in double shear ...	30	2	
Strength of circumferential seams	30	3	
Strength of welded seams	30	4	
Solid rolled sections ...	30	5	
Working pressure—Equation (1)	30	6	
FACTOR OF SAFETY FOR BOILER SHELLS	31	1	
TABLE OF ADDITIONS TO THE FACTOR OF SAFETY FOR BOILER SHELLS	31	2	

	Rule.	Sub-rule or Clause.	Page.
RULES AND FORMULÆ FOR DETERMINING WORKING PRESSURES— *contd.*			
CURVED END PLATES ...	32	...	
Hemispherical ends in two or more pieces, Equation (2)	32	1	
Hemispherical or dished ends of drums and Vertical Type Boilers, Equation (3)	32	2	
Hemispherical or dished ends of drums subject to external pressure, Equation (4)	32	3	
Dished ends of Lancashire and Cornish Type Boilers, Equation (5) ...	32	4	
General requirements, Equation (6)	32	5	
Material below requirements	32	6	
FLAT SURFACES	33	...	
Equation (7)	33	1	
Material below requirements	33	2	
Constants—Regularly spaced bolt or screw stays as in Marine Type and Locomotive Type Boilers, Equation (8) ...	33	3	
Irregularly spaced gusset or riveted stays as in the ends of Lancashire Cornish and some Locomotive and Vertical Type Boilers, Equation (9)	33	4	
Circular flat ends as in crown plates of Vertical Type Boilers, etc. ...	33	5	
Circular flat ends of drums and bolted covers	33	6	
Plate margins, Equation (10)	33	7	
STAYS AND BOLTS ...	34	...	
Direct bolt, screw and tube stays, Equation (11)	34	1	
Diagonal rod or bar stays	34	2	
Gusset stays, Equations (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), and (19).	34	3	
Bolts of ends, covers and small shells, Equation (20)	34	4	
Up take stays of Vertical Type Boilers, Equation (21)	34	5	
Table of stresses allowed.	34	6	
Welded stays	34	6	
Minimum thickness of stay tubes	34	6	
Material below requirements	34	6	
Stays in tension and compression	34	6	
GIRDER STAYS	35	...	
Solid or split girders of rectangular section supported at ends only, Equation (22)	35	1	

CONTENTS—*concluded.*

	Rule.	Sub-rule or Clause.	Page.
RULES AND FORMULÆ FOR DETERMINING WORKING PRESSURES—*contd.*			
GIRDER STAYS—*continued.*			
Girders of I or other section supported at ends only, Equation (33) ...	35	2	
Plate and bolts	35	3	
Slung girders	35	4	
Girders supported by angle bars on shell ...	35	5	
Fire-box roofs of special form	35	6	
Material below requirements	35	7	
Girders of cast steel ...	35	8	
TUBE PLATES	36	...	
Compression—Equation (24)	36	...	
Staying—Equation (25) ...	36	2	
Minimum thickness of steel and iron plates—Equation (26)	36	3	
Minimum thickness of copper plates. Equation (27)...	36	3	
FURNACES AND FIRE-BOXES—	37	...	
Plain circular furnaces of Horizontal and Vertical Type Boilers, Equations (28) and (29)	37	1*a*	
Cross tubes...	37	1*b*	
Screwed stays in vertical type fire-boxes	37	1*c*	
Small cylindrical fire-boxes, Equation (30) ...	37	1*d*	
Hemispherical furnaces and dished furnace crowns of Vertical Type Boiler, Equation (31).	37	2	
Up takes of Vertical Type Boilers	37	3	

	Rule.	Sub-rule or Clause.	Page.
RULES AND FORMULÆ FOR DETERMINING WORKING PRESSURES—*concld.*			
FURNACES AND FIRE-BOXES—*concld.*			
Flanged ring furnaces of Horizontal Boilers, Equation (32)	37	4	
Corrugated furnaces of Horizontal Boilers, Equation (33)	37	5	
Material below requirements	37	6	
PIPES AND TUBES, Equation (34)	38	...	
FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES.			
The requisite fittings ...	39	...	
Safety Valves, Equations (35), (36) and (37) ...	40	...	
Steam pressure gauge ...	41	...	
Glass Water Gauge and Test Cocks	42	...	
Steam and Water Stop Valves	43	...	
Blow Down Cocks, Valves and Pipes	44	...	
Tester Cock	45	...	
Scum Cocks	46	...	
Fusible Plug...	47	...	
Manholes, mouthpieces and doors, Equations (38) and (39)...	48	...	
Steam pipes	49	...	
Economisers and Superheaters	50	...	
Salinometers and Thermometers	51	...	
APPENDIX.			
Rules and formulæ for riveted joints of boiler shells...	...	...	

PART III.

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES.

191 .

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. The rules in this part may be called the Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules, 191 .

Authority for Rules. These rules are issued in pursuance of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 191 , in supersession of the Bombay Rules for determining the duties of Inspectors, 1903.

Date of enforcement. These rules shall come into force on the , and shall not be retrospective in effect.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INSPECTORS.

Duties of Inspectors 1. Inspectors are required by the Act to register boilers, determine the pressures at which they are to be allowed to work and to grant certificates therefor. See sections 7, 8 and 10 of the Act.

2. (1) The Inspector shall ascertain the permissible working pressure for a boiler by making a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts; such calculations being based on his measurements and, if satisfied with their correctness, on the dimensions and other particulars relating to the material and construction stated in the maker's certificates. He shall, in making his calculations, take due account, after careful examination of the material, workmanship and details of construction of each part.

Pressure to be determined by calculation.

(2) In his examination the Inspector may, if he deems necessary, bore the plates or other parts to ascertain their thickness.

(3) In making his calculations the Inspector is to be guided by the formulæ, factors and constants applicable to the parts in the rules for the time being in force.

If no formula, factor or constant applicable to the parts be contained in the rules, the Chief Inspector shall in his discretion, determine the fitness of such parts.

(4) The strength of the weakest part so calculated or determined shall determine the permissible working pressure of the boiler.

3. After carefully examining the boiler and its fittings internally and externally, and ascertaining by calculation the permissible working pressure, the Inspector shall, before granting a provisional order under section 6, test the fitness of the boiler under water pressure in accordance with the requirements of Rule 20.

Inspection and hydraulic test to be taken before issue of provisional order.

4. No Inspector shall grant an original certificate for a boiler until he has fully satisfied himself as to its fittings, construction, material and workmanship; calculated its permissible working pressure in accordance with the rules in force and obtained the Chief Inspector's approval to the amount, nor until he has satisfactorily tested the boiler under water pressure and under steam in accordance with the requirements of Rules 20 and 21.

Inspection, hydraulic test and steam test to be taken before issue of certificate.

5. A pressure once allowed on a boiler is under no circumstances to be increased without the written authority of the Chief Inspector.

Pressure not to be altered without authority.

6. (1) In the case of boilers made or altered in the Bombay Presidency for use within the Presidency, the Boiler Inspection Department may receive for examination, before the commencement of the work, plans and particulars of the designs or alterations proposed in order to avoid questions as to design and material arising during the examination of the finished boilers.

Submission of plans.

(2) All such plans and particulars shall be submitted for examination to the Chief Inspector and he shall furnish the proposers with his opinion as to whether he is satisfied with the design and fitness of the parts for the intended pressure or, if not, what modifications may be necessary therein.

(3) When plans and particulars of boilers or of proposed alterations have been so received and approved, the Inspector in making his examination prior to granting a certificate, shall see that the designs, as approved, have been carefully followed out and that the materials correspond with the approved particulars furnished; and he shall further carefully examine the workmanship and hydraulically test the boiler in accordance with the rules in force.

7. In determining the permissible working pressure for boilers made, and imported from, abroad the Boiler Inspection Department will take into account and make suitable allowance for those built under the supervision of a competent Inspecting authority recognized by the Department when a certificate to the effect that the boiler had been supervised during its construction and complied with the requirements of the Department's rules in force at the time for the intended pressure, is produced.

Boilers built abroad.

Plans and particulars required for new boilers and for extentive alterations.

8. (1) The plans and particulars to be supplied with every new boiler about to be registered and in the case of extensive repairs to old boilers, must be in English measurements and text and are :—

(*a*) A fully dimensioned drawing showing a longitudinal section and an end view of the boiler.

(*b*) A maker's specification or certificate containing a description of the boiler with its principal dimensions; particulars of the nature of the material used in its construction; the thickness of the plates; the diameter of, and method of forming, the rivet holes in the shell plates or any peculiarity in the formation of the shell, such as solid rolling or welding; the hydraulic test pressure to which it was subjected and the intended working pressure.

(*c*) In the case of steel boilers, the plate maker's certificates of tests of material, which should contain the dimensions of the various plates or other parts; the cross dimensions of the test pieces; the actual breaking load on the test piece and the breaking load in tons per square inch on the test piece; the percentage of extension and length on which it was measured; particulars of bend tests; the numbers stamped on the plates or parts and the numbers of the charges from which they were made.

(2) The maker's drawing and certificates of manufacture must bear a number corresponding with the maker's number of the boiler and must be signed by the makers or Works Manager of the Works. In this respect the signature of agents or representatives in other parts will not be recognized.

(3) The steel maker's test results certificate must bear the name of the firm who made the steel and the name of the firm who made the plates and bear a certificate initialled by the Test House Manager in the form given under Rule 22.

(4) The drawings may consist of legible contact prints on strong paper and they, together with the other papers hereinbefore mentioned, shall be filed in the Boiler Inspection Office.

Procedure at subsequent inspections.

9. The Inspector in making subsequent inspections should, among other things, carefully gauge and record the circularity of furnaces of boilers having circular furnaces; note for renewal any broken or slack rivets in gusset stays or elsewhere or fractured gusset angle bars; carefully examine the bends of furnace flanges, corners of dished, or flanged, end and crown plates for grooving or fracture; sound screwed stays for breakages; test smoke tubes for thinning; bore wasted plates when necessary to ascertain their thickness; examine all mountings internally and externally and have all internally fitted manhole and other doors tried in place to satisfy himself of their fit.

Precautions regarding concealed parts.

10. Particular attention should be paid to the external parts of boilers in way of seating blocks especially when the situation is damp and, having regard to many cases in which serious defects have been discovered, Inspectors should take care, in order to ensure proper inspection, that boilers, the whole of the outside of which cannot be readily examined, are cleared, whenever they consider it necessary, of any concealing covering, supports or fittings. If the owners in any special case have any good reasons for not wishing to clear them when the Inspector requires it, the Inspector should submit the whole case in detail to the Chief Inspector for his consideration and orders. The Inspector must, however, recollect that he is not to certify as efficient any boiler respecting which he cannot thoroughly satisfy himself. Boilers which have been so cleared should, if the Inspector considers it necessary, be subjected to the hydraulic test before the brickwork is rebuilt. See Rule 20.

Entries in inspection books.

11. Inspectors should record in their inspection books the dates on which boilers are inspected, when and to what extent they have been cleared from brickwork or other coverings and whether the boilers were set or not when examined, and if not set, where they were examined.

Entries in certificate.

12. (1) The Inspector should state in his certificate what requirements, if any, with regard to hydraulic test, removal of lagging, brickwork or other concealing part should be complied with at the next inspection so as to enable the owner to have the same properly carried out at that time, but omission to do so is not to deter the Inspector from requiring a hydraulic test or further removal of concealing parts which he may consider necessary for his inspection.

(2) He should, for the same reason, also state in his certificate his requirements regarding the renewal or repair of any part that may be considered fit only for the period of the certificate.

(3) When the Inspector is unable to grant a certificate he should inform the owner in writing of his reasons for refusing to issue a certificate and state what repairs or renewals to the boiler are, in his opinion, necessary before he will grant the same.

Repairs to boilers.

13. Extensive repairs such as renewal of furnaces, end plates, parts of shell, fire-boxes, girders, etc., should be supervised, so far as his other duties will permit, by the Inspector, and at such times when fire-boxes and smoke tubes of locomotive type boilers are withdrawn advantage of the opportunity should be taken to inspect the internal parts otherwise inaccessible to close inspection.

The renewed parts should be treated as parts of a new boiler and must comply with the rules in force at the time for the intended pressure. See Rules 6 (3), 8 and 20 (3), regarding repairs and subsequent hydraulic test.

Inspector to enter boiler at inspection when possible.

14. (1) At every inspection of a steam boiler the Inspector shall, if the internal construction and size of the boiler will allow of it, go inside it, and make a thorough examination of it.

(2) When the internal construction or size of a boiler will not allow of the Inspector getting inside it, he should act in accordance with the provisions for such cases made under Rule 20 (2).

(3) If for special reasons, and for special reasons only, the Inspector cannot go inside a boiler, he shall distinctly state on the face of his certificate his reasons for not being able to do so.

(4) Whenever he is prevented from getting into a boiler by the position of removable stays he must order the removal of the stays and see the same properly replaced before granting his certificate.

(5) If any part of a boiler near the uptake, fire-boxes or furnaces is so constructed that the Inspector cannot examine it, he is not to give a certificate, but shall report the case to the Chief Inspector for his orders.

(6) If the boiler is too hot or not sufficiently clean for the Inspector to examine the inside efficiently and with safety and convenience, he should decline to examine the boiler, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate, until he can make an efficient internal examination.

(7) An Inspector who has to enter a boiler which is connected by steam or water pipes to another boiler containing hot water or steam should, before doing so, satisfy himself that the steam or hot water communication is effectively disconnected to secure immunity from the danger of steam or hot water being turned into the boiler while he is inside it.

15. Small boilers must be inspected and fitted in the same way as large boilers and must have safety-valves, water gauges and all other fittings complete which must comply with the same regulations as large boilers.

Procedure regarding inspection of small boilers.

16. (1) At every inspection of a boiler for the grant or renewal of a certificate the boiler should be empty and cool with all doors, fire-bars, bearers and fire-bridges removed and all valves and cocks forming the boiler mountings opened up and taken apart. All parts should be thoroughly cleaned inside and outside and fire flues, smoke boxes and tubes should be swept.

Preparation required for thorough inspection.

All valves and cocks should be ground and faced when necessary before the Inspector's visit; provision should be made for the removal of lagging, brickwork or other concealing part, or for the drilling of plates, if required by the Inspector, and for verifying the safety valve dimensions and weights.

Proper provision to the satisfaction of the Inspector must be made for effectively disconnecting the boiler if connected to another under steam.

The certificate of the engineer or driver in charge of the boiler should be available for the Inspector's inspection and it is desirable that he should accompany the Inspector at his inspection of the boiler.

(2) Hydraulic tests in the case of boilers not being inspected for the first time should, except when the Inspector expressly requires otherwise, be prepared after the thorough inspection.

Preparation required for hydraulic tests.

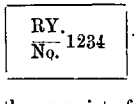
The chests of all mountings subject to steam pressure should be in place as well as all doors and the same properly jointed. All air should be displaced and the boiler filled with water. The safety valves should be jammed down, or removed and the chest openings blank flanged (it is bad practice to screw down spring loaded safety valves to the test pressure as the springs in so doing may be injured). The tester cock should be in order for receiving the Inspector's standard pressure gauge and the nipple for connecting the Inspector's test pump hose, if the owner does not supply his own pump and fittings, should be in place and ready and if possible, a test not exceeding the working pressure of the boiler should be taken before the Inspector's visit to test the tightness of the door joints. See Rule 20 for other requirements regarding hydraulic tests.

(3) For steam tests, which are required only in the case of newly-registered boilers and for boilers of which the pressure has been altered, see Rule 21. An Inspector, however, may, when visiting a factory for any purpose, verify the correctness of the safety valves and pressure gauge of a boiler under steam by comparison with his standard pressure gauge.

Preparation required for steam test.

17. (1) The registry number of every boiler shall be cut in the front plate thereof in such position as shall be pointed out by the Inspector. The device to be so engraved shall consist of the letters RY. above the letters No. divided by a horizontal line, the letters to be followed by the number in figures, the former to be one-half inch and the latter one and a quarter inch in height, the whole to be enclosed in a rectangular figure one-sixteenth of an inch clear from the letters and figures, thus :—

Engraving of Registry Number.



The engraving shall not be less than one sixty-fourth of an inch in depth.

(2) In the case of small boilers the letters and figures of the device may, in the discretion of the Chief Inspector, to whom each case shall be referred, be reduced to one quarter of an inch in height.

(3) Engraving slips for tracing the device on the boiler will be supplied by the department. The slip should be pasted on the boiler on the place pointed out by the Inspector and the engraving should be completed and ready for verification by the Inspector at the time of the hydraulic test.

(4) Inspectors should satisfy themselves before allowing a registry number to be cut that there is no other registry number on the boiler. Registry numbers of other provinces should be allowed to remain for identification purposes. A note of such number or device should be entered in the Inspector's inspection book.

Measurement of Fire Grate.

18. (1) The fire grates of cylindrical flued boilers in which it is possible to increase the length of the grate over the respective lengths in the following cases by altering the position of the bridge should be taken as having a length of 5 feet in cases in which the mean internal diameter of the furnaces does not exceed 2'-7" and of 6 feet in which the mean internal diameter of the furnaces exceeds this amount.

Internal cylindrical furnaces of horizontal boilers

The grate surface in such cases is to be taken as the product of the mean internal horizontal diameter of the furnace into the length 5 feet or 6 feet, as the case may be, and the number of furnaces.

(2) In other cases of cylindrical flued boilers the grate surface should be computed in the same way except that the actual length of the fire grate should be taken, measured from the inner edge of the dead plate to the front of the bridge.

(3) In the case of chain grate stokers of externally fired boilers the grate surface is to be ascertained from the mean width of the furnace, measured from wall to wall at the level of the bars, and the length of the grate, measured from the inside edge of the shoot or hopper to a point above the centre of the roller at the back end of the grate.

Chain grate stokers.

(4) In cases of ordinary fire grate of loco-type and vertical type boilers the grate areas are to be computed from the average width of the grate, measured from side to side of the furnace or fire-box at the level of the bars, and the average length of the furnace or fire-box at the same level.

Locomotive and Vertical Type Boilers.

(5) In the case of externally fired boilers having ordinary grates, the surface should be computed from the average width of the grate, measured from side to side of the furnace walls at the level of the bars, and the mean length of the grate, measured from the inner edge of the dead plate to the front of the bridge.

(6) In the case of special fire grates for burning fuel other than coal or where owing to the construction or position of the grate or its equivalent, no one of the foregoing rules may apply, the Inspector should report to the Chief Inspector for instructions.

Special fire grates.

Determination of Nominal Horse Power.

19. The nominal horse power of engines and boilers shall, for all rating purposes under the Act, be calculated as follows:—

Engines.

For compound condensing engines having two or more cylinders.

$$\frac{S}{30} = \text{N. H. P.}$$

For compound non-condensing engines having two or more cylinders.

$$\frac{S}{33} = \text{N. H. P.}$$

For simple condensing and non-condensing engines the figures in the foregoing equations should be divided by 3 in each case to equal the nominal horse power.

S = the sum of the squares of the diameters in inches of all the cylinders.

For turbine engines.

$$6N\ (D^2 - d^2) = N.\ H.\ P.$$

N = the number of high pressure turbines.

D = internal diameter of high pressure casing in inches at the first ring of blades.

d = external diameter of the high pressure rotor in inches.

Boilers.

$$\frac{4 \times A}{3} = N.\ H.\ P.$$

A = area in square feet of the fire grate surface measured in accordance with Rule 18.

When the number representing the nominal horse power of a boiler is not a whole number, the fraction should be neglected and the whole number only entered in the Inspector's certificate.

HYDRAULIC TESTS.

20.* (1) Every new boiler shall be hydraulically tested in the presence of an Inspector to not less than 1¾ times the approved working pressure, see Rule 4, which pressure the boiler must satisfactorily withstand without appreciable leakage or undue distortion or deflection of its parts for at least fifteen consecutive minutes. If the test is not satisfactory the working pressure allowable by calculation must be suitably reduced, unless the owner is willing to make such alterations as will enable the boiler to satisfactorily withstand the hydraulic test, when, after alteration, the boiler must be again examined, the pressure being re-calculated, if necessary, and tested to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

New boilers.

(2) When the internal construction or size of a boiler will not allow of the Inspector getting inside it or of examining closely all its parts he should see it tested by hydraulic pressure to 1½ times the approved working pressure at each certificate inspection.

Small boilers.

(3) All boilers except those examined under the provisions of sub-section 6 of section 8 and such small boilers as are mentioned in the proviso to the sub-section shall, after re-erection in a position different from that under which they previously obtained a certificate, be hydraulically tested. A hydraulic test should also be made before granting an increased pressure certificate or after repairing a boiler unless the Chief Inspector authorizes the Inspector to waive such test. The amount of the test pressure to be applied to old boilers should be from 1¼ to 1½ times the working pressure.

Tests after re-erection.

(4) The Inspector may at any inspection, if he considers it necessary, apply a hydraulic test to any boiler.

(5) When carrying out hydraulic tests Inspectors are to use the pressure gauges supplied by the Boiler Inspection Department. The tests should always be accompanied by careful sets of gaugings and measurements, taken before, during and after the test, to ascertain the amount of bulging and permanent set, if any.

Standard pressure gauges to be used: gaugings.

Particular attention should be paid in obtaining accurate gaugings of circular furnaces of new boilers for future reference.

(6) Every boiler at its first inspection and subsequent hydraulic test must be entirely bared of lagging or brick work and boilers that are to be hydraulically tested at every inspection need only have their lagging again removed at the 5th, 8th, 10th and subsequent annual inspections provided the Inspector has no reason to suspect the existence of external corrosion or other defect. This procedure may, however, be departed from at the discretion of the Chief Inspector to whom each case should be referred before any departure is made.

When shell is to be bared.

(7) After the application of the hydraulic test the Inspector shall, before issuing a certificate or provisional order for the boiler, carefully examine the boiler inside and outside and satisfy himself that it has satisfactorily withstood the test.

Examination after test.

(8) In any case in which the safe working pressure to be allowed for a boiler cannot, owing to peculiar construction of one or more of the parts, be determined by calculation in the ordinary way the Inspector shall, under the direction of the Chief Inspector, subject the boiler to hydraulic test for the purpose of determining the fitness of the part or parts for the intended pressure.

Hydraulic test to determine fitness in certain cases.

The amount of the test pressure to be applied in such a case must not exceed $1\frac{3}{4}$ times the least working pressure found by calculation for other parts of the boiler or the intended working pressure, whichever is the lesser.

Should the parts of the boiler show undue deflection or indication of permanent set during the progress of the test the pressure must not be increased over the amount at which such indications are observed. The working pressure, if the test is otherwise satisfactory, to be allowed for the part will be 4/7ths of the test pressure.

(9) All hydraulic tests, except those of boilers examined under the provisions of sub-section 6 of section 8, shall be conducted only after the erection of the boiler in situ. Boilers examined for a certificate under sub-section 6 of section 8 shall, at the next inspection in situ, be hydraulically tested to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the working pressure.

Test, except in certain cases, to be witnessed when boiler is in position.

(10) The chests of safety-valves, stop and feed valves, below down cocks and pipes and all mountings and fittings that will be subject to steam pressure when the stop valve is shut, should be in place and be tested with the boiler at every hydraulic test of a boiler in situ.

Mountings to be in place at tests.

Steam Tests.

21. (1) Every newly-registered boiler and every other boiler of which the pressure has been altered shall, before the issue of a certificate for such boiler, be tested under steam to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Procedure regarding team tests.

The safety-valves should, at the time of the test, be left free and capable of being adjusted to the approved working pressure to be granted in the certificate.

After adjustment of the valves to the correct blowing pressure the boiler should be tried under full steam and full firing for at least 20 minutes with the feed water shut off and the stop valve closed, during which time the Inspector should note the accumulation of pressure. Should the accumulation of pressure exceed 10 per cent. of the loaded pressure the Inspector should withhold his certificate and report the case to the Chief Inspector.

The Inspector should note the loading and adjustment of the safety-valves at the correct blowing off pressure for entry in the certificate.

(2) On finishing the safety-valve test the Inspector should satisfy himself that the water gauges and test cocks are in working order and that the feed water apparatus will put a sufficient quantity of water into the boiler.

(3) When witnessing safety-valve tests Inspectors are to use the standard pressure-gauges supplied by the Department for the purpose. No steam-gauge should be used without having a syphon filled with water between it and the boiler.

Standard pressure gauges to be used.

MATERIAL FOR BOILER.

22. (1) Material complying with the following requirements under the various heads with regard to quality, ultimate strength, elongation, temper and bend tests, or other test when specified, will, in determining working pressures for boilers constructed thereof, be considered by the Department as the most suitable material for the construction of boilers and as such, on the production of sufficient proof in support of same, will be given an advantage over material which cannot be proved to comply in every respect with these requirements.

Most suitable material for boilers.

(2) In the case of material manufactured abroad the Inspector mentioned in the following rules may be an Inspector acting on behalf of any Inspecting Authority which is recognized by the Department as competent.

Material manufactured and inspected abroad.

(3) In the case of material made and tested by well known makers in Great Britain the certificate of the makers will be accepted in lieu of one from an Inspecting Authority.

Inspection of material by well-known makers in Great Britain.

(4) When the material is mild steel, then before the mill sheets are signed, the maker shall furnish the Inspectors with a certificate guaranteeing that the material has been made by the open hearth process of "acid" or "basic" quality and that it has been subjected to, and has withstood satisfactorily, the tests above described in the presence of the Inspector.

Steel maker's certificate.

The following form of certificate will be accepted if printed on each mill sheet with the name of the firm and initialled by the Test House Manager:—

> "We hereby certify that the material described below has been made by the open hearth process of "acid" or "basic" quality and is that which has been satisfactorily tested in the presence of your Inspector, our Test House Manager, in accordance with the standard tests."

(5) Boilers built of Bessemer steel whether of "acid" or "basic" quality must not be passed. Boilers built of open hearth basic quality plates may be accepted but the material should be treated as tested or untested iron as the case may be.

Bessemer steel and open hearth basic steel.

STEEL.

23. (1) All steel intended for use in the construction of boilers shall be made by the open hearth process. Boiler plates shall be of acid quality; but the other portions of boilers may be made of either acid or basic steel.

Process of manufacture.

(2) The finished material shall be free from cracks, surface flaws and laminations. No hammer-dressing, patching, burning or electric welding is permissible, and if any material is annealed or otherwise heat treated, the test pieces shall be similarly and simultaneously treated with the material before they are tested. No further heating or forging of the specimens may be done and all the necessary preparation shall be made in a machine.

Freedom from defects and treatment of test pieces.

(3) All the test pieces required shall be selected by the Inspector, and, except where otherwise specified, the tests shall be made in his presence at the place of manufacture, and before the despatch of the material; and the stamping of test pieces shall be done after all the heating or annealing is completed.

Selection of test pieces.

(4) When a number of articles are cut from one plate or bar, the number of tests required shall be the same as that required from the original piece, provided the articles have not been further heated and can be identified as having formed part of the original piece.

Number of tests in certain cases.

(5) Should either a tensile or a bend test fail to fulfil the test requirements, and the Inspector considers that the test piece does not fairly represent the quality of the material, two duplicate specimens may, if the maker wishes, be tested; and if the results obtained from both are satisfactory the quality of the article shall be judged therefrom and not from the original test which failed. If, however, either of the duplicate tests fails, the article or articles represented shall be rejected.

Duplicate tests.

(6) Every article shall be stamped with a number or identification mark such that the charge of steel from which it was made can be readily identified. In addition to this, plates and bars shall be stamped with the maker's name or trade mark and with the results of any tests which are made from them.

Stamping of material.

(7) In the event of any material proving unsatisfactory in the course of working or machining, it shall be rejected notwithstanding any previous certification of satisfactory testing.

Material proving unsatisfactory to be rejected.

(8) The gauge length and the parallel portion of the test pieces shall be as shown in the appended sketches. The form of the ends to be as required in order to suit the various methods employed for gripping the test piece. Should any tensile test piece break at a point outside the middle half of its gauge length, the test may, at the maker's option, and with the Inspector's approval, be discarded, and another test made from the same plate or bar.

Standard test pieces.

(9) The specimens sheared from plates and angle bars for bending tests, shall not be less than 1½ inches wide; but, for small bars, the whole section may be used. The bending specimens of round bars shall be of the full diameter of the bars, as rolled, and the bending tests of castings shall be made with rectangular test pieces, 1 inch wide by ¾ inch thick, which shall be machined to size and have the corners rounded to a radius of 1/16th inch; they shall be bent over their thinner section.

Bending tests.

Plates.

(10) A tensile and a bending test shall be taken from each plate, as rolled; but, when the weight of the plate exceeds two-and-a-half tons a tensile and a bending test shall be taken from each end. Bending tests only need, however, be made from plates for which a greater stress than is allowed for iron is not wished. The bending tests of plates not intended to be worked in the fire or exposed to flame may be made with strips in the same condition as the plates; those from other plates should be made with strips which have been tempered.

Number of tests.

(11) Test specimens may be cut from the plates, either lengthwise or crosswise, and whenever practicable, the rolled surfaces shall be retained on two opposite sides of the test piece.

Preparation of test specimens.

In all cold and temper bend tests of samples ·5 inches in thickness and above, the rough edge caused by shearing may be removed by filing or grinding; and samples 1 inch in thickness and above may have the edges machined.

(12) For temper bends, the samples should be heated to a blood-red and quenched in water at a temperature not exceeding 80° Fahrenheit.

Temper bends.

(13) The tensile strength of plates not intended to be worked in the fire or exposed to flame, shall be between 27 and 32 tons per square inch; that of other plates from 26 to 30 tons per square inch.

Tensile strength and elongation of plates.

The elongation shall not be less than 20 per cent. in a length of 8 inches for material ·375 inch in thickness and upwards which is required to have a tensile strength of 27 to 32 tons per square inch, and not less than 23 per cent. if the tensile strength is required to be between 26 and 30 tons per square inch. For material under ·375 inch in thickness, the elongation may be reduced; but for each eighth of an inch of diminution in thickness the reduction shall not be more than 3 per cent. below the elongation named above.

Bend tests.

(14) Bending test pieces shall withstand being bent, without fracture, until the sides are parallel at a distance apart of not more than three times the thickness of the specimen.

Angle, Rivet and Stay Bars.

Number of tests.

(15) At least two tensile tests shall be taken from each charge of steel; but when the number of bars, as rolled, from one charge exceeds 15, an additional test shall be made from each further 15 bars of portion thereof. In round bars $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and under the number given above shall, in each case, be 50 in place of 15.

A cold or temper bend test shall be made from each angle-bar rolled, and a cold and a temper bend from every 15 stay-bars as rolled from each charge. No bending tests need be made from rivet bars.

Tensile strength and elongation of stay and angle bars.

(16) The tensile strength of longitudinal stays and angle bars shall be between 27 and 32 tons per square inch with an elongation of not less than 20 per cent. measured on the appropriate standard test piece (A or B). For bars for combustion chamber or fire-box stays the tensile strength shall be between 26 and 32 tons per square inch, with an elongation of not less than 23 per cent. measured on the standard test piece. But when stay bars are tested on a gauge length of four times the diameter (test piece F), the elongation shall be 24 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively.

For angle bar under ·375 inch in thickness the elongation may be 3 per cent. below that specified for plates.

Bend tests.

(17) Bending test pieces of bars shall withstand being bent, without fracture, until the sides are parallel at a distance apart of not more than three times the thickness or diameter of the specimen.

Rivet Bars.

Tensile strength and elongation of rivet bars.

(18) The tensile strength of rivet bars shall be between 26 and 30 tons per square inch, with an elongation of not less than 25 per cent. measured on the standard test piece B. or 30 per cent. if measured on test piece F.

Rivet.

Nature of tests.

(19) A few rivets of each size shall be selected by the Inspector from the bulk and shall be subjected to the following tests:—

(*a*) The rivet shanks to be bent cold and hammered until the two parts of the shank touch, without fracture on the outside of the bend.

(*b*) The rivet heads to be flattened while hot, until their diameter is two-and-a-half times the diameter of the shank without cracking at the edges.

Steam Pipes and Boiler Tubes, &c.

Solid-drawn steel steam pipes and boiler tubes, etc., subject to internal pressure.

(20) The makers should take a few samples from each batch of tubes and test them for tensile strength and elongation. A bending test should also be made by them from the scrap end of each tube drawn.

Tensile and bending tests should also be made in the Inspector's presence from specimens selected by him in the following proportion, from the tubes made from each charge:—

Tubes up to and including 3 inches in diameter: 1 in 40 or part thereof.

Tubes above 3 inches up to and including 4 inches in diameter: 1 in 20 or part thereo .

Tubes above 4 inches up to and including 5 inches in diameter: 1 in 10 or part thereof.

Tubes above 5 inches up to and including 7 inches in diameter: 1 in 6 or part thereof.

Tubes above 7 inches in diameter: 1 in 4 or part thereof.

The tensile strength should range between 23 and 30 tons per square inch and the elongation should not be less than 23 per cent. in a length of 8 inches or 21 per cent. if the thickness of the tubes is less than $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch.

Solid-drawn steel tubes subject to external pressure.

(21) If no allowance over that given for iron tubes is required a few bending tests should be made from the scrap ends of the stay tubes, but special tests need not be made from the ordinary tubes if the Inspector finds the general quality of the material satisfactory and he is satisfied. If allowance over iron is required, the number of the test for tensile strength and elongation should be similar to those for solid-drawn steam pipes except that the tensile strength should range between 26 and 30 tons per square inch.

Lap-welded steel tubes subject to external pressure.

(22) If no allowance over that given for iron tubes is required, a few bending tests should be made from the scrap ends of the stay tubes or the strips from which they are made, but special tests need not be made from the ordinary tubes if the general nature of the material has been found satisfactory and the Inspector is satisfied. If allowance over iron is required, tensile and bending tests should be made from 25 per cent. of the strips from which the stay tubes are made and drift tests from 5 per cent. of the scrap ends or the finished tubes.

The tensile strength should range between 26 and 30 tons per square inch and the elongation should be at least 20 per cent. in a length of 8 inches when the strips are tested in their normal condition.

General requirements regarding tubes.

(23) All the tubes should be tested by the makers to a suitable hydraulic pressure: these tests need not be witnessed by the Inspector if he is satisfied that the tubes have been duly tested by the makers.

The hydraulic test should not, in any case, be less than three times the working pressure and it should not exceed four times the pressure given by the rule:

$$\frac{6{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches,}}{\text{diameter in inches,}}$$

in the case of lap-welded tubes or five times that pressure in the case of solid-drawn steel tubes.

All the tests mentioned should be made in the Inspector's presence except where otherwise stated, and such means as may be necessary should be taken to satisfy the Inspector that the specimens he may have to test have been cut from the tubes they represent.

If any of the tubes described above are made in long lengths and passed by the Inspector in that condition, the number of tests required may be calculated on the number of tubes as made notwithstanding that they may afterwards be cut up into shorter lengths.

Solid-drawn tubes of a thickness exceeding $\frac{1}{8}$th inch should be finished by the hot-drawn process. All cold-drawn tubes should afterwards be efficiently annealed.

Steel Castings.

24. (1) All steel castings shall be thoroughly annealed at a uniform temperature and shall be allowed to cool down prior to removal from the annealing furnace: and if subsequently heated with the Inspector's approval, shall again be similarly annealed, if required, by the Inspector.

Test pieces shall not be cut off till stamped by the Inspector, which shall not be done until the castings have been annealed.

(2) No test need be made from unimportant steel castings or for steel castings which are used for articles usually made of cast iron, if the scantlings are not materially reduced below what would be required if cast iron were used. Where full allowance over wrought steel is desired, steel castings shall be tested as follows :—

Number of tests.

At least one tensile and one bending test shall be made from the casting from each charge.

Where more than one casting is made from one charge, at least one tensile and one bending test shall be made from the castings run from one common pouring head.

(3) The tensile strength of steel castings shall be between the limits of 35 and 40 tons per square inch with an elongation of not less than 15 per cent. measured on the standard test piece C, D or E.

Tensile strength and elongation.

(4) The bending test pieces must withstand being bent, without fracture, through an angle of 60° the internal radius of the bend being not greater than one inch.

Bend tests.

Where allowance over wrought steel is not required bending tests as above only will be taken, but the test piece must withstand, without fracture, being bent through an angle of 120 degrees, the internal radius of the bend being not greater than one inch.

Wrought Iron.

25. (1) If full allowance for iron shell plates and rivets is required, the material must be tested as in the case of mild steel.

The character and number of the tests should be similar to those for steel shell plates and rivets.

For plate tests the elongation measured in a length of 8 inches should be not less than 16 per cent. with or 10 per cent. across the grain.

For rivet bars the elongation measured in a length of 8 inches should not be less than 25 per cent.

(2) Special tests need not be made if the general nature of the material has been found satisfactory and the Inspector is satisfied.

Iron lap-welded tubes subject to external pressure.

Copper.

26. (1) Rolled copper plates should have a tensile strength of not less than 14 tons per square inch: test strips should give an elongation, measured on a length of 8 inches of not less than 35 per cent. and should stand bending double without signs of fracture on the outside of the bend.

Plates.

(2) Copper bars for stays or rivets should have a tensile strength of not less than 14 tons per square inch with an elongation measured on a length of 8 inches, of not less than 40 per cent. A test specimen should stand bending double without signs of fracture on the outside of the bend.

Bars.

RULES AND FORMULÆ FOR DETERMINING WORKING PRESSURES.

27. An Inspector in making his calulations prior to granting a certificate under the Act shall be guided in so doing by the following rules and formulæ appropriate to the several parts.

Rules and formulæ to be observed in making calculations.

Boilers well designed, well constructed and made of good material should have an advantage in the matter of determining the working pressure over boilers inferior in any of

the above respects as, unless this is done the superior boiler is placed at a disadvantage and good workmanship and material will be discouraged. The following rules are therefore prescribed:—

Shell.

Design, Construction and Workmanship.

Minimum thickness of plate.

28. (1) Shell plates must not be less than ¼ inch in thickness.

Arrangement of seams.

Each ring of plate in the shell should preferably be made up of a single piece and have its longitudinal seam well out of line with those of the adjoining ring. In horizontal boilers the longitudinal seams should be in the steam space arranged alternately on each side of the crown and clear of the brick work flues.

Double butt strapped seams given preference: formation of seams.

(2) For longitudinal seams butt joints fitted with inner and outer covering strips with two or more rows of rivets on each side of the butt are desirable and boilers having this form of joint will be given preference over others in the matter of determination of pressure.

The ends of shell plate rings where butted should be given the same curvature in the rolls as the rest of the ring. The setting should not be done by hammering.

Butt straps should be cut from plates not from bars. They must be of as good quality as the shell plates and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre. They should be carefully bent in the rolls to the required curve.

Thinning of the ends of butt straps which tuck under the adjoining rings of the shell plate should be done by machinery, not by heating and hammering.

All rivet holes should be drilled after the plates, straps, and angles are in position. The plates should afterwards be taken apart and the burrs on the edges of the holes removed.

The diameter of the rivets should in no case be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made.

The rivet heads should be sound, well formed and central with the shank, and the plate about the rivets should not show marks of having been squeezed in the riveting machine.

Welded seams and local heating.

(3) Welded seams in boiler shells are undesirable and must not be passed except in the case of shells or barrels not exceeding 2 feet in internal diameter and then only if at least one covering strip is fitted over the weld and securely riveted to the shell.

Small steam domes having welded seams may, if the weld appears satisfactory, be passed without covering strips.

All steel plates that have been flanged or locally heated should be carefully annealed after being so treated.

Compensation and staying of openings in boiler shells.

(4) The neutral part of boiler shells under steam domes and where large openings are made in shells to receive other parts of the structure, the sides, so cut away, must be efficiently stiffened and stayed as serious accidents have arisen from the want of such precautions. See Rule 48 for compensation for openings in shells.

Shell weakened by lines of holes below strength of longitudinal seam.

(5) Inspectors should be careful to see that the shell of a boiler is not weakened by lines of holes for stays, rivet holes for gusset stay angles, tubes or openings not fully compensated, below the strength of the riveted seams. When such is the case the working pressure as determined in the ordinary way must be proportionally reduced.

6. Stand blocks or pad pieces for carrying mountings should be of wrought iron or mild steel either pressed or welded and of substantial proportions. Blocks formed from angle sections by bending round and welding the edges are preferable to those having the flanges welded on. Inspectors should refuse to accept any block showing imperfect welds or surface fractures at the corners of the flanges.

Stand blocks and pad pieces.

Stand blocks and pads should be carefully bedded to the boiler and the riveting should be pitched to ensure a tight joint.

The jointing faces to which the mountings are bolted should be machined and be level when the boiler is in its working position. With ordinary sized stand blocks or pads no additional compensation for the hole cut in the shell is needed. If, however, the net section of the stand block within four inches of the shell plate is less than the section of the shell plate cut away, a reinforcing ring must be fitted.

TENSILE AND SHEARING STRENGTHS TO BE USED IN CALCULATIONS FOR SHELL.

29. (1) In ascertaining the strength of the shells of cylindrical steel or iron boilers, the actual minimum tensile strength of the plates, as found by the tests, is to be used in the calculations for determining the working pressure, but in no case is a greater strength than 32 tons per square inch nor a lesser strength than 24 tons to be adopted for steel shell plates. Any steel having a lesser tensile strength than 24 tons per square inch should be treated as iron.

Minimum tensile strength to be used in calculations.

For tested iron plates no greater strength than 23 tons per square inch with the grain should be used in the calculations. When there is no proof that iron plates have been tested in accordance with Rule 25 but the Inspector is satisfied that the material is of good quality and suitable for boilers a tensile strength of 21 tons per square inch with the grain and 18 tons per square inch across the grain may be assumed.

(2) Steel plates *for which there are no proofs of tests* but with which the Inspector is otherwise satisfied as being of good ordinary quality may be credited with a tensile strength of 24 tons per square inch.

Steel plates for which no proofs of tests are produced.

Should the Inspector not be able to satisfy himself that the plates are of good ordinary quality steel, they should be treated as being of untested iron.

(3) Steel rivets complying with the requirements of Rule 23 may be allowed a shearing strength of 23 tons per square inch.

Steel rivets.

Steel rivets for which there are no proofs of tests but with which the Inspector is otherwise satisfied may be allowed a shearing strength per square inch of 21 tons.

(4) Iron rivets complying with the requirements of Rule 25 may be allowed a shearing strength of 4/5ths of the minimum tensile strength of the rivet bars. Iron rivets for which there are no proofs of tests but with which the Inspector is otherwise satisfied may be allowed a shearing strength of 17 tons per square inch of section.

Iron rivets.

(5) Copper plates in tension which are not exposed to heated gases or flame may be allowed a tensile strength of 3,500 pounds per square inch.

Copper plates.

Copper plates should not be used for superheated steam.

Copper rivets may be allowed a shearing strength of 3,000 pounds per square inch.

Copper rivets.

(6) The tensile strength to be used in calculation should be reduced 10 per cent. in the case of externally fired boilers in which the shell plates are exposed to the direct impact of flame and in the case of shell plates into which tubes are expanded.

Tensile strength to be reduced in certain cases.

Determination of the Strength of Shell.

Strength of riveted seams.

30. (1) The strength of riveted shell seams is to be determined by the formulæ for riveted seams in the Appendix to these rules.

When the pitch of the rivets does not exceed the maximum for the particular kind of joint found by the formula under the Appendix and the spacing of the rows of rivets and thickness of butt straps, if any, are not less than the rules for the particular kind of joint required, the strength of the seam is to be determined from a comparison of the tensile strength of the plate section between the rivet holes and the shearing strength of the rivets: the tensile and shearing strengths per square inch of section to be used in the calculation being those appropriate to the material and conditions in accordance with Rule 29.

The lesser of the strength sections so found should be expressed as a percentage of the strength of the unperforated plate and, provided the shell is not weakened to a greater extent elsewhere in any of the ways mentioned in sub-rule 5 of Rule 28, in that form used in the calculation for determining the working pressure of the shell.

When the pitch of the rivets exceeds the maximum found by the formula under the Appendix or the spacing of the rivets, diagonally or between the rows, or the thickness of the butt straps is less than that required by the rule for the particular kind of joint, the percentage strength of seam which would otherwise be used in the calculation for determining the working pressure of the shell should be proportionally reduced.

Rivets in double shear.

(2) The section of rivets in double shear should be taken as twice that of the single shear section.

Strength of circumferential seams.

(3) Circumferential seams should have a strength percentage at least equal to half that of the longitudinal seams.

Strength of welded seams.

(4) The welds of welded seams if satisfactory may be credited with a strength of 65 per cent. of the solid plate. The thickness of the covering straps over the weld should be in accordance with the rules for butt straps in the Appendix. The strength of the rivet section on each side of the weld should not be less than 33 per cent. of the solid plate; when these conditions are fulfilled the strength percentage of the seam may be taken as that of the plate between the holes.

Solid rolled sections.

(5) Shells formed from solid rolled sections may be given full allowance provided the thickness is uniform.

(6) *Working Pressure for Shell.*

$$\frac{S \times \% \times 2 \times T}{F \times D} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds... (1) per square inch.}$$

S = Tensile strength in pounds per square inch of section of shell plate material in accordance with Rule 29.

% = Least strength percentage of seam found as outlined above.

T = Thickness of shell plates in inches.

F = Factor of safety in accordance with Rule 31.

D = Greatest internal diameter of the shell in inches.

Factor of Safety for Boiler Shells.

31. (1) When cylindrical shells of boilers are made of material complying with the requirements of Rules 23 or 25 and:—

(*a*) All rivet holes drilled in place and the plates afterwards taken apart and burrs removed

(*b*) The longitudinal seams are fitted with double butt straps, of equal width when double riveted, and each of at least the thickness required in the Appendix for the particular kind of joint.

(*c*) The longitudinal seams are at least double riveted.

(*d*) The boilers have been open to inspection during the whole period of construction by an Inspector under the Act or in the case of boilers built abroad by an Inspector acting on behalf of an inspecting authority recognized by the department as competent: then, subject to any addition for conditions specified in the following table, 4·5 may be used as the factor of safety for boiler shells. See Rule 29, for the strengths of plates and rivets to be used in making the calculations. But when any of the above conditions are not complied with or when there are any of the conditions specified in the following table the additions therein should be made to the factor of safety according to the circumstances of each case.

(2) TABLE OF ADDITIONS TO THE FACTOR OF SAFETY FOR BOILER SHELLS.

Material.

The following additions to the factor of safety are to be made when:—

A = ·5 No iron or steel makers' certificate of test of material for tensile, elongation and bending tests is produced.

B = ·1 The tensile strength of steel plates is between 24 and 27 tons per square inch; for each ton below 27 tons.

Construction.

C = ·4 A boiler has not been built under the supervision of an Inspector under the Act or of an inspecting authority recognized by the department as competent.

D = ·5 There is no proof that the holes in the shell seams have been bored in place and the plates afterwards taken apart and burrs removed.

E = The workmanship is in any way doubtful and the Inspector is not satisfied that the additions given in this table are sufficient to meet the circumstances, the Chief Inspector shall make such extra addition under this head as he deems fit.

Design.

Longitudinal seams.

F = 1·0 The seams are lapped and single riveted.

G = ·2 The seams are lapped and double riveted.

H = ·1 The seams are lapped and treble riveted.

I = ·75 The seams are single butt strapped and single riveted.

J = ·2 The seams are single butt strapped and double riveted.

K = ·4 The seams are double butt strapped and single riveted.

L = ·1 The seams are double butt strapped and single riveted through one of the butt straps.

M = ·5 The seams of shells are welded and fitted with a single butt strap, single riveted.

N = ·5 The seams are exposed to the impact of flame.

Circumferential seams.

O = ·1 The seams, other than the end seams, of shells over 3 feet 6 inches in internal diameter are single riveted.

P = ·2 The seams, other than the end seams of shells over 3 feet 6 inches in internal diameter and of a length exceeding four diameters are single riveted.

CURVED END PLATES.

32. The working pressure for curved end plates may be found by the following formulæ :

(1) *Hemispherical ends* made up of two or more pieces and subject to internal pressure.

$$\frac{2 \times T \times \% \times S}{R \times F} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds ... ... (2) per square inch.}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

% = Percentage strength of riveted seam.

S = Ultimate strength of the plate in pounds per square inch in accordance with Rule 29.

R = Radius of hemisphere in inches measured from the inside of the outer strake of plate.

F = Factor of safety in accordance with Rule 31.

Such ends should comply with the requirements for shell plates.

(2) *Hemispherical or dished ends of drums and Vertical Type Boilers* formed in one piece and subject to internal pressure.

$$\frac{22000 \times T}{R\left(1 + \frac{D}{30\,K}\right)} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in lbs. ... ... (3) per square inch.}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

R = Radius of hemisphere or dish in inches measured from the inside of the plate.

K = Radius of corner of flange in inches measured from the inside of the plate.

D = Diameter in inches of the cylindrical part to which the end plate is attached.

The radius R should not exceed the diameter of the cylindrical part to which the end plate is attached.

(3) *Hemispherical or dished ends of drums* formed in one piece and subject to external pressure.

$$\frac{12000 \times T}{R\left(1 + \frac{D}{30\,K}\right)} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in lbs. ... ... (4) per square inch.}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

R = Radius of hemisphere or dish in inches measured from the outside of the plate.

K = Radius of corner of flange in inches measured from the inside of the plate.

D = Diameter in inches of the cylindrical part to which the dished end is attached.

The radius R should not exceed the diameter of the cylindrical part to which the end plate is attached.

(4) *Dished ends of Lancashire and Cornish Type Boilers* with external or internal flanges for furnaces, formed in one piece and subject to internal pressure.

$$\frac{24000 \times T}{R\left(1 + \frac{D}{30\,K}\right)} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in lbs. ... ... (5) per square inch.}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

R = Radius of dish in inches measured from the inside of the plate.

K = Radius of corner of flange in inches measured from the inside of the plate.

D = Diameter in inches of the cylindrical part to which the end plate is attached.

The radius R should not exceed one and a half times the diameter of the shell to which the dished end plate is attached.

General requirements.

(5) No account should be taken of the influence of the uptake tube in vertical type boilers when determining working pressures by the foregoing rules except in the case of dished shell crown plates, having uptakes, which work out to a greater pressure under flat plate rules. See Rule 33 (5).

Dished plates should be pressed to shape and flanged at one operation and thoroughly annealed after all flanging and fitting is done. The radii of the corners of the flanges should be as large as possible to avoid excessive stresses, leading to grooving and fracture, at these parts.

The radius R of the dished part may be found as follows:—

$$R = \frac{C^2 + H^2}{2H} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (6)$$

C and H are the lengths in inches of half the base line or chord on which H is measured and the height of the dish so measured, respectively.

Material below requirements.

(6) Equations 3, 4 and 5 are applicable only in the case of steel complying with the requirements of Rule 23. For steel having a tensile strength between 24 and 26 tons but otherwise complying with the requirements of Rule 23, the working pressures found from the foregoing formulæ should be reduced in the proportion 26 to S, where S is the minimum tensile strength of the plate.

For steel having a tensile strength below 24 tons and for iron plates the working pressures found from the foregoing formulæ should be reduced 16 per cent.

Flat Surfaces.

33. (1) The pressure to be allowed on flat surfaces may be determined by the following formulæ:—

$$\frac{C\ (t + 1)^2}{Q - 6}$$ *Working pressure* in lbs. ... ... (7) per square inch.

t = Thickness of the plate in sixteenths of an inch.

Q = The square of the pitch of the stays from centre to centre when the pitches are equal, or,

The mean of the squares of the pitches when they are unequal or,

The half of the square of the diameter of the largest circle that can be inscribed through the centre of the bounding stays, rivets, bolts or other points of support when the staying is circular or irregular. When flat plates are flanged and have rounded corners the inscribed circles should be drawn through the point at which the rounded corner begins.

C = A constant according to the following tables which should be modified for material other than steel complying with the requirements of rule 23, as follows :—

Material below requirements.

(2) For steel having a tensile strength between 24 and 26 tons, but otherwise complying with the requirements of Rule 23, the constant C should be multiplied into $\frac{S}{26}$, where S is the tensile strength of the plate.

For steel having a tensile strength below 24 tons or for which no proof of tests is produced and for iron plates the constant C should be reduced 16 per cent.

For copper plates the constant C should be reduced 50 per cent.

CONSTANTS FOR FLAT SURFACES.

(3) *Regularly spaced bolt or screw stays as in Marine Type and Locomotive Type Boilers.*

(*a*) Plates not exposed to the impact of heat or flame—

Construction.	Constant.
Doubling strips not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays and not less in thickness than the plates securely riveted to the outside of the plate: stays fitted with nuts on both sides of the plate.	260
Washers not less in diameter than two-thirds the pitch of the stays and of the same thickness as the plate securely riveted to the outside of the plate: stays fitted with nuts on both sides of the plate: or, doubling strips not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays and not less in thickness than the plate: stays screwed into doubling strips and plate and fitted with nuts on the outside ...	230
Washers outside the plate at least three times the diameter of the stay in width and two-thirds the thickness of the plate: stays fitted with nuts on both sides of the plate	180
Stays fitted with nuts on both sides of the plate	165
Stays screwed into the plate and fitted with nuts outside...	125
Stays screwed into the plate and riveted over to form substantial heads: or, stay tubes screwed into the plate and expanded	85

(*b*) Plates exposed to the impact of heat or flame with steam in contact with the plates—

Construction.	Constant.
Stays fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plate ...	80
Stays fitted with nuts on both sides of the plate	75
Stays screwed into the plate and nutted	55
Stays screwed into the plate and riveted over to form substantial heads ...	45

(*c*) Plates exposed to the impact of heat and flame with water in contact with the plate—

Construction.	Constant.
Stays screwed into the plate and fitted with nuts	110
Stays screwed into the plate and riveted over to form substantial heads: or, stay tubes screwed into the plate and expanded	75

(*d*) When plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame and doubling plates covering the whole of the flat surfaces are securely riveted to the plates the working pressure may be found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{C\,[(t+1)^2 + (t_1+1)^2]}{Q-6} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad \ldots \quad (8)$$

t = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.

t_1 = Thickness of doubling plate in sixteenths of an inch.

C = Constant applicable to the case as given above.

Q = The surface supported as defined under equation (7).

(*e*) When doubling plates do not cover the whole of the flat surfaces, but are fitted between the rows of supporting stays the strength allowed for them should be two-thirds only of that which would be allowed for similar doubling plates extending beyond and embracing the supporting stays.

(*f*) The area of the tubes in the space bounded by the stay tubes in the body of tube plates may be deducted from Q.

(*g*) When plates are stiffened by T or L bars and a greater pressure is required than that allowed by the use of the foregoing constants the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Chief Inspector.

(4) *Irregularly spaced gusset or riveted stays as in the ends of Lancashire, Cornish and some Locomotive and Vertical Type Boilers.*

(*a*) Plates not exposed to the impact of heat or flame—

Construction.	Constant.
Gusset stays having double angles securely riveted to shell and ends or stays having substantial T pieces or double angles riveted to end plate.	140

A reduction of ten per cent. to be made for exposure to the impact of heat or flame.

(*b*) When irregular flat surfaces are stiffened by suitable T or L bars securely riveted to the plates the above constants may be increased thirty per cent. Such stiffening bars should be placed so as to transmit their load in a direct manner to the gusset stays or shell plates.

(*c*) The part where the largest circle can be inscribed through the bounding points of support in the end plates of Lancashire type boilers is sometimes between the gusset stays and the furnaces. These spaces should be measured as well as those between the gusset stays.

(*d*) The space containing the manhole on the end plates of Lancashire type boilers should be measured in the same way as the other spaces and the working pressure determined from the following formula :—

$$\frac{C\left[(t+1)^2+(t_1+1)^2\right]}{\frac{D^2}{2}-6} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad \ldots \quad (9)$$

t = Thickness of end plate in sixteenths of an inch.

t_1 = Thickness of manhole frame or compensating ring in sixteenths of an inch.

D = Diameter of circle as defined under equation (7).

C = Constant applicable to the construction as follows :—

Construction.	Constant.
Manhole frame of wrought or cast steel carried up over the door in the form of a peak having a turned-in flange of a depth, including the thickness of the flat part, not less than four times the thickness of the end plate and a thickness not less than the thickness of the end plate placed close to the gusset stays and securely riveted to the end plate	160
When the manhole frame as above is not formed with a peak	140
When a flat compensating ring only is fitted	100

(5) *Circular flat ends supported at edges and about centres, with or without bolt stays, as in the crown plates of Vertical Boilers and end plates of small Cornish Type Boilers.*

Plates not exposed to the impact of heat or flame—

Construction.	Constant.
Plates supported at edges and about centres only by riveted or suitably bolted seams or with a ring of double nutted bolt stays	100

A reduction of ten per cent. to be made for exposure to the impact of heat or flame.

When bolt stays are fitted, with washers of the same thickness as the plate and securely riveted thereto, the circle of largest diameter D should pass through the centres of the washer rivets, but when the washers are not riveted or when none are fitted the circle should pass through the centres of the bolts.

(6) *Circular flat ends supported at ages only as in drum ends and bolted covers.*

Plates not exposed to the impact of heat or flame—

Construction.	Constant.
Plates flanged and riveted to shell or secured to angle ring or flange on shell by rivets or suitably spaced bolts	200

A reduction of 10 per cent. to be made for exposure to the impact of heat or flame.

(7) *Plate margins.*

The amount of support in relief of stays credited to the sides, shells, or furnaces, to which flat plates are attached may be determined by the following formula :—

$$\sqrt{\frac{C\,(t+1)^2}{B}} + 6 = A \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (10)$$

A = Length in inches of the part of the flat plate supported by the sides, shell, furnace or uptake, measured from the centre of the seam rivets or, where the plates are flanged, from the inside of the flange.

t = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.

B = Intended boiler pressure in pounds per square inch.

C = Constant having values as follows :—

Plates not exposed to the impact of heat or flame.

Construction.	Constant.
Parts of plate next to riveted or suitably bolted side or shell seams... ...	240
Parts of plate next to riveted or suitably bolted furnace or uptake seams ...	200

A reduction of ten per cent. to be made for exposure to the impact of heat or flame.

For material other than steel complying with the requirements of Rule 23 the above constants should be suitably reduced as in sub-rule 2.

STAYS AND BOLTS.

34. The pressure to be allowed on flat surfaces is not dependent on the stiffness of the plate alone, the supporting stays also must be strong enough to withstand the load on the plate and in this respect the working pressure to be allowed for stays and bolts should be determined by the following formulæ :—

(1) *Direct bolt, screw, and tube, stays.*

$$\frac{A \times S}{A_1} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (11)$$

A = Net sectional area of the stay, measured over the bottom of the threads of least section.

S = Stress in pounds allowed per square inch of net section of stay for tension or compression in accordance with the Table.

A_1 = Area in square inches of the surface supported by one stay.

Ordinarily the area of the stay itself should not be deducted from A_1 the product of the pitches of the stays, but in the body of tube plates the area occupied by the tubes within the contained surface should be deducted.

When the surfaces supported by stays are semi-circular as in the upper parts of end plates and smoke-box tube plates of locomotive type boilers or annular as in the crown plates of vertical type boilers A_1 in the first case may be taken as the area of the surface contained within the margins credited to shell and to screwed stays, fire door ring or tube stays, and in the second case as the area of the annulus between the margins credited to uptake and shell. When bolt staying is necessary the stays must be properly distributed and as such in the foregoing cases the aggregate net stay section may be used as A in the formula.

(2) *Diagonal rod or bar stays.*

The sectional area of a diagonal rod or bar stay should bear the same proportion to that of a direct stay that the length of the diagonal stay bears to the length of the perpendicular line from the end of the diagonal stay to the surface supported.

The ends of diagonal stays should not be bent, but attached to the flat surface with bevelled washers and nuts or by riveted blocks or angles and well fitting shackle pins. They may be attached to the shell plate by a riveted palm. In such cases and in the case of similarly fitted direct stays, Inspectors should base their calculations, when determining the working pressure, on the section of least strength whether stay, rivets, shackle or pin, and allow working stresses on the sections in accordance with the Table.

(3) *Gusset stays.*

When gusset stays are attached to end and shell plates by double angles not less in thickness than the gusset plates and all rivet holes are drilled and the rivets are properly spaced and formed the working pressure to be allowed for ordinary shaped gusset stays should be found by the following formulæ : the least pressure so found being the permissible working pressure for the stays :—

Plate sections.

$$\frac{(G - N_{11}\, D)\, T \times S}{A} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots (12)$$

$$\frac{(G_1 - D)\, T \times S}{A} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots (13)$$

Rivet sections.

$$\frac{N_1 \times D_2 \times \cdot 7854 \times S_1}{A} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \ldots \quad \ldots (14)$$

$$\frac{N_{11} \times D_2 \times \cdot 7854 \times 2 \times S_{11}}{A} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad \ldots (15)$$

$$\frac{N_{111} \times D_2 \times \cdot 7854 \times 2 \times S_{11}}{A} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \ldots (16)$$

$$\frac{N_{1111} \times D_2 \times \cdot 7854 \times S_{11}}{A} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad \ldots (17)$$

G = Depth in inches of gusset plate, measured from edge to edge of plate through the line of rivets attaching gusset plate to end plate angles.

G_1 = Depth in inches of gusset plate, measured from edge to edge of plate normal to the slant edge of plate through the rivet nearest to end plate in the joint attaching gusset plate to shell angles.

T = Thickness of gusset plate in inches.

D = Diameter of rivets in inches.

S = Nominal stress per square inch on gusset plate as per Table.

S_1 = Tensile stress in pounds per square inch on rivet section as per Table.

S_{11} = Shearing stress in pounds per square inch on rivet section as per Table.

N_1 = Number of rivets attaching gusset angles to end plate.

N_{11} = Number of rivets attaching end plate angles to gusset plate.

N_{111} = Number of rivets attaching shell angles to gusset plate.

N_{1111} = Number of rivets attaching shell angles to shell plate.

A = Area in inches of flat plate supported by gusset stay which, in the case of end plate of Lancashire and Cornish type boilers, should be measured in the following manner :—

The margins allowed under Rule 33 (7) for shell and furnace should be marked on the end plate and the lengths of the centre lines of the gussets between the margin lines measured, also the distance between each pair of gusset lines from the middle of the smaller in a line normal to the other. Then, if L and L_1 be the lengths of two adjacent gusset lines and if the distance between them be W the area contained by the gusset lines and the shell and furnace margin lines may be apportioned between the gusset stays thus :—

$$\frac{W\ (3L+L_1)}{8} = \text{Portion of area in square inches supported by L line gusset} \quad ...(18)$$

$$\frac{W\ (3L_1+L)}{8} = \text{Portion of area in square inches supported by } L_1 \text{ line gusset} \quad ...(19)$$

The portion of the area on the other side of each gusset should, except when of triangular form, be found in a like manner and its amount added to that already found to make up the total area A supported by each gusset stay.

(4) Bolts of ends, covers and small shells.

When circular ends, covers or small shells are attached by bolts or studs the working pressure for the bolts or studs should be found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{A \times S}{A_1} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad ... \quad ... \quad ... \quad (20)$$

A = Aggregate net bolt section in square inches.

S = Stress allowed per square inch of net section of bolts as per Table.

A_1 = Area in square inches of the surface supported by the bolts which, when the bolts are at the outer edge only may be taken as the area of the circle having a diameter midway between that of the bolt circle and the inner side of the shell, or flange, carrying the bolts, and when there are bolts about the centre of the end or cover as well as at the edge, the central circular area to be deducted should be measured in a similar way. Areas occupied or supported by tubes within the contained surface should be deducted.

When a circular flat end of iron or steel is bolted or riveted to a cylindrical shell and is fitted with a stay in the centre the stay should be of sufficient size to support the pressure acting on a surface equal to that of a circle having a diameter of one half of that in the first case of the foregoing definition of A_1.

(5) Uptake stays of Vertical Type Boilers.

When crown plates are not fitted with smoke tubes the uptakes of vertical type boilers should, in their capacity as stays, be sufficiently strong to satisfy the rule :—

$$\frac{A \times S}{A_1} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad ... \quad ... \quad ... \quad ... \quad (21)$$

A = Least net section of uptake tube or of rivets or bolts connecting uptake to furnace or shell crown plates.

S = Stress allowed per square inch of section of uptake tube, rivets or bolts, as the case may be, as per Table.

A_1 = Area in square inches of the annular space on the shell crown plate around the uptake tube which, when no bolt or other stays are fitted, may be taken as extending to midway between inside of shell and outside of uptake. When bolt stays are fitted the space may be taken as that within the inner circle of the annulus supported by the stays.

The requirements regarding uptake tube stays apply to uptakes fitted to curved and flat crown plates.

(6) *Table of stresses allowed for stays, bolts and stay rivets per square inch of net section.*

Description of stay.	Material and stress:		
	Steel in accordance with Rule 23.	Iron or steel not in accordance with Rule 23.	Copper.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Solid rod fitted with nuts	9,500	7,500	.....
Screwed steam or water space stays fitted with nuts	9,250	7,250	.....
Screwed steam or water space stays riveted over to form substantial heads	9,000	7,000	5,500
Bolts or studs up to 7/8 inch diameter	4,500	3,500	.....
Bolts or studs above 7/8 inch diameter	6,000	5,000	.....
Stay tubes, screwed	8,000	6,500	.....
Round, or flat bar, link stays	9,000	7,000	.....
Link stay pins in shear	8,000	6,500	.....
Uptake stays	4,000	3,500	.....
Gusset stays	9,000	7,000	.....
Gusset, or uptake stay, rivets in tension	8,000	6,500	.....
Gusset, or uptake stay rivets in shear	9,000	7,000	.....

Welded stays.

Iron stays which have been welded may be allowed a working stress of 5,000 pounds per square inch of net section.

Steel stays which have been welded have been found unreliable. Welded steel stays should therefore not be passed. This does not, however, apply to stay tubes which have been welded longitudinally.

Minimum thickness of stay tubes.

The net thickness of stay tubes should not in any case be less than three-sixteenths of an inch.

Material below requirements.

Steel stays having a tensile strength between 24 and 27 tons but otherwise complying with the requirements of Rule 23 may be allowed a working stress midway between those given in the table for steel and iron.

Stays in tension and compression.

The stresses given in the table, except where expressly stated, may be applied for stays in tension or compression.

Girder Stays.

35. The working pressure to be allowed for girder stays supporting the tops of fire boxes, combustion chambers or other parts of a boiler when the girders are not exposed to a greater temperature than the ordinary temperature of steam, may be found by the following formulæ :—

(1) *Solid or split girders of rectangular section supported at ends only.*

$$\frac{20{,}000 \times T \times D^2}{L \times P} = \textit{working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad \ldots (22)$$

T = Thickness of girder in inches.

D = Depth of girder at middle in inches.

L = Inside length of fire-box in inches between the end or side plates supporting the girders.

P = Pitch or distance apart of girders in inches.

(2) *Girders of I or other section supported at ends only.*

$$\frac{120{,}000 \times I}{L^2 \times P \times X} = \textit{working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad \ldots (23)$$

I = Moment of inertia of section round neutral axis.

X = Distance in inches of the farther edge of section from neutral axis.

(3) The working pressure for the supporting bolts and for the plate between them should be found in the ordinary way. The distance between the centre of the nearest bolt stay and the inside of the plate supporting the girder, or centre of edge seam rivets, as the case may be, should not exceed half the pitch of the bolt stays plus the distance allowed for margins under Rule 33 (7).

Plate and bolts.

When girders rest on end or side plates of fire-boxes, etc., they should be directly fitted and bedded to the edges and corners of the supporting plates and have sufficient bearing surface at these parts to allow transmission of the load to the supporting plates without crushing.

(4) When girders are supported in any other way than by the end or side plates of the fire-box the calculation for determining the working pressure should be made in accordance with the changed conditions of loading.

Slung girders.

The length of the strip of fire-box top plate supported by the girder may be taken as the inside length of the box in the direction of the girder less twice the distance allowed for margins of flat plates under Rule 33 (7).

A nominal stress of 15,000 pounds per square inch of girder section may be allowed in the case of steel complying with the requirements of Rule 23.

Slings, links, pins and connections to shell of slung girders should be sufficiently strong to carry the whole load that would otherwise be carried by the girders.

(5) In the case of girders supported at the ends only by substantial angle bars riveted to the shell the length L of the girder may, when the girder extends over the full breadth of the angle face, be taken as the distance between the centres of the angle faces, and, when this length substantially agrees with the inside width of the fire-box roof plate, the pressure to be allowed on the girders may be determined by the ordinary formula.

Girders supported by angle bars on shell.

Fire-box roofs of special form.

(6) The case of fire-box roofs of curved or special form should be submitted for the consideration of the Chief Inspector.

Material below requirements.

(7) The constants 20,000 and 120,000 in the foregoing formulæ are to be used only for girders of steel complying with the requirements of Rule 23. For steel having a tensile strength between 24 and 27 tons but otherwise complying with the requirements of Rule 23 the constant applicable should be multiplied into $\frac{S}{27}$, S being the minimum tensile strength of the plate.

For steel having a tensile strength below 24 tons and for iron plates the constants should be reduced 16 per cent.

Girders of cast steel.

(8) For cast steel complying with the requirements of Rule 24 the constant applicable should be multiplied into 3 5/27 but when bending tests only in accordance with Sub-rule 4 of the same rule have been made no allowance over mild steel should be made and in the case of cast steel for which no proofs of tests are produced the girders should be treated as being equal to ordinary wrought iron.

Tube Plates.

Compression.

36. (1) The working pressure to be allowed for fire-box or combustion chamber tube plates which are subject to compressive stresses due to the pressure on the roof plate may be determined by the following formula:—

$$\frac{C\,(P-D)\,T}{L \times P} = \textit{working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (24)$$

P = Pitch in inches of the tubes in one row from centre to centre; measured horizontally in upright fire-boxes when the tubes are chain-pitched or diagonally when the tubes are zigzag pitched and the diagonal pitch is less than the horizontal.

D = Internal diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.

T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.

L = Extreme length of fire-box or chamber in inches measured from the water side of tube plate and back plate.

C = A constant having the following values:—

28,000 for steel complying with the requirements of Rule 23.

$28{,}000 \times \frac{S}{26}$ for steel having a tensile strength between 24 and 26 tons but otherwise complying with the requirements of Rule 23, S being the minimum tensile strength of the plate.

22,000 for steel plates having a tensile strength below 24 tons and for iron plates.

9,000 for copper plates.

(2) *Tube plates of Locomotive and Vertical Type Boilers.*

Staying.

The parts of the tube plates which lie outside the tubes should be stayed in accordance with the rules for flat plates, see Rule 33, in cases in which the size of the surface necessitates such staying.

In the body of tube plates of locomotive type boilers and of crown tube plates of vertical type boilers which are not specially stayed the calculated resistance of the tubes against slipping out of the holes.

$$R = \frac{(P_H\ P - D^2 \times \cdot 7854)\ B}{D \times 3 \cdot 1416} \quad \ldots (25)$$

should not exceed 140 pounds per inch of circumference for tubes expanded in parallel holes when the workmanship is satisfactory.

P_H = Horizontal pitch of tubes in inches.

P_V = Vertical pitch of tubes in inches.

D = External diameter of tube in inches.

B = Working pressure in pounds per square inch.

Minimum thickness of steel and iron tube plates.

(3) To provide sufficient resistance against expanded tubes slipping out of the holes flat tube plates of iron or steel should not be less in thickness than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and when the external diameter D of the tube at the part of attachment exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches the thickness should not be less than $\cdot 2 + \cdot 12$ D inch. ... (26)

Minimum thickness of copper tube plates.

For copper tube plates the thickness should not be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and when the external diameter D of the tube at the part of attachment exceeds $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches the thickness should not be less than $\cdot 3 + \cdot 2$D inch. ... (27)

Furnaces and Fire-boxes.

37. The working pressure to be allowed for furnaces and fire-boxes should be found from the following formulæ :—

(1) *Plain circular furnaces of Horizontal and Vertical Type Boilers.*

(*a*) The thickness of plain furnace and fire-box plates must not be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

$$\frac{C \times T^2}{(L + 1)\ D} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch.} \quad \ldots (28)$$

Provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{C \times T}{10D} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch.} \quad \ldots (29)$$

T = Thickness of the furnace plate in inches.

L = Length in feet of the furnace from centre to centre of rings or riveted seams at ends.

D = Greatest external diameter of the furnace in inches.

C = A constant according to the following conditions :—

107,500 when the longitudinal seams are welded or double riveted and fitted with single butt straps or single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.

95,500 when the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps or lapped double riveted and bevelled.

89,500 when the longitudinal seams are lapped double riveted and not bevelled.

83,500 when the longitudinal seams are lapped single riveted and bevelled.

77,500 when the longitudinal seams are lapped single riveted and not bevelled.

A deduction of 10 per cent. should be made in the constants for vertical fire-boxes in which the diameter does not decrease at least 1 inch per foot of height.

The foregoing constants are applicable only to furnaces constructed of steel complying with the requirements of Rule 23 which are as truly circular in form as the type of longitudinal seam will permit and, when the seams are riveted, the holes have been drilled in place. When there is no proof that the holes have been drilled in place, the constant for steel or iron, as the case may be, should be reduced 7½ per cent. and, if the workmanship is otherwise not of the best quality, the constants should be further suitably reduced.

Material and workmanship.

(*b*) When cross tubes are fitted they should be riveted, not welded, to the furnace tube. The longitudinal seams of ordinary sized cross tubes may be welded : the seam should not be exposed to the direct impact of flame. No allowance should be made for cross tubes in calculating the strength of the furnace tubes or fire-box.

Cross tubes.

(*c*) When fire-boxes of vertical type boilers are fitted with one or more rows of screwed stays not less than ⅞ inch in diameter and having a horizontal pitch not exceeding 7 inches the length L in equation 28 should be measured from the stays to foundation or crown seam, whichever is the greater distance.

Screwed stays in vertical type fire-boxes.

No allowance should otherwise be made for screwed stays unless the stays and plate are fit under flat plate rules for the intended pressure.

(*d*) For well-made plain cylindrical fire-boxes of motor wagon, fire-engine, or similar type boilers, of solid section, or with welded longitudinal seams, and material in accordance with the requirements of Rule 23 when the length L does not exceed two feet and the furnaces are practically true circles the working pressure should be found from the following formula :—

Small cylindrical fire-boxes.

$$\frac{12000 \times T}{D} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch.} \quad \ldots (30)$$

T and D have the same significance as in equation (29),

Hemispherical furnaces and dished furnace crowns of Vertical Type Boilers.

(2) For well-made hemispherical furnaces and dished furnace crowns formed in one piece not less than 5/16 inch thick of material complying with the requirements of Rule 23 the working pressure should be found from the following formula :—

$$\frac{10000 \times T}{R\left(1 + \frac{D}{30K}\right)} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch.} \quad \ldots (31)$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

R = Radius of hemisphere or dish in inches measured from the outside of the plate.

K = Radius of corner of flange in inches measured from the outside of the plate (when the plate is hemispherical, $K = R = \frac{D}{2}$).

D = Diameter in inches of the cylindrical part to which the curved crown plate is attached.

The radius R should not exceed the diameter of the cylindrical part to which the curved crown plate is attached.

No account should be taken of the influence of the uptake tube in dished furnace crowns when determining working pressure by this rule unless the crown plate works out to a greater pressure under flat plate rules. See Rule 33 (*5*).

Uptakes of Vertical Type Boilers.

(3) As the internal chimney tubes or uptakes of vertical type boilers where they pass from the fire-box through the steam space are especially liable to injury from over-heating unless careful precautions are observed while steam is being raised their strength should be greater than that of ordinary furnaces. The working pressure should be found from equations 28 and 29 but the constants used in each case should be one half only of those for plain circular furnaces. See Rule 34 (5) for the strength of uptakes considered as stays. Uptakes should preferably be welded, not riveted, longitudinally.

It is recommended that uptakes should be protected by a cast iron liner having an air space all round it or saved from being unduly heated by other efficient means.

Flanged ring furnaces of Horizontal Boilers.

(4) When horizontal furnaces of ordinary diameter are constructed of a series of drums welded longitudinally and the ends of each drum flanged and riveted together and so forming the furnace then, provided the following conditions are complied with, the working pressure may be found from the formula :—

$$\frac{10750 \times T}{3 \times D}\left(5 - \frac{L \times 12}{60T}\right) = \textit{working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch.} \quad (32)$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

D = Greatest external diameter of furnace in inches.

L = Length between centres of flanges in inches, which must not exceed 120 T—12 inches.

The inner radii of the bends of the flanges should not be less than one inch. The diameter of the rivets should not be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch greater than the thickness of the plate.

The depth of the flanges from the water side should not be less than three times the diameter of the rivet plus 1 inch.

The centres of the rivet holes should not be less than one and a half times their diameter from the edge of the flange and the depth of the caulking ring should not be less than three times the diameter of the rivets.

The rings should be turned and be not less in thickness than one-half that of the furnace plate.

The holes in the flanges and rings should be drilled in place if practicable but if not drilled in place they should be drilled smaller than required and afterwards rimered out until the holes are quite fair.

The flanging should be performed at one heat in a suitable flanging machine and after all welding and flanging operations are completed each drum should be efficiently annealed. The finished drum should be circular in form.

Equation 32 is applicable only to furnace drums of material complying with the requirements of Rule 23 and with the foregoing conditions. When the length L exceeds 120 T-12 inches or the conditions following the formula are not complied with the working pressure should be determined by the formulæ for plain furnances.

Corrugated furnaces of Horizontal Boilers.

(5) Machine made furnaces of the Fox, Morison or Deighton corrugated types; of the Purves ribbed and grooved type; of the Brown's cambered type or of the Leeds Forge Company's bulb type, provided they are practically true circles and the plates are not less than 5/16 inch thick may be allowed the working pressure found from the following formula :—

$$\frac{C \times T}{D} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch.} \quad \ldots (33)$$

C = 14,000 when the pitch of the corrugations in the Fox type furnace does not exceed 6 inches and in the Morison and Deighton type furnaces does not exceed 8 inches and in the ribbed and grooved or cambered types does not exceed 9 inches and the conditions specified hereafter are observed.

C = 15,000 when the pitch of the bulbs in the Leeds Forge Company's type furnace does not exceed 8 inches and the conditions specified hereafter concerning them are observed.

T = Thickness in inches measured at the bottom of the corrugation, camber or plain part.

D = External diameter in inches measured at the bottom of the corrugation or camber or over the plain parts between the ribs or bulbs.

In the Fox, Morison and Deighton type furnaces the depth from top of corrugation outside to bottom of corrugation inside should not be less than 2 inches.

The ribs of ribbed and grooved furnaces should not be less than $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches above the plain parts and the depth of the grooves not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

In Browns cambered furnace the thickness at the centre of the ribs should be not less than 3/16 inch greater than the thickness at the bottom of the camber: the tops of the ribs should be curved to a radius of $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the grooves beneath the ribs to a radius of 45/64 inches and the height of the ribs above the bottom of the camber should not be less than $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

In the bulb type furance the depth from the top of the bulb to the plain part at the middle of the pitch should not be less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

In each of these descriptions of furnaces the plain parts at the ends, measured from the centre of the nearest corrugation rib or bulb to the water side of the end, or tube plate, or centre of riveted seam when the end plates are flanged, should not exceed 9 inches. When the plain parts at the back ends are made conical with a flange extending all round a length of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches may be allowed between the water side of the back tube plate and the centre of the corrugation or rib.

When this method of construction is adopted the vertical section through the neck piece should be kept as circular as is practicable, the set up at the bottom should not exceed 8 inches measured over the plates and in no case should the vertical axis exceed the horizontal one by more than $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The plates at the end should not be unduly thinned in the flanging.

If the furnace is riveted in two or more lengths the case should be submitted to the Chief Inspector for consideration.

Furnaces in general.

Material below requirements.

(6) The constants in the foregoing formulæ are to be used only when the material is steel complying with the requirements of Rule 23. For steel having a tensile strength between 24 and 26 tons but otherwise complying with the requirements of Rule 23 the working pressures found from the foregoing formulæ should be reduced in the proportion 26 to S, when S is the minimum tensile strength of the plate.

For steel having a tensile strength below 24 tons and for iron plates the working pressures found from the foregoing formulæ should be reduced 16 per cent.

All furnace and fire-box plates that have been welded, flanged or worked in the fire should be efficiently annealed after all such operations are completed.

Pipes and Tubes.

38. The working pressure to be allowed for pipes and tubes may be found from the following formulæ:—

$$\frac{C \times T}{D} = \textit{Working pressure} \text{ in pounds per square inch} \quad \ldots \quad (34)$$

T = Thickness of the tube in inches.

D = Internal diameter of the tube in inches.

C = A constant as follows:—

7,000 for solid-drawn tubes of steel complying with the requirements of Rule 23.

6,000 for lap-welded wrought iron tubes of good material and for well made copper pipes when the joints are brazed or for solid drawn copper pipes not over ten inches in diameter.

The thickness T in the formula should in the case of brazed and solid drawn copper pipe be reduced 1/16th inch and 1/32nd inch, respectively.

FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES.

The Requisite Fittings.

39. Every boiler must be fitted with at least—

Two safety-valves.

A steam pressure gauge.

A glass water gauge.

Two test cocks or in lieu thereof a second glass water gauge.

A steam stop valve.

A non-return feed valve.

A blow down cock or valve.

A cock or other attachment for Inspector's test gauge.

A manhole if the size of the boiler permits and such hand holes and mudholes as are necessary for effectively cleaning out the boiler.

It is recommended that large boilers be fitted with scum cocks and all boilers of ordinary types with fusible plugs.

If two or more boilers are connected each boiler must be fitted complete with all the requisite fittings as if it were an entirely separate boiler.

The feed valve in such a case must be capable of external adjustment.

Safety Valves.

40. (1) The Inspector should at every examination of the boiler satisfy himself that the safety-valves and parts appertaining to them are in good working order. See Rule 21 regarding "Steam Tests."

(2) Two safety-valves are required to be fitted to every boiler; they should not be less in diameter than one inch and may be carried in one chest. In the case of small boilers if it is wished to fit valves of less than one inch diameter the case, as it stands, should be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Chief Inspector.

(3) Inspectors must see that in all new boilers, and in others whenever alterations can be easily made, the safety-valve-chests are placed directly on the boiler or on short stand-blocks or pads riveted to the boiler. The neck of the chest should be as short as its construction will permit.

(4) Distance pieces or tee pieces connecting with stop valves or pipes between the safety-valve-chests and the boiler are not to be passed nor should any connection for the supply of steam that is made direct to the safety-valve-chest itself be passed except in the case of small boilers into which a person cannot enter and then only if the arrangement is approved by the Chief Inspector.

(5) No boiler or steam chamber is to be so constructed, fitted or arranged that the escape of steam from it through the safety valves can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve or constructive detail.

(6) The openings in the boiler-shell for the safety-valves must be left free and uncovered on the inside and must not be connected with steam-collecting pipes or other internal pipes.

(7) Each safety-valve should have a lift at least equal to one-fourth of its effective diameter; the openings for the passage of steam to and from the valves, and the waste steam pipe, if any, should each have an area not less than the effective area of valve or combined area of valves when there are more than one.

When a waste steam pipe is fitted of sufficient height to cause an appreciable additional load on the valve by a lodgment of condensed steam or rain water, a drain pipe must be fitted to the bottom of the waste steam pipe or valve chest.

Inspectors should be careful to see that the safety-valves have proper lift and that there is a free means of escape for the waste steam.

Means should be provided in every case to prevent the valves being lifted out of their seats through any cause. It is desirable that valve seats should be secured by studs and nuts.

In the case of lever valves if the lever is not bushed with brass the pins must be of brass: iron and iron working together must not be passed. The springs of spring loaded valves should have a sufficient number of coils to allow a compression under the working load which will admit of the valves lifting at least one-fourth of the effective diameter.

The springs of direct loaded safety-valves should not as a rule be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness and should comply with the following formula:—

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{L \times D}{C}} = \text{Thickness of wire in inches} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (35).$$

L = load on the spring in pounds.

D = diameter of the coil from centre to centre of wire in inches.

C = 8,000 for round steel.

C = 11,000 for square steel.

The weights of lever and weight safety-valves should be secured against an alteration of position which would increase the load on the valve by means of an abutment on the lever or by split pins through the lever and in the case of spring loaded valves washers or ferrules must be fitted under the adjusting screws for the same reason.

(8) The Inspector shall declare the limits of the resistance to steam pressure to which the safety-valves must be regulated.

(9) When the Inspector has determined the amount of pressure, he is to order the valves to be weighted accordingly and the weights or springs to be fixed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of their shifting or in any way increasing the pressure, and if considered necessary he is to see this order carried out. The Inspector shall certify that the valves have been ordered to be so regulated, stating the pressure and weights, and further that their condition is as required by the rules in force. This declaration shall be entered on his certificate issued under the Act.

The responsibility incurred by an Inspector in issuing a certificate before he is fully satisfied on these points is very grave, since by the law he is responsible for certifying that the boiler (as shown in his statement) with all its necessary appurtenances is to the best of his judgment in good condition.

(10) Should it at any time come to an Inspector's knowledge that the weights have been shifted or the loading of the valves otherwise altered, or that the valves or constructive details have been in any way interfered with so as to increase the pressure without the sanction of the Chief Inspector he is at once to report the facts to that officer.

(11) The Inspector is to examine the whole of the valves, weights and springs at every inspection and satisfy himself that they are correct and in good order.

(12) When calculating the permissible load on a safety valve, that area of valve should be taken on which the steam can exert an effective opening pressure when the valves are closed but in computing the safety-valve area required by the Rule the least area of the bore of the valve seat or passage leading to it should be used.

(13) The area of safety-valves per square foot of fire-grate surface should not be less than that given by the following formulæ :—

*The fire-grate area for this purpose is to be measured in the same way as for rating purposes under Rule 18.

Natural draught.

$$\frac{37{\cdot}5}{P+15} = A \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 36.$$

P = Boiler pressure in pounds per square inch.

A = Area of safety valve required for each square foot of grate surface.

Forced draught.

$$\frac{A \times C}{20} = A_1 \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 37.$$

A = Area as in the case of natural draught.

C = Estimated consumption of coal per square foot of grate in pounds per hour.

A_1 = Area of safety-valve required for each square foot of grate surface.

Steam Pressure Gauge.

41. Pressure gauges must be marked in pounds per square inch and should have a range at least seventy-five per cent. greater than the working pressure of the boiler to which it is attached.

A syphon pipe for containing water and a stop-cock must be fitted between the pressure-gauge and boiler.

Inspectors should frequently examine boiler pressure-gauges and compare their readings with the standard test gauge. No newly registered boiler should be passed until the pressure-gauge has been compared with the standard gauge.

Glass Water Gauge and Test Cocks.

42. Inspectors shall see that these fittings are in working order and that the bottom fitting of the glass water gauge and lowest test cock are fixed at a safe level.

In locomotive type boilers the lowest visible part of the water gauge glass must be at least two inches above the highest part of the fire-box roof plate.

Glass water-gauges must be so placed as to be easily seen and reached by the boiler attendant. The fittings should be of substantial make having large passage ways through them; the gauge cocks when open should have their handles in a vertical direction and each handle should be plainly marked with a line indicate the direction of the passage way through the cock.

A pointer marking the working water level should be fitted to each water gauge glass and suitable glass guards are recommended to be provided.

Steam and Water Stop Valves.

43. (1) A steam stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe and, except in the case in which a superheater forms an integral part of the boiler itself, between the boiler and the superheater. Where two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or any other vessel a steam stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and such receiver or vessel.

(2) Steam stop valves should be attached directly to the boiler itself or to suitable pads or stand-blocks riveted to the boiler and the neck of the valve-chest should be reasonably short. Exception to this rule will be made in the case of a large boiler in which the steam pipes, for the purpose of drainage, or owing to obstruction, are desired to be connected to the steam stop valve at a higher level than would be obtained under the rule, in which case a verticle stand pipe, not exceeding three feet in height, may be passed between the stop valve and the boiler.

Such stand pipes must be of strong construction of wrought iron, mild steel or cast steel. Cast iron pipes for such a purpose must not be passed. The flanges of wrought iron or mild steel pipes must be riveted to the pipes at each end and there should be no branches on the pipe for other connections.

(3) Exception to the rule will also be made in the case of a large boiler in which it is desired to fit a tee piece, for the purpose of providing a branch connection between the steam stop valve and the boiler. Such tee pieces must be of strong construction of wrought iron, mild steel or cast steel not exceeding eighteen inches in height: cast iron tee pieces should not be passed.

A stop valve must be fitted directly to each tee piece branch.

(4) The approval of the Chief Inspector must be obtained in all cases in which it is desired to fit a stand pipe or tee piece between the stop valve and boiler.

(5) Cast steel is recommended for the bodies of steam stop valves.

(6) Feed check valves must be attached directly to the boiler. Where two or more boilers are connected to one feed pipe the feed check valve must be capable of external adjustment and shutting down.

Blow-Down Cocks, Valves and Pipes.

44. (1) At every inspection Inspectors should see that these fittings are in order. Cast iron is an unsuitable material for the connecting pipe between the boiler and the blow-down cock or valve and pipes of this material must not be passed.

(2) When inspecting lancashire and cornish boilers Inspectors should see that the waste pipe attached to the blow-down cock or valve is not rigidly bound in earth or brick-work but is free to follow the movement of the boiler without unduly stressing the elbow pipe.

Tester Cock.

45. (1) This fitting is intended for the attachment of the Inspector's standard pressure gauge when verifying the correctness of the boiler pressure gauge and when testing the boiler under water and steam pressure.

The screw to receive the Inspector's gauge should be tapped $\frac{3}{4}$" Whitworth thread and the cock or other attachment carrying the receiving screw must be capable of being shut off from the boiler. The tester cock or other attachment should be connected to the steam space of the boiler near to the boiler pressure gauge.

(2) In the case of small boilers that are hydraulically tested at each inspection it is recommended that a plug hole tapped $\frac{3}{4}$" Whitworth thread be provided for the attachment of the Inspector's pump hose.

Scum Cocks.

46. Inspectors should see that these fittings where provided are in working order.

Fusible Plug.

47. Inspectors should see that this plug, where provided, is at that part of the boiler where the heat of the fire produces the greatest effect. The outside and inside of the plug should be kept clean and the fusible material should be periodically renewed.

Manholes, Mouthpieces and Doors.

48. (1) Manholes, mouthpieces and doors should preferably be made of mild steel pressed into form.

(2) For pressures over 100 pounds the manhole frame whether raised or otherwise, should preferably be weldless.

(3) Mouthpieces, doors or bridges of cast iron or malleable cast iron must not be passed.

(4) For manholes on the front ends of lancashire type boilers the frame should preferably be formed with a deep turned-in flange having its inner edge faced to receive the door joint. The frame should be carried well up above the door in the form of a peak to add rigidity to the end plate and be single riveted so as to allow the gusset stays by which the plate is supported to be placed nearer each other than would otherwise be the case. See Rule 33 (4).

(5) All internally fitted doors must be formed with a spigot, pressed or otherwise, which must be a good fit in the hole. The clearance between the spigot and the edge of hole should not be more than one-sixteenth of an inch all round; doors having a greater clearance than this should not be passed.

(6) Manholes in cylindrical shells should be placed in the middle of a plate and not near a circumferential seam.

(7) Openings in the shells of cylindrical boilers when oval should have their shorter axis placed longitudinally. All manholes and openings exceeding twelve square inches in area must be stiffened with compensating rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plates cut out and not less in thickness than the plates to which they are attached.

(8) The percentage of compensating section should be determined by the following rule:—

$$\frac{100\ (W-D)\ 2\times Tr.}{(L+2\ D)\ Ts.} = \text{Percentage strength of compensating ring} \quad \ldots \quad (38)$$

W = Width of compensating ring in inches.

L = Length of opening in shell measured in a longitudinal direction in inches.

D = Diameter of rivet holes in inches.

Tr = Thickness of compensating ring in inches.

Ts = Thickness of shell plate in inches.

(9) Parts of raised manhole frames within four inches of the shell may, in addition to the ring, be considered as compensating section and should be computed in the foregoing manner.

(10) When openings in flat surfaces are not fitted with compensating rings, the plates being flanged instead, the total depth D of the flange should not be less than that given by the following equation:—

$$\sqrt{W \times T} = D \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (39).$$

D = Depth of flange, including thickness of plate, in inches.

W = Width of opening in plate in inches.

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

Steam Pipes.

49. (1) Inspectors should examine and test steam pipes when new and whenever there is reason to believe that steam pipes are in any way defective or unfit for the pressure. See Rule 38 for determination of working pressure.

(2) In all cases in which a socket expansion joint is fitted to a bent steam pipe, the Inspector should require a fixed gland and bolts to be fitted in order to prevent the end of the pipe being forced out of the socket. Fixed glands and bolts should also be fitted to the expansion joints of straight steam pipes, as cases have occurred, particularly with small straight pipes in which the ends of the pipes have been forced out of the sockets.

Economisers and Superheaters.

50. Inspectors should see that the safety valves of economisers and of superheaters that can be shut off from the boiler are in proper working order. Superheaters that cannot be shut off from the boiler should be inspected and tested as part of the boiler.

Salinometers and Thermometers.

51. Inspectors shall see that every engineer or driver in charge of a boiler has available for his use for the purpose of testing the density of the water in the boiler, a salinometer and a thermometer and that the same are kept in good working order.

APPENDIX.

RIVETED JOINTS OF CYLINDRICAL BOILER SHELLS.

Formulæ for ordinary chain riveted and zigzag riveted joints and for joints of these descriptions when every alternate rivet in the outer or in the outer and inner rows has been omitted.

The symbols used are:—

A = Area of one rivet hole in inches.

D = Diameter of rivet holes in inches.

E = Distance from edge of plate to centre of rivet in inches.

N = Number of single shear rivet sections per pitch.

P = Greatest pitch of rivets in inches.

P_D = Ordinary diagonal pitch of rivets in inches.

$P_{D\,1}$ = Diagonal pitch of rivets in inches between inner and middle rows of rivet in joints, Figures 21 and 25.

R = Distance between rows of rivets in inches.

R_1 = Distance between inner and middle rows of rivets in joints, Figures 21, 22, 25 and 26, in inches.

S = Tensile strength in tons per square inch of shell plate section in accordance with Rule 29.

S_1 = Shearing strength in tons per square inch of rivet section in accordance with Rule 29.

T = Thickness of shell plate in inches.

T_1 = Minimum thickness of each butt strap in inches.

% = Percentage strength of plate, rivet or combined plate and rivet section, as the case may be, compared with the solid plate.

When joints are used in boiler construction other than those shown in the accompanying sketches, or when any of the rivets are pitched less than two diameters apart the particulars of such joints should be submitted for the consideration of the Chief Inspector.

PLATE AND RIVET SECTIONS.

$$\frac{100\,(P-D)}{P} = \% \text{ Plate section} \quad \ldots \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{100 \times A \times N \times S_1}{P \times T \times S} = \% \text{ Rivet section} \quad \ldots \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{100\,(P-2\,D)}{P} + \frac{10 \times A_1 \times N_1 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S} = \% \text{ Combined plate and rivet section.} \quad (3)$$

When the sectional areas of the rivets are not the same in all the rows, the sum of the various single shear sections ($A^1 N_1 + A_{11} N_{11}$) or ($A_1 N_1 + A_1^1 N_{11} + A_{111} N_{111}$) as the case may be, in which $A_1 N_1$, $A_{11} N_{11}$ and $A_{111} N_{111}$ are the single shear sections in the outer, middle and inner rows of rivets, respectively, should be substituted for A × N in equation (2).

Equation (3) is applicable only to joints in which every alternate rivet is omitted in the outer or in the outer and inner rows as in Figures 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26.

The least percentage found from equations (1), (2) or (3) is to be taken as the percentage of strength of the joint compared with the solid plate.

BUTT STRAPS.

Butt straps of the same material as the shell plates: minimum thickness.

. . . . . .

Single butt straps covering welded seams should not be less than the thickness of the shell plates.

Single butt straps having ordinary riveting—

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1. \quad \ldots \quad (4)$$

Single butt straps having every alternate rivet in the outer row omitted—

$$\frac{9 \times T\,(P-D)}{8\,(P-2\,D)} = T_1. \quad \ldots \quad (5)$$

Double butt straps of equal width having ordinary riveting as in Figures 2, 5, 6, 17 and 18—

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_1. \quad \ldots \quad (6)$$

Double butt straps of equal width having every alternate rivet in the outer, or in the outer and inner rows omitted as in Figures 7, 8, 19, 20, 21 and 22—

$$\frac{5 \times T\,(P-D)}{8\,(P-2\,D)} = T_1. \quad \ldots \quad (7)$$

Double butt straps of unequal width having ordinary riveting as in Figures 9 and 10—

$$\frac{13 \times T}{16} = T_1, \text{ wide strap} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{7 \times T}{16} = T_1, \text{ narrow strap} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (9)$$

For Figures 23 and 24—

$$\frac{3 \times T}{4} = T_1, \text{ wide strap} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{1 \times T}{2} = T_1, \text{ narrow strap} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (11)$$

Double butt straps of unequal width having every alternate rivet in the outer row omitted as in Figures 11 and 12—

$$\frac{3 \times T\,(P-D)}{4\,(P-2\,D)} = T_1, \text{ wide strap} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{1 \times T\,(P-D)}{2\,(P-2\,D)} = T_1 \text{ narrow strap} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (13)$$

For Figures 25 and 26—

$$\frac{11 \times T\,(P-D)}{16\,(P-2\,D} = T_1, \text{ wide strap} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{9 \times T\,(P-D)}{16\,(P-2\,D)} = T_1, \text{ narrow strap} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (15)$$

Pitch and Spacing of Rivets.

Maximum Pitches for Riveted Joints

$$(C \times T) + 1\tfrac{5}{8} = P \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (16)$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

P = Maximum pitch of rivets in inches provided it does not exceed $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

C = Constant applicable from the following Table :—

Number of rivets in one pitch.	Constants for Lap and Single Butt Strap Joints.	Constants for joints having Double Butt Straps.
1	1·31	1·75
2	2·62	3·50
3	3·47	4·63
4	4·14	5·52
5	...	6·06

When the work is first class such pitches may be adopted so far as safety is concerned, yet in some cases, it may be well not to adopt the greatest pitch found by the formula. The maximum pitch should not, however, exceed $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches with the thickest plates for boiler shells. If in any case the pitch is found to exceed that arrived at by the foregoing formula for the particular description of joint and thickness of plate, the case should be submitted to the Chief Inspector for consideration.

Diagonal Pitches.

The diagonal pitches of the rivets of the joints shown in the accompanying sketches should not be less than those found by the following formulæ :—

Ordinary zigzag riveted joints as in Figures 3, 5, 9, 13, 17 and 23—

$$\cdot 6\,P + \cdot 4\,D = P_D \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (17)$$

Zigzag riveted joints in which every alternate rivet has been omitted in the outer, or in outer and inner, rows as in Figures 7, 11, 15, 19, 21 and 25—

$$\cdot 3\,P + D = P_D \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (18)$$

Diagonal pitch of the rivets between the inner and middle rows in Figures 21 and 25—

$$\cdot 3\,P + \cdot 4\,D = P_{D_1} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (19)$$

DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS.

The distances between the rows of rivets and between the centre of the outer rivet and edge of plate should not be less than those found by the following formulæ :—

Ordinary chain riveted joints as in Figures 4, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22 (inner) 24 and 26 (inner)—

$$2 \times D = R \text{ or } R_1 \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (20)$$

Chain riveted joints in which every alternate rivet has been omitted in the outer, or in the outer and inner, rows as in Figures 8, 12, 16, 20, 22 and 26—

$$\frac{\sqrt{(11\,P + 4\,D)\,(P + 4\,D)}}{10} \text{ or } 2d = R \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (21)$$

The greater of the two values of R to be used.

Ordinary zigzag riveted joints as in Figures 3, 5, 9, 13, 17 and 23—

$$\frac{\sqrt{(11\,P + 4\,D)\,(P + 4\,D)}}{10} = R \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (22)$$

Zigzag riveted joints in which every alternate rivet has been omitted in the outer, or in the outer and inner, rows as in Figures 7, 11, 15, 19, 21 (outer) and 25 (outer)—

$$\sqrt{(\tfrac{11}{20}\,P + D)\,(\tfrac{1}{20}\,P + D)} = R \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (23)$$

Distance between the inner rows of rivets in joints, Figures 21 and 25—

$$\frac{\sqrt{(11\,P + 8\,D)\,(P + 8\,D)}}{20} = R_1 \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (24)$$

Distance between centre of rivet and edge of plate—

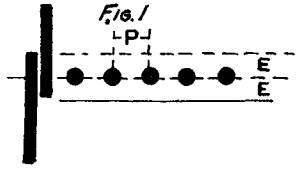
$$1{\cdot}5 \times D = E \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (25)$$

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES 191.

APPENDIX.

SINGLE RIVETED JOINTS.

FIG. 1



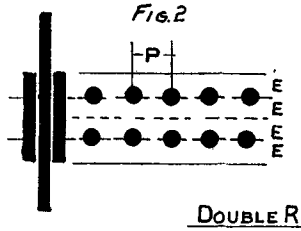
MAX. PITCH = $1.31 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

FIG. 2



MAX. PITCH = $1.75 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

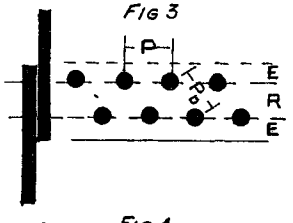
RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 2 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

BUTTSTRAPS = $\frac{5 \times T}{8}$

DOUBLE RIVETED JOINTS

FIG 3



MAX. PITCH = $2.62 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

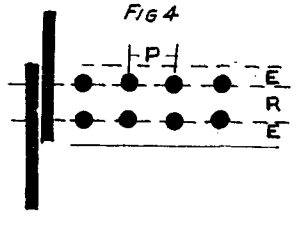
RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 2 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}}{10}$

$P_D = .6P + .4D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

FIG 4



MAX. PITCH = $2.62 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P_1-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 2 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

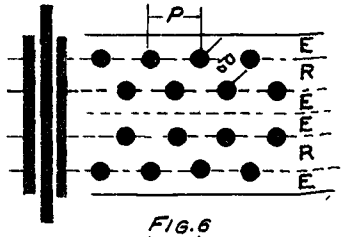
$R = .2 \times D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES 191 .

APPENDIX

FIG.5



MAX. PITCH = $3.5 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 4 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

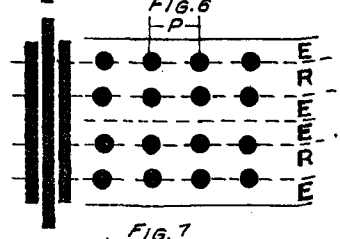
$R = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}}{10}$

$P_D = .6P + .4D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

BUTT STRAPS = $\frac{5 \times T}{8}$

FIG.6



MAX. PITCH = $3.5 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

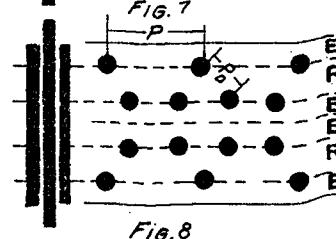
RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 4 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

$R = 2 \times D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

BUTT STRAPS = $\frac{5 \times T}{8}$

FIG. 7



MAX. PITCH = $4.63 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 6 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

COMB. % $\frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{3}$

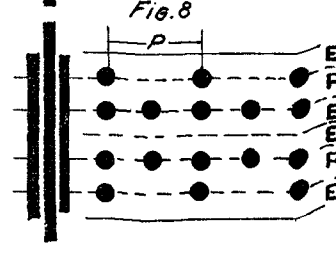
$R = \sqrt{(\frac{11}{20}P+D)(\frac{1}{20}P+D)}$

$P_D = .3P + D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

BUTT STRAPS = $\frac{5 \times T(P-D)}{8(P-2D)}$

FIG.8



MAX. PITCH = $4.63 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 6 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

COMB % $\frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{3}$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}}{10}$ OR 2 D.

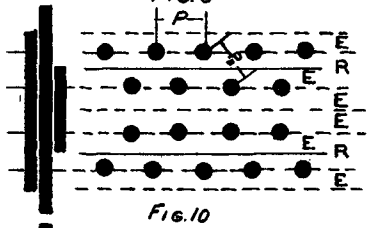
$E = 1.5 \times D$

BUTT STRAPS = $\frac{5 \times T(P-D)}{8(P-2D)}$

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES 191 .

APPENDIX

FIG. 9



MAX. PITCH = $3.5 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 3 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}}{10}$

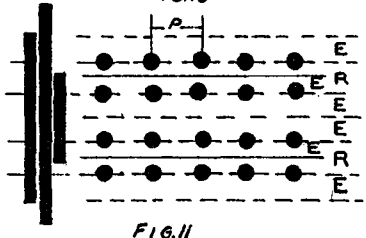
$P_b = .6P + .4D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

BUTT STRAP, WIDE, = $\frac{13 \times T}{16}$

DO. NARROW = $\frac{7 \times T}{16}$

FIG. 10



MAX. PITCH = $3.5 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 3 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

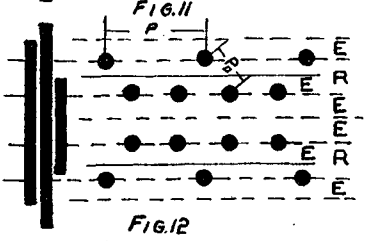
$R = 2 \times D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

BUTT STRAP, WIDE, = $\frac{13 \times T}{16}$

DO. NARROW = $\frac{7 \times T}{16}$

FIG. 11



MAX. PITCH = $4.63 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 5 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

COMB. % = $\frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{3}$

$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{11}{20}P + D\right)\left(\frac{1}{20}P + D\right)}$

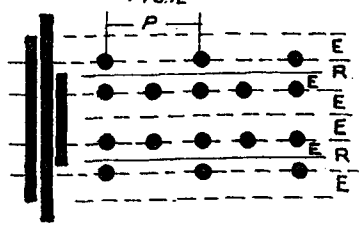
$P_b = .3P + D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

STRAP, WIDE, = $\frac{3 \times T(P-D)}{4(P-2D)}$

DO. NARROW = $\frac{T(P-D)}{2(P-2D)}$

FIG. 12



MAX. PITCH = $4.65 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 6 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

COMB. % = $\frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{5}$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}}{10}$ OR 2D.

$E = 1.5 \times D$

STRAP, WIDE, = $\frac{3 \times T(P-D)}{4(P-2D)}$

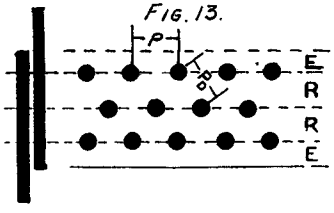
DO, NARROW = $\frac{T(P-D)}{2(P-2D)}$

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES 191.

APPENDIX.

TREBLE RIVETED JOINTS.

FIG. 13.



MAX PITCH = $3.47 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

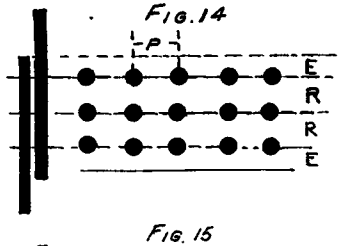
RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 3 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

$R = \sqrt{\frac{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}{10}}$

$P_0 = .6P + .4D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

FIG. 14



MAX. PITCH = $3.47 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

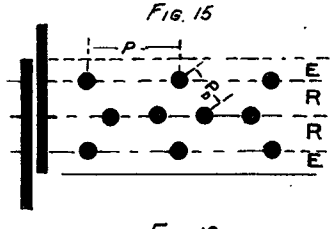
PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 3 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

$R = 2 \times D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

FIG. 15



MAX. PITCH = $4.14 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 4 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

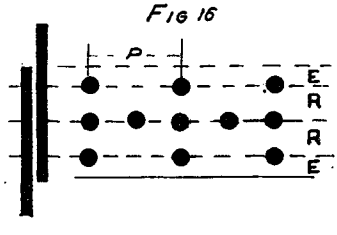
COMB % = $\frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{4}$

$R = \sqrt{(\frac{11}{20}P+D)(\frac{1}{20}P+D)}$

$P_0 = .3P + D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

FIG 16



MAX. PITCH = $4.14 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 4 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

COMB. % = $\frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{4}$

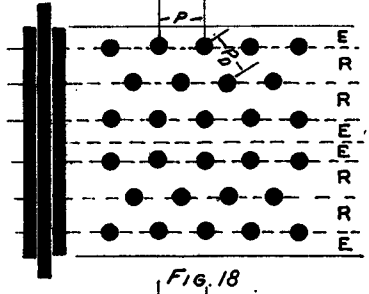
$R = \sqrt{\frac{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}{10}}$ OR $2D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES 191 .

APPENDIX

FIG. 17



MAX. PITCH = $4 \cdot 63 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 6 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

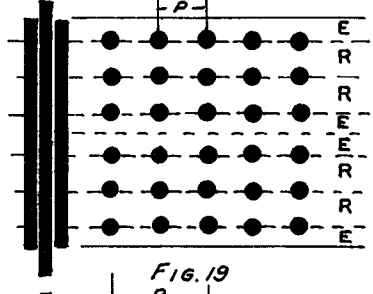
$R = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}}{10}$

$P_0 = \cdot 6P + 4D$

$E = 1 \cdot 5 \times D$

BUTT STRAPS = $\frac{5 \times T}{8}$

FIG. 18



MAX. PITCH = $4 \cdot 63 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

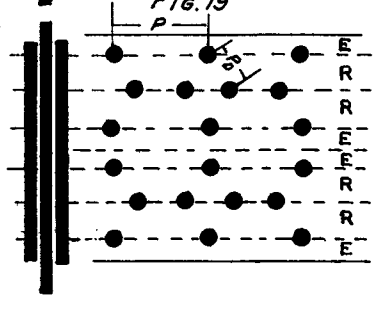
RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 6 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

$R = 2 \times D$

$E = 1 \cdot 5 \times D$

BUTT STRAPS = $\frac{5 \times T}{8}$

FIG. 19



MAX. PITCH = $5 \cdot 52 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{10 \times A \times 8 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

COMB. % = $\frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{4}$

$R = \sqrt{(\frac{11}{20}P + D)(\frac{1}{20}P + D)}$

$P_0 = \cdot 3P + D$

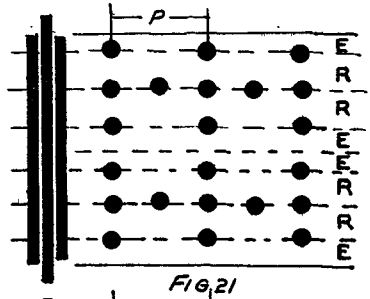
$E = 1 \cdot 5 \times D$

BUTT STRAPS = $\frac{5 \times T(P-D)}{8(P-2D)}$

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES 191 .

APPENDIX.

FIG. 20



MAX. PITCH $= 5.62 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % $= \frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % $= \frac{100 \times A \times 8 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

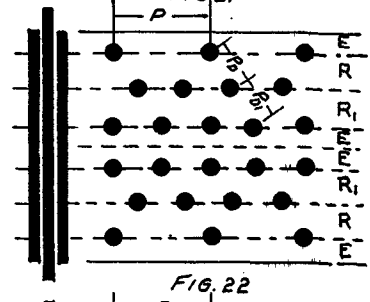
COMB % $= \frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{4}$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}}{10}$ OR $2D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

BUTT STRAPS $= \frac{5 \times T(P-D)}{8(P-2D)}$

FIG. 21



MAX. PITCH $= 6 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % $= \frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % $= \frac{100 \times A \times 10 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

COMB % $= \frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{5}$

$R = \sqrt{(\frac{11}{20}P+D)(\frac{1}{20}P+D)}$

$R_1 = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+8D)(P+8D)}}{20}$

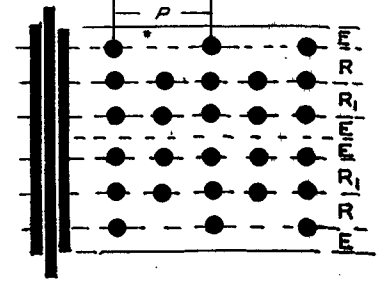
$P_D = .8P + D$

$P_{D1} = .3P + .4D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

BUTT STRAPS $= \frac{5 \times T(P-D)}{8(P-2D)}$

FIG. 22



MAX. PITCH $= 6 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % $= \frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % $= \frac{100 \times A \times 10 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

COMB. % $= \frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{5}$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}}{10}$ OR $2D$

$R_1 = 2 \times D$

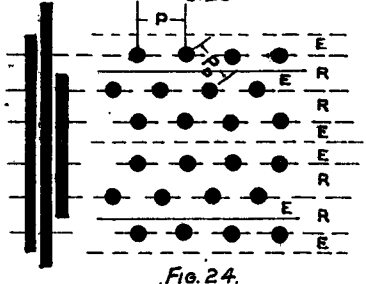
$E = 1.5 \times D$

BUTT STRAPS $= \frac{5 \times T(P-D)}{8(P-2D)}$

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES 191 .

APPENDIX.

FIG. 23



MAX. PITCH = $4 \cdot 63 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100\,(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 5 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}}{10}$

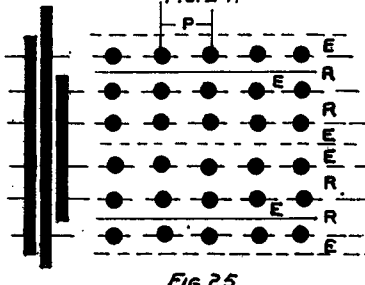
$P_D = \cdot 6P + \cdot 4D$

$E = 1 \cdot 5 \times D$

BUTTSTRAP, WIDE = $\frac{3 \times T}{4}$

DO NARROW = $\frac{T}{2}$

FIG. 24.



MAX. PITCH = $4 \cdot 63 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100\,(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 5 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

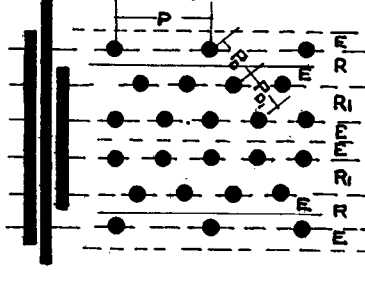
$R = 2 \times D$

$E = 1 \cdot 5 \times D$

BUTTSTRAP, WIDE = $\frac{3 \times T}{4}$

DO. NARROW = $\frac{T}{2}$

FIG 25



MAX. PITCH = $6 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE % = $\frac{100\,(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET % = $\frac{100 \times A \times 9 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

COMB % = $\frac{100\,(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET \%}}{9}$

$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{11}{20}P+D\right)\left(\frac{1}{20}P+D\right)}$

$R_1 = \sqrt{\frac{(11P+8D)(P+8D)}{20}}$

$P_D = \cdot 3P + D$

$P_{D_1} = \cdot 3P + \cdot 4D$

$E = 1 \cdot 5 \times D$

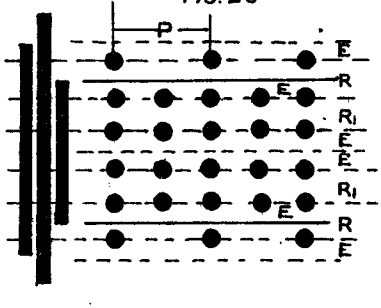
STRAP, WIDE = $\frac{11 \times T\,(P-D)}{16\,(P-2D)}$

DO. NARROW = $\frac{9 \times T\,(P-D)}{16\,(P-2D)}$

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES 191

APPENDIX.

FIG. 26



MAX. PITCH $= 6 \times T + 1\frac{5}{8}$

PLATE $\% = \frac{100(P-D)}{P}$

RIVET $\% = \frac{100 \times A \times 9 \times S_1}{P \times T \times S}$

COMB $\% = \frac{100(P-2D)}{P} + \frac{\text{RIVET}\%}{9}$

$R = \frac{\sqrt{(11P+4D)(P+4D)}}{10}$ OR $2D$

$R_1 = 2 \times D$

$E = 1.5 \times D$

STRAP WIDE, $= \frac{11 \times T(P-D)}{16(P-2D)}$

DO NARROW $= \frac{9 \times T(P-D)}{16(P-2D)}$

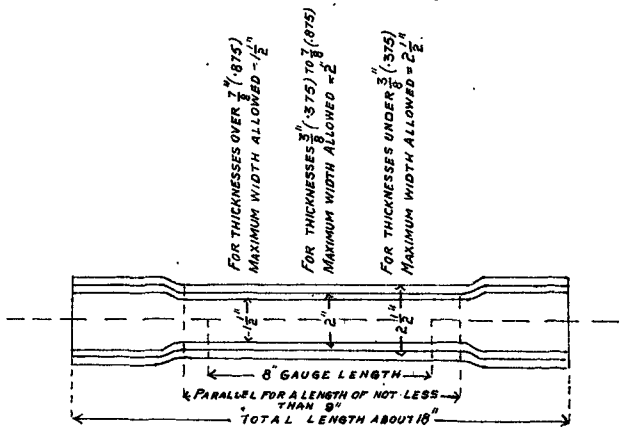
THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES 191

STANDARD TESTPIECES – *THE FORMS AND DIMENSIONS OF TESTPIECES SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS :* —

TENSILE TESTS.

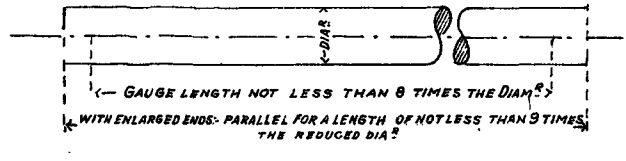
PLATES, TEE AND ANGLE – BARS

TESTPIECE A


FOR THICKNESSES OVER 7/8" (.875) MAXIMUM WIDTH ALLOWED = 1½"
FOR THICKNESSES 3/8" (.375) TO 7/8" (.875) MAXIMUM WIDTH ALLOWED = 2"
FOR THICKNESSES UNDER 3/8" (.375) MAXIMUM WIDTH ALLOWED = 2 1/4"
1½"
2"
2 1/4"
8" GAUGE LENGTH
PARALLEL FOR A LENGTH OF NOT LESS THAN 9"
TOTAL LENGTH ABOUT 18"

BARS, RODS AND STAYS.

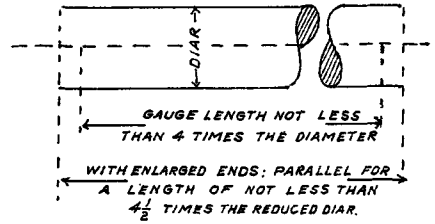
TEST PIECE B.


DIA.
GAUGE LENGTH NOT LESS THAN 8 TIMES THE DIAM.
WITH ENLARGED ENDS:- PARALLEL FOR A LENGTH OF NOT LESS THAN 9 TIMES THE REDUCED DIA.

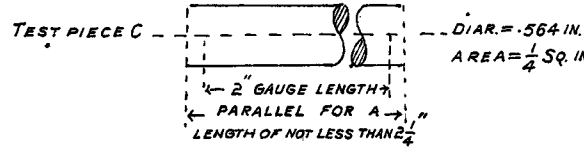
THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES 191.

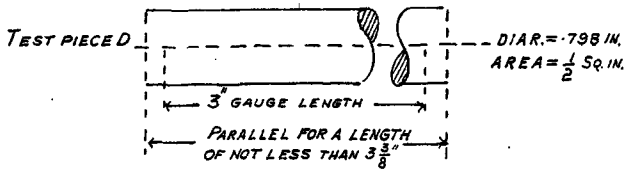
ALTERNATIVE TEST PIECE F.

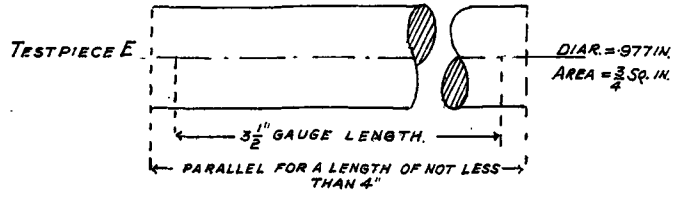
FOR TEST PIECES OVER 1 INCH DIAMETER.


DIAR.
GAUGE LENGTH NOT LESS THAN 4 TIMES THE DIAMETER
WITH ENLARGED ENDS: PARALLEL FOR A LENGTH OF NOT LESS THAN 4 1/2 TIMES THE REDUCED DIAR.

FORGINGS AND CASTINGS
TEST PIECES C, D AND E.







H631

No. 3094.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21*st April* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of Government letter No. 7, dated the 3rd January 1914, I am directed to forward herewith 20 copies of each of the draft Bombay Boiler Inspection Amendment Act and revised Engineers' Examination Rules, and to request that Government may be favoured with the views of the Association on the amendments, etc., proposed therein.—I have, etc.,

PALONJI N. DAVER,
for Secretary to Government.

No. 168 OF 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 28*th April* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 3094 of the 21st instant, forwarding for an expression of the views of my Committee thereon, copies of the draft Bombay Boiler Inspection Amendment Act and revised Engineers' Examination Rules, I have the honour to draw your attention to this Association's letter No. 259 of the 18th November 1912, wherein were fully set forth the opinions of my Committee on the said draft Act and Rules.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 88 OF 1915.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY, 16*th February* 1915.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7 of the 3rd January 1914, together with copies of two sets of draft rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act entitled respectively "The Bombay Boiler Act Administration Rules" and "The Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules." As requested I have the honour to quote below the opinions of my Committee on the proposed rules :—

Part I of the Rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.—These rules appear to be a distinct departure from the existing rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act and from the universal practice in such matters. To all intents and purposes the rules contemplate leaving the administration in the hands of one person, the Chief Inspector.

2. The practice in other Provinces of India and of the British Board of Trade is to place the administration in the hands of a President and a Committee ; the consensus of opinion

among steam users in the Presidency is in favour of this system, and my Committee recommend its adoption as being both economical and efficient.

3. Administration by a Commission would cost, it is estimated, about Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) per annum, while the cost at present for one adviser is Rs. 18,000 out of an annual income of Rs. 72,000 from fees paid by the Bombay Millowners. The annual expenditure under the proposed new rules amounts roughly to Rs. 20,000 over and above this income, and apparently it is to meet this excess of expenditure or partly to relieve it, that the proposals contained in Rule 12 (4) have been put forward.

4. During the next two years, owing to the introduction of electric power into the Bombay Mills, it is safe to assume that the number of Boilers offered for inspection will be materially reduced, and that consequently there will be a falling off in the amount of fees paid into the Boiler Inspection Department. Further, Rule 5 does not now lay down that the Chief Inspector shall inspect Boilers and earn fees for the Department; he is merely to supervise the inspection work of seven Inspectors, who examine annually roughly 2,000 Boilers. In Great Britain one supervising Officer, on a less salary, has to control a much larger number of Inspectors examining between them some 20,000 to 30,000 Boilers.

5. For the foregoing reasons, my Committee are opposed to the introduction of Part I of the Rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. They submit that, if Government will be pleased to adopt the principle of administration that has worked so well in Bombay for the Smoke Nuisance Department and in Bengal for both the Boiler Inspection and Smoke Nuisance Departments, there will be no necessity to go further with the proposals contained in Part I of these Rules.

6. *Part III, Rule II, sub-section* 3.—My Committee suggest the following words might be added at the end of this rule "where the extraction of a rivet or other means will not give the desired information."

7. *Rule III.*—This makes a hydraulic test compulsory, but in Rule 84 (3) of the present Boiler Act this is not compulsory. My Committee do not see the advantage of a hydraulic test being in all cases compulsory, especially when a Boiler is constructed in England and a certificate for hydraulic test from the maker or from a recognised Boiler Insurance Company can be produced. Each time the Boiler is subjected to a hydraulic test there are certain stresses put on the Boiler plates which result in straining the Boiler to a certain extent, and unless the Inspector has reason to fear that (*a*) the Boiler is not constructed according to Bombay Rules or (*b*) the Boiler has suffered damage during transit from England to India, my Committee do not see any advantage in a compulsory hydraulic test on its arrival here. But if Government insist on a hydraulic test on arrival, then it should be tested to say 10 per cent. over working pressure only.

8. *Inspection of Boilers.*—The procedure laid down under Rules 20 and 21 will necessitate three visits from the Inspector :—

(*a*) After erection of the Boiler without any mountings or fittings.
(*b*) For hydraulic test as per Rule 20 (1).
(*c*) For steam test as required by Rule 21.

Although in Bombay an Inspector might be able to do this he cannot be expected to do so for upcountry Boilers, and my Committee therefore suggest Inspectors might be allowed to grant provisional working certificates without insisting on steam test.

9. *Rule 7.*—There appears to be a distinct attempt made in this and certain other rules to force all Boilers to be constructed under the supervision of an Insurance Company as ·4 is to be added to the factor of safety if they are not so constructed. This will not only add to the cost of the Boilers, but certain Makers of Boilers of repute will be placed at a disadvantage, as some of them are at a distance from the headquarters of such Insurance Companies. Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., for instance, are at Gainsborough, which is some distance from the leading Manchester Insurance Companies.

10. Further it would appear that this rule cannot be enforced in the case of Boilers shipped from stocks kept in England, for supply at Home or abroad. For instance, for small Boilers required for ginning factories upcountry, very often a wire has to be sent for prompt shipment to get it out in time to meet the ginning season. Such a Boiler would not have been constructed under the supervision of a recognised Boiler Authority, and they would be at a disadvantage as regards the factor of safety, although they may have been constructed strictly in accordance with the Rules in force here. My Committee suggest, therefore, that in Rule 7 the following words might be added, after the words "under the supervision of a competent inspecting authority recognised by the Department," "or constructed under these Rules by recognised firms of repute, approved by the Department," and are of opinion that an Insurance Company Certificate and test coupled with the Maker's Certificate as per copy of form attached, should be sufficient to meet the requirements of the authorities.

11. It is evident the General Rules as embodied in Part III for the construction of the Boilers have been copied from the rules of one of the Manchester Insurance Companies, as the following fittings mentioned in these rules are distinctive in rules of one Insurance Company, *viz* :—fusible plugs, testor taps, weldless manholes, single rivetted oval man-holes at front end with peak. These items add very considerably to the cost of the Boiler, and in the opinion of my Committee they are not necessary.

12. Rule 20 provides for a hydraulic test to one and three quarter times the working pressure, and further lays down that this pressure should withstand, without appreciable leakage or undue distortion or deflection of the parts of the Boiler, for at least 15 consecutive minutes. This is a much more stringent regulation than the present one which requires for working pressure higher than 120 lbs., 100 lbs. to be added for hydraulic test. The object of increasing the hydraulic test pressure is not clear. If this rule be enforced a Boiler having to work at 200 lbs. pressure will have to be tested hydraulically to 350 lbs. pressure and the amount of this pressure and the length of its duration will have a tendency to cause a permanent set in some of the plates of the Boilers. In the opinion of my Committee the present rule has proved satisfactory in working and the hydraulic pressure should not be increased.

13. Rule 22, para. 5, lays down that the boiler plates should be open hearth acid quality steel only, and if Boilers are constructed of open hearth basic quality steel, they will be placed at a disadvantage. My Committee do not understand why this exception to basic quality steel should be made, as this material is permitted by Lloyds. (See Lloyds Register, page 72, section 4, para. 2.) Opinions in England on this point are not unanimous and my Committee are therefore unable to put forward any strong recommendations, but quote two extracts (marked A) from a journal of the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute from papers read by Prof. A. Campion and Prof. J. C. Longbottom and also an extract (marked B) from a letter from the Parkgate Iron and Steel Company to whom a set of these draft rules was submitted for their comments, and trust they will receive due consideration by Government :—

(A) "Increasing difficulty of obtaining supplies of ores of sufficient richness and "purity for the manufacture of pig iron suitable for converting into steel in acid lined "furnaces, is likely to cause much larger adoption of the basic process in the near "future. It appears probable, moreover, that at no distant date, the bulk of the steel "required for constructional work, will be produced by the basic process.

Page 200 :—"A consideration of the mechanical tests in conjunction with the "microscopical results appears to indicate that basic steel is more sensitive to mechani- "cal treatment than acid steel, but that it is less sensitive to heat treatment and "requires a higher temperature and longer time in the furnace in order to remove "the effects of work. On the other hand, basic steel is less easily overheated or "deteriorated by excessive heating than acid steel. This suggests that basic steel "plates would offer considerable advantages for Boiler furnaces and fire-box plates.

Page 203 :—" The Authors wish in conclusion to emphasize what has already been " stated that the results of work which they now have the pleasure to present for the " consideration of the members of the Institute, represent only a very small propo- " tion of the complete scheme. They, therefore, refrain from offering any definite " conclusions as to the respective merits of acid and basic steel, but so far as can at " present be seen, the one is as good as the other—at any rate in the form of plates— " provided that equal care is exercised in the selection of material and working.

(*B*) " With regard to Part III, page 1, Rule 8, paras. C and 3 we could readily " comply with both these conditions, as it is already our practice to give such informa- " tion on our test certificates.

" As to Rule 22, page 5, para. 5, and Rule 23, page 5, para. 1, we note that Open " Hearth *Basic* Steel is to be placed at a disadvantage as compared with Open Hearth " Acid Steel in the building of Boilers. We think this is unfair to the Steel-Maker " and also to the Boiler-Maker, and certainly to the User of the Boiler, as we shall try " to show you.

" The two processes of manufacture, *viz.*, Acid and Basic Open Hearth Steel, are " practically identical, the same kind of furnace being used—the sole difference being " that in the Acid furnace the bottom is made of silicous sand, whereas in the Basic " furnace the bottom is made of magnesian limestone. In the Acid furnace, with its " sand bottom, only a small quantity of lime can be carried in the slag, and no purifica- " tion whatever during the process is possible.

" In the Basic furnace, with its magnesian limestone bottom, it is possible to carry a " considerably larger quantity of lime in the slag and purification, so far as the elimination " of sulphur and phosphorus is concerned, can be carried out to any degree required.

" A prejudice concerning Basic Open Hearth Steel exists in the minds of some " people (especially the old school of Engineers who practised when Acid Steel only " was made) because of the uncertainty which attends the operation of the Basic " Bessemer process. In the Bessemer process, this uncertainty arose from the danger of " getting the steel overbrown in what is known as the 'afterblow,' but the chemical " reason for this uncertainly does not exsit at all in the Basic Open Hearth process. " The Basic Open Hearth process is as simple, certain, and safe, as the Acid process, " with the additional advantage that it is possible, as mentioned before, to obtain any " degree of purity required.

" With regard to its characteristics, Basic Open Hearth Steel is not distinguishable " from Acid Open Hearth Steel in the matter of mechanical tests, with the exception " that it is on the whole rather tougher, that is to say, greater extensions are obtained " and it stands somewhat severer bending tests than Acid Open Hearth Steel.

" For its welding properties, Basic Open Hearth Steel is superior to Acid Open " Hearth Steel and is more easily worked.

" Another very important point in favour of Basic Open Hearth Steel is that it is " not so subject to corrosion as Acid Open Hearth Steel, owing to the fact that less " manganese and silicon are present in the Basic Steel than in the Acid Steel. Both " these elements are easily oxidisable.

" Basic Open Hearth Steel is accepted for the manufacture of Marine Boilers by " the English Lloyds Committee, the British Corporation and the Bureau Veritas, " and the German Lloyds Committee accept it for both Marine and Land Boilers. " It is chiefly used in America and Germany in the manufacture of Boilers, and " where steel fire-boxes are used, it is found to be advantageous on account of its " toughness and easy welding properties.

" We have now had 26 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Open " Hearth Steel by both Acid and Basic process, and you may therefore accept our

"views on this question with every confidence. During this period we have supplied "hundreds of thousands of tons of Basic Open Hearth Steel for use in the "manufacture of Boilers, and with great satisfaction to our Customers.

"At our own works, we have fifty Lancashire Boilers all of which are made of "this steel, and we have never had the slightest trouble with them. We have also "Customers who ask for it to be supplied in preference to Acid Steel, owing to the "excellent quality of it.

"Some years ago, we supplied one of our friends with the steel for a battery of "eight Lancashire Boilers, four of which, were of Acid Open Hearth Steel, and four of "Basic Open Hearth Steel and we heard not long ago, that the Acid Steel Boilers "were worn out through corrosion, but those made of Basic Open Hearth Steel, were "still working quite satisfactorily."

14. Rule 23, Sections 20—22 calls for test certificates for plates, angles, rivets, tubes, steam pipes, &c. This would, of course, entail considerable trouble and expense, as angles, &c., would have to be ordered especially. My Committee read this section also to call for all steam pipes to be made of solid drawn Steel tubes. This is not the common practice in England, and would add very materially to the cost of these pipes besides delaying deliveries.

15. Rule 39.—*Fittings and Accessories, Fusible Plugs.*—My Committee are informed some makers object to Fusible Plugs, as they consider them to be a source of danger instead of safety, they give a false sense of security to the attendant and they are recommended only by Insurance Companies who manufacture them. My Committee consider that where a Boiler has a high steam and low water safety valve, these plugs should not be insisted on.

16. Rule 42, Section 5.—Cast steel for valves for all pressures seems to be called for. At present these valves are made of cast iron for pressures below 160 lbs. for 160 lbs. and upwards they are made of steel. This, of course, will add very considerably to the cost of the Boiler.

17. Rule 44, Section 1.—Same remarks apply to blow off pipes which are to be of steel for all pressures.

18. Rule 48, section 2, Weldless Manholes.—This item alone adds quite £ 6-0-0 to the cost and in the opinion of my Committee is not at all necessary. My Committee have never known a failure from a Welded manhole and it is not usual in England.

19. Rule 28, Sections 4 and 5 and Rule 48, Section 7.—*Re* Compensation Rings or holes in Shell. My Committee cannot reconcile these two rules.

20. With regard to flanged furnaces, there is evidently a mistake in the formula given on page 16 for arriving at the working pressure. The second part of the formula gives $\frac{L \times 12}{60\,T}$. This should be $\frac{L + 12}{60\,T}$.

21. My Committee further notice that there is evidently a paragraph missing in Section 43, page 18, the heading of which is "Steam and Water Stop Valves." No reference is made to water stop valves apart from feed check valves which are evidently not intended to be referred to under the above heading.

22. My Committee admit that these rules on the whole are a decided improvement on the Rules of 1903. The latter in many instances have been amplified and are now much clearer.

23. The views of my Committee on the draft Act and Part II of the Rules thereunder were communicated to Government in this Association's letter No. 259 of the 18th November 1912.

24. My Committee have no further remarks to offer.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix H.

Boiler Inspection Fees.

No. 5985.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *29th July* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that in the year 1901, in consequence of the large surplus balance which had accumulated to the credit of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Fund, the scale of Boiler Inspection fees was reduced as shown below :—

	Class of Boiler.	*Fees reduced.*	
		From Rs.	To Rs.
I.	Up to 10 horse power	15	10
II.	11-20 „ „	20	15
III.	21-30 „ „	30	20
IV.	31-50 „ „	40	35
V.	Over 50 „ „	50	40

A large portion of the surplus has since been absorbed in meeting the annual excess expenditure over receipts. As the balance now available is not sufficient to meet future demands it has been proposed, pending the amendment of the Act, that the fees for the inspection of Boilers of 1 to 30 horse power should be raised as shown below :—

Horse Power.	Fees to be increased.	
	From	To
1-10 horse power	10	15
11-20 „	15	20
21-30 „	20	25

In support of this proposal it is contended that the inspection of the smaller boilers involves as much travelling and takes almost as much of the Inspectors' time as the inspection of the larger ones.

2. In these circumstances I am to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Association on the proposal.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 327 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th September* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5985, dated 29th July 1914, regarding the scale of fees for inspection of boilers, and to state in reply that my Committee

have no objection to the fees being raised for inspection of small boilers because they quite agree that the services rendered in these cases involve as much travelling and take almost as much of the Inspectors' time as is the case when large boilers are inspected.

2. I am to add, however, that my Committee trust that inspection fees for large boilers will not be raised merely because of an increase in the establishment of the Boiler Inspection Department.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix I.

Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

EXAMINATION OF STOKERS.

No. 2869.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 15*th April* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Association a copy of the regulations relating to the examination of stokers for certificates of competency framed by the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15*th April* 1914.

No. 2868.—The following regulations relating to the examination of stokers for certificates of competency framed by the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission are published for general information:—

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE EXAMINATION OF STOKERS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

Introduction.

1. Whereas arrangements have been made for the Smoke-Nuisances Commission to assist in the training of stokers, and to grant certificates of competency as stokers to those persons who pass the requisite examination and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions, examinations for this purpose will be held as may be required.

Certificates.

2. The certificates will be in two grades—the one, that of ordinary-stoker, and the other, or higher grade, that of Tindal-stoker.

Time and place of examinations.

3. The examinations will be held in the office of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission on the third Wednesday of every month, and will be continued from day to day until all the candidates, who have then presented themselves and whose names appear on the list on the day of the examination, have been examined.

Application for examination.

4. Candidates for examination must make their application on Form I in the Appendix. This form, regularly filled in, together with the candidate's testimonials, and the required fee, must be lodged with the Chief Inspector of the Commission not later than three days before the day of the examination.

Testimonials of character and service.

5. Applicants will be required to produce satisfactory testimonials as to sobriety and good conduct for at least the last twelve months' service preceding the date of application to be examined.

Should references of doubtful authenticity be submitted by a candidate, proof of their genuineness may be required on his affidavit.

No candidate will be eligible for examination who cannot show satisfactory service as a stoker within the six months immediately preceding the date of his application to be examined.

Date of Birth.

6. Should any doubt exist as to the age of a candidate, he will be required to produce a satisfactory certificate as to the date of his birth.

Records of service.

7. Testimonials of service must ordinarily be based on the employee's records, and any break of service must be satisfactorily explained.

Physical defect.

8. A candidate suffering from any physical defect likely to interfere with the duties of a stoker will not be eligible for examination.

Qualifications for Certificates of Competency as Ordinary-stokers.

Age of candidate.

9. A candidate for a certificate of competency as ordinary-stoker must have attained the age of 18 years and must have served at least for six months as stoker or assistant stoker.

Subjects of examination.

10. He must pass a satisfactory *vivâ voce* examination before the Inspectors, regarding—

(1) uses and working of steam-boilers and their fittings;

(2) management of the different types of furances;

(3) use of the various stoking tools;

(4) effect of opening and closing dampers;

(5) effect of too much or too little air-supply;

(6) description of the various arrangements of flues and chimneys;

(7) classification of the various kinds of coal and coke used, and their distinctive peculiarities as to steam-raising and general heating efficiency; and

(8) smoke prevention.

Practical test examination.

11. He must also show by practical test, to the satisfaction of the Inspectors, his ability in stoking and applying the other tests to which he has been subjected.

Qualifications for Certificates of Competency as Tindal-stoker.

Age of candidate.

12. A candidate for a certificate of competency as a tindal-stoker must have attained 20 years of age and must have served for at least twelve months as a stoker with an ordinary-stoker's certificate.

Subjects of examination.

13. He must pass an advanced *vivâ voce* examination in the subjects specified for the examination of an ordinary-stoker and in addition be able to explain the working of steam-engines and boiler feed apparatus.

Practical test.

14. He must also show by practical test, as may be required to the satisfaction of the Inspectors, his ability to be in charge of a range of boilers.

Fees.

Fees.

15. Candidates in making their application for examination on Form I will be required to pay the examination fees noted below, before any step is taken, whether by enquiry into their service or testing their qualifications, etc. No part of the fees will under any circumstances be returned to them ; but should it be found that their service is not sufficient to entitle them to be examined, or that their testimonials are unsatisfactory, they will be allowed to present themselves again for the examination without payment of any further fee, when they have fulfilled the requisite service or are able to produce satisfactory testimonials, as the case may be.

The examination fees are as follows :—

	Rs.
Ordinary-stoker...	5
Tindal-stoker	8

Fees not be returned.

16. If a candidate fails in his examination, no part of the fee he has paid will be returned to him, and should he again apply for examination, the full fee will again have to be paid as if he had not previously paid any fee.

Failure.

Failure.

17. If the candidate fails in his examination he may not present himself for re-examination until he can produce proof of at least three months' further satisfactory service as a stoker.

General.

General.

18. Certificates of competency of ordinary-stoker and tindal-stoker will be made out and issued in Forms II and III in the Appendix.

Issue and record of certificates.

19. The certificates will be made in duplicate, and one copy will be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other will be kept and recorded in the office of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

Suspension or cancellation of certificate.

20. A certificate of competency as ordinary-stoker or tindal-stoker, granted by the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission, may be suspended or cancelled by the Commission if it is proved on enquiry that the person holding the certificate has become careless in his duties as a stoker or is otherwise considered undeserving of the certificate.

THE BOMBAY SMOKE-NUISANCES COMMISSION.

FORM I.

APPLICATION TO BE EXAMINED

FOR A

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY

AS

ORDINARY-STOKER.
TINDAL-STOKER.

NOTE.—This form can be obtained at the office of the Smoke-Nuisances Commission free of charge. Divisions (A), (B), (C) and (D) of this Paper are to be filled up by the applicant at the office of the Commission, and handed to the Chief Inspector, with the applicant's testimonials and former certificate, if any, together with the examination fee mentioned in the Regulations. No remuneration or gratuity whatever is to be offered to an official or servant of the Commission beyond the examination fee specified.

Before filling in the required particulars, the applicant should read all the regulations carefully.

(A)—*Name, etc., of applicant.*

Name in full.	Caste.	Permanent Address.

Date of birth and age.		Where born.	
Approximate date of birth.	Age at time of application (years).	Town, village and thâna.	District.

(*B*).—*Particulars of service.*

Number of testimonials submitted—

Showing _____ years' service as _____

Ditto _____ do. do. as _____

Ditto _____ do. do. as _____

(*C*).—*Particulars of previous certificate, if any.*

Number.	Grade.	When issued.	If at any time suspended, give particulars.

(*D*).—*If applicant has failed in a previous examination for the certificate now required, he must here state when, and if he has not failed, he must state so across this division.*

Day.	Month.	Year.	*Viva voce* or Practical.

(*E*).—*Declaration to be made by the applicant.*

I do hereby DECLARE that the particulars contained in Divisions (A), (B), (C) and (D) of this Form are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that the PAPERS enumerated in Divisions (B) and (C), and sent with this Form, are true and genuine.

Dated at Bombay, this _____ day of _____ 191__.

_____ *Signature of Applicant.*

_____ *Present address.*

F.

THE required Examination fee of Rs. has been received by me to-day with the above application.

Dated Bombay, this _____ day of _____ 191__.

Chief Inspector,
Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

FORM II. THE BOMBAY SMOKE-NUISANCES COMMISSION.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY
AS
Ordinary-Stoker.

To _____

WHEREAS you have been found, after examination, duly qualified to fulfil the duties of Ordinary-Stoker, this CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY, as such, is granted to you in pursuance of the orders of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

_____ *President.*
_____ *Chief Inspector.*

This _____ *day of* _____ 191 .

No. OF CERTIFICATE _____.

BEARER _____ son of _____ by caste _____
Date* and place of birth, showing village, thàna and district _____
_____
Residence, showing village, thàna and district _____
Height _____
Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars _____
_____
Signature and left-hand thumb impression _____

N.B.—Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Office of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

Issued at Bombay on the _____ day of _____ 191 .

REGISTERED.

_____ *Chief Inspector,*
Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

FORM III. THE BOMBAY SMOKE-NUISANCES COMMISSION.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY
AS
Tindal-Stoker.

To _____

WHEREAS you have been found, after examination, duly qualified to fulfil the duties of Tindal-Stoker, this CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY, as such, is granted to you in pursuance of the orders of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

_____ *President.*
_____ *Chief Inspector.*

This _____ *day of* _____ 191 .

* If not known exactly, must be added on the best information available.

No. of Certificate_____.

Bearer _____ son of _____ by caste_____

Date* and place of birth, showing village, thana and district _____

Residence, showing village, thana and district_____

Height_____

Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars_____

Signature and left-hand thumb impression _____

N.B.—Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the office of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

Issued at Bombay on the _____day of _____191 .

Registered.

_____ *Chief Inspector,*

Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU,

Secretary to Government.

Appendix J.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act.

EXTENSION TO KURLA.

No. 8816.

General Department,

Bombay Castle, *3rd November* 1914.

The SECRETARY,

Millowners' Association,

Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Association, a copy of Government Notification No. 8814, dated the 3rd November 1914, declaring the intention of Government to extend the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act to the Municipal area of Kurla in the Thana District and to request that Government may be favoured with any suggestions which the Association may have to make.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,

Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

General Department,

Bombay Castle, *3rd November* 1914.

No. 8814.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 2 of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 (VII of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare his intention to extend the said Act to the Municipal area of Kurla in the Thana District.

* If not known exactly, must be added on the best information available.

2. Any objection or suggestion as to the proposed extension which may be sent to the Secretary to Government, General Department, by any person likely to be affected thereby within a period of three months from the publication of this Notification will be considered by the Governor in Council.—By order, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 454 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th December* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8816 of the 3rd ultimo, forwarding a copy of Government Notification No. 8814 of the same date, declaring the intention of Government to extend the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act to the Municipal area of Kurla in the Thana District.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee have no suggestion to offer in regard to the proposal.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix K.

Tariff Values under the Cotton Duties Act.

No. 89 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *10th March* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

In connection with the Meetings held in these rooms in November each year for the purpose of fixing the Tariff Valuations under the Cotton Duties Act, I am directed to represent that a special Committee of this Association was appointed to consider the system which is followed at present by the Excise Authorities in Bombay and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence. The result of these deliberations I am to submit hereunder for the consideration of Government.

2. It is contended that the present method of fixing the valuations is open to objection as not being quite fair and that it is wrong in principle. It would seem that the top prices secured by a few favoured concerns are taken as a standard for the determination of the new tariff, and this it is submitted is unreasonable and distinctly unfair to the majority of Millowners who can only realize moderate prices. The only equitable arrangement would be to strike an average of the highest and lowest.

3. My Committee further submit that to fix the tariff values for a coming year on the basis of the average prices realized during the preceding year is wrong in principle and prejudicial to the interests of the mill industry. A coming year may fairly forecast to be in no way prosperous to the cloth trade by reason of scarcity, of famine or other economic or political factors. Under such conditions, to apply the average rate obtained for the previous year, would be wholly indefensible. In the opinion of my Committee the correct procedure would be to take first a fairly reasonable forecast of what the coming year is likely to be and then to determine, in the light of such forecast, what valuations might be recommended as being fair to Government and unoppressive to Millowners. The average price, suggested in the previous paragraph to be taken as a guide only.

4. My Committee are also of opinion that November is not perhaps the best month in which to fix these rates and they respectfully suggest February as an alternative. During this latter month the Indian market is from all points of view in a better position to test prices, as the value of cloth is governed by the rates ruling for American Cotton and these are not ascertainable with any accuracy until February, the commencement of the busy season.

5. I am to add that since the present tariff was fixed prices have gone down considerably and there is every indication of a further fall. My Committee, therefore, venture to recommend that when violent fluctuations take place, tariffs might be revised during the year.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 4806 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*rd May* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 89, dated 10th March 1914, in which your Association represents—

(1) that the present method of adopting the top prices secured by a few favoured concerns as a standard for the determination of the new tariff is unfair to the majority of the millowners, and that the equitable arrangement would be to strike an average of the highest and lowest prices;

(2) that the practice of fixing the tariff values for a coming year on the basis of the average prices realized during the preceding year is wrong in principle, and that the correct procedure should be to take first a fairly reasonable forecast of what the coming year is likely to be and then to determine, in the light of such forecast, what valuations might be recommended as being fair to Government and unoppressive to millowners;

(3) that November is not the best month for fixing the tariff rates, and that February should be substituted for it; and

(4) that when violent fluctuations in prices take place the tariff might be revised during the course of the year.

2. I am to observe that the first contention is not based on a correct presumption. When the revision of the tariff schedule is under consideration, the prevailing prices are collected from mills of *all* kinds; but the tariff value adopted is usually rather above than below the average prices prevailing in each of these mills. Many of the smaller mills, especially up-country mills, turn out at a lower price small quantities of inferior grades of certain descriptions of

cloth which are turned out by some of the better mills in Bombay in considerable quantities of a better grade at a higher price. In such instances it is obvious that, if the average to be struck for the purposes of tariff valuation is based on the average prices obtained for each item in mills of all classes, irrespective of the quantities produced in each mill, the result will not be a correct representation of the average *market* value. In practice the market value adopted for the tariff schedule is usually below the value obtained by the best mills, but above that obtained by the lower grade mills. If the tariff schedule is lowered to correspond with the prices realized for the lowest grades of each cloth, not only will the revenue suffer largely, but a decided stimulus will be given to the production of inferior kinds of cloth—a result which is not desirable.

3. As regards the second contention I am to state that the system at present followed is to consider the prices realized on the Divali sales, when much forward-selling is done, in conjunction with the prices prevailing in the past year. If any circumstances exist which render likely a drop in prices in the next year, due consideration is paid to this fact.

4. The suggestion referred to in No. 3 above has been referred to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

5. As regards the last point I am to observe that it is always open to the Government of India to revise the schedule of tariff duties under the Cotton Duties Act. If the Millowners' Association could establish to the satisfaction of Government that the market values prevailing for certain items in the schedule were below those fixed in it, it might be possible to effect some alteration in the schedule for the rest of the year; but the Association must also be ready to agree to the enhancement of the tariff value, when it should fall below the average market value in the case of any item. I am to observe that fluctuations of prices do not injure the producer, when the tariff duty is fixed for one year; on the other hand, amendment of the schedule to meet fluctuations during the year would entail a good deal of extra trouble.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
for Under Secretary to Government.

No. $\frac{1119}{\text{Ex.}}$ of 1914.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY EXCISE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 15*th September* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to invite your attention to para. 4 of letter No. 4806, dated 23rd May 1914, addressed to you by the Government of Bombay and with regard to the suggestion made by your Association that the tariff valuations of goods under the Cotton Duties Act should be fixed in the month of February instead of in November as at present, to inform you, by direction, that the Government of India observe that the existing arrangement was sanctioned at the instance of the Bombay Millowners' Association after consultation with the Chambers of Commerce and the Local Governments concerned. They also think that the Association have not given any instances of the actual failure of the existing system. Government of India further observe that under the orders of 1906 the tariff valuations of cotton goods can be revised at any period in the event of a material fluctuation occurring in their prices, but there has been no demand on the part of the trade for intermediate revisions since the existing arrangement was sanctioned. In these circumstances the Government of India are not inclined

to disturb the present arrangement until it is more clearly shown that the proposed change is desirable in the interest of the trade. I have the honour, therefore, to enquire for the information of the Government of India whether your Association have any further reasons to adduce in support of the proposal.—I have, etc.,

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 1994.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, 22*nd September* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the next revision of the tariff valuations of cotton goods taxed under the Indian Cotton Duties Act II of 1896, I have the honour to enquire whether the 26th November next, Thursday, will suit the representatives of the Association to meet me at Bombay for discussion on the subject and, if so, to request that the hour convenient to them may be named.—I have, etc.,

A. H. LEY,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 362 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th October* 1914.

THE OFFG. DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
Calcutta.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 1994 of the 22nd ultimo I have the honour to inform you that Thursday, 26th November at 3-0 p. m. will suit the representatives of this Association to meet you for a discussion of the tariff valuations under the Cotton Duties Act.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 370 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th October* 1914.

A. H. A. SIMCOX, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

In the interests of manufacturers of cotton piece-goods in this country, I am directed by the Committee of this Association to draw your attention to the unprecedented drop in the value of piece-goods since 1st August last, and to request that the matter may be brought to the notice of the Bombay Government with a view to securing a revision of the tariffs for the current year, ending 31st December next, with effect as from 1st August. In the alternative my Committee suggest that the valuations which will be brought forward for revision next month, might operate as from 1st August 1914, instead of 1st January 1915.

2. The value of cotton goods produced in the local mills has fallen very considerably since the outbreak of war and it is respectfully contended that it would be distinct hardship to the industry generally, if nothing be done in the direction indicated to assist Millowners to meet the difficulties of the present situation.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 1263/Ex. of 1914.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY EXCISE DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY, *15th October* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 370, dated 13th October 1914, on the subject of the revision of tariff valuations of cotton goods to have retrospective effect from 1st August 1914, and in reply to state that the question has been referred to Government for their orders.—I have, etc.,

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 405 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd November* 1914.

A. H. A. SIMCOX, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1119, dated 15th September 1914, regarding tariff valuation, of goods under the Cotton Duties Act and to state in reply that my Committee have no further reasons to adduce in support of their proposal that these valuations should be fixed in February instead of in November as is done at present, than those contained in the 4th paragraph of their letter to the Bombay Government, dated 10th March 1914.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 1—T.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, *the 20th November* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 362, dated the 6th October 1914, I have the honour to say that a proposal made by the Collector of Bombay,

that there should be a temporary revision of the valuations for Cotton piece-goods under the Cotton Duties Act in the shape of an all-round reduction, with effect from the 1st October 1914 of 2 annas on grey goods and 2½ annas on coloured goods, the question being reviewed again in January next, has been recommended to, and I understand accepted by, the Government of India. In these circumstances it seems unnecessary now to hold the meeting arranged for Thursday, November 26th, unless there is any other subject which your Association wishes to discuss with me. I should be glad to know therefore whether you agree that the meeting may be cancelled.—I have, etc.,

A. H. LEY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 1477/Ex. of 1914.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY EXCISE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *25th November* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the question of the revision of the existing tariff valuations, the proposals discussed at the meeting held at your rooms on the 29th October 1914, *viz.*, a reduction of 2 annas per lb. on the present values for grey goods and 2½ annas per lb. for coloured goods under the Cotton Duties Act, have been accepted by Government and will take effect from 1st October 1914, until the question is again reviewed in January next.—I have, etc.,

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 442 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, *2nd December* 1914.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1477/Ex. of the 25th ultimo, intimating that Government had agreed to a reduction of 2 annas per pound on the present values for grey goods and 2½ annas per pound for coloured goods under the Cotton Duties Act, and further that these reductions would take effect from 1st October 1914 until the question was again reviewed in January next. I observe however from Government of India Notification No. 12929-7, dated 21st November 1914, that no date is mentioned from which the revised tariff comes into force and it would appear to imply that the new duties took effect from that date, *i.e.*, 21st November. I shall be glad to know therefore whether the Government of India have definitely agreed to introduce the revised tariff as from 1st October 1914.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 11872 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 1*st December* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the letter from this Department, No. 221, dated 9th January 1914, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Association and for distribution amongst the members, seventy-five copies of the notification by the Government of India, No. 12929-7, dated 21st November 1914, revising the tariff values of certain descriptions of cotton goods taxable under the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896. I am to add that, in view of the present depressed condition of the cotton goods market, the Government of India have decided that the reduced tariff values for such goods fixed by the notification should take effect from the 1st October 1914, and that duty should be charged on cotton goods produced in Indian Mills on or after that date on these reduced valuations.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER, I.C.S.,
Under Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 24*th November* 1914.

No. 11548.—The following notification by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, is republished :—

"COTTON DUTIES.

No. 12929-7, dated Delhi, the 21st November 1914.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (*1*) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 10794-5,* dated the 20th December 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows :—

		Tariff value per lb.	
	Grey goods, plain or bordered.	A.	p.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	7	0
2	Dangari and Khadi cloth	5	9
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	7	3
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$" but not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	7	6
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}$" but not over 2"	8	3
6.	Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	8	0
7	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	7	0
8.	Drills and jeans, plain...	6	9
9.	Fents	5	3
10.	Printers and sadlapat	7	0
11.	Printers (bhagavad)	7	0
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	9	0
13.	„ „ bleached	10	6

* Republished at pages 2186—2187 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated 25th December 1913.

		Tariff value per lb. A.	p.
14.	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti).	6	6
15.	Zanzibar cloth...	6	9

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

16.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over ½"	6	9
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	8	0
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	9	0
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	6	9
20.	Check gumchas and check cholas	9	0
21.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	9	9
22.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including Ieheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill and Thana check	8	6
23.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ...	9	6
24.	Drills, striped	6	9
25.	„ checked...	6	9
26.	„ dyed	8	6
27.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	9	0
28.	Fents	6	0
29.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	8	0
30.	„ „ „ „ „ „ coloured weft	9	0
31.	Lungis, coloured „	9	0
32.	Lungis, grey, with coloured stripes and borders	6	6
33.	Napkins, grey...	6	9
34.	„ bleached	8	0
35.	Susi check, English, grey ground	8	9
36.	„ checks, ordinary, grey ground	8	6
37.	„ „ „ coloured warp or weft	8	9
38.	„ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	8	3
39.	„ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	7	6
40.	„ „ „ weft...	8	9
41.	Tent cloth, blue and red	8	6
42.	„ „ khaki	8	9
43.	Towels, Turkish, grey...	9	0
44.	„ „ bleached	10	6
45.	„ honeycomb and other sorts, grey	6	9
46.	„ „ bleached	8	9
47.	Zephyr cloth	7	3
48.	„ striped and checked	9	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

(Sd.) R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. $\frac{1525}{Ex.}$ of 1914.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY EXCISE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *8th December* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 442, dated 2nd December 1914, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India have definitely agreed to introduce the revised tariff as from 1st October 1914, and the requisite communication may probably have been made to your Association by the Government of Bombay.

2. I attach for your information a copy of the circular issued by me to the Agents and Managers of all the weaving mills in the Presidency.—I have, etc.,

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

CIRCULAR.

No. $\frac{1471}{Ex.}$ of 1914.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY EXCISE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *23rd November* 1914.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Mills producing cotton goods that the Government of India have been pleased to sanction with effect from 1st October 1914 till further notice a general reduction of 2 annas per lb. for "grey goods" and 2½ annas per lb. for "figured" or "coloured goods" on their present values quoted in the tariff rate list issued with this Office Circular No. 4/Ex. of 5th January 1914. A copy of the Revised Tariff Rate List is attached.

2. The Agents and Managers of all the Mills producing cotton goods are therefore requested to value their goods for assessment accordingly.

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

No. $\frac{1472}{Ex.}$ of 1914.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY EXCISE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *23rd November* 1914.

Copy forwarded to the $\frac{\text{Agents}}{\text{Manager}}$ of the _____ Mill for information.

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

Appendix L.

List of Cotton Piece-Goods.

No. 2273/6.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 26th October 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of the correspondence ending with your letter, dated the 5th November 1913, I have the honour to state that the revision of the List of Cotton Piece-goods appended to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 9321-9327-139, dated the 22nd December 1910, as amended by their Resolution No. 9413-9418-102, dated the 23rd December 1912, is now under consideration. If you should have any suggestions to offer with a view to revise the List, I should be obliged if you would favour me with your proposals by the middle of next month so as to enable me to send up my recommendations to the Government of India in due time.

Should your Committee consider that there is any truly distinctive description of goods not provided for, samples of such goods should accompany any recommendation for their inclusion.—I have, etc.,

A. H. LEY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 404 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd November* 1914.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2273/6 of the 26th ultimo, regarding the revision of the list of Cotton Piece-goods, and to state in reply that my Committee have no suggestions to put forward in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix M.

Customs Duty on Imported Leather Laces.

No. 145 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *20th April* 1914.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to certain correspondence which has passed between your Department and the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company,

Limited, in connection with a 5 per cent. duty recently charged on a consignment of leather laces destined for use in the Spring Mills.

2. My Committee understand that this is the first time duty has been charged on these laces and that the authority for departing from a custom that has been in force for a great many years is a recently issued Government of India Notification. Before addressing the Government of India in this matter my Committee will be pleased if you will kindly inform them whether the Notification referred to is quite clear on the point.

3. Since the introduction of the Tariff and the Cotton Duties Acts in 1896, leather laces for joining belting and leather strapping have been classed under Article 13 of the Tariff Schedule and could therefore be imported free of duty by Weaving Mills on production of a certificate to the effect that the laces were for the sole use of the mill importing them and for the purpose specified. So far as my Committee are aware no abuses of this concession to the weaving industry have come to light and it is therefore difficult to understand why a system that has been in force for 18 years should be dropped without notice.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

R. S. R. No. 810 of 1914.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
22nd April 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 145, dated 20th instant regarding the assessment to duty of leather laces for use in Cotton Mills, I have the honour to state that leather laces for sewing leather belting imported by a Cotton Manufacturing Company were by misapprehension passed free of duty at this Custom House as "laces" mentioned in Customs Circular No. III of 1896 and in Article 13 (IV) of Tariff Schedule IV. In September last the question whether this practice was correct was referred to the Government of India who pointed out that the laces mentioned in Item 13 (IV) of Tariff Schedule IV and Customs Circular No. III of 1896 refer only to laces used in the weaving and spinning sections of Cotton Mills. Laces for sewing leather belting imported by Cotton Manufacturing Companies are not exempt under that item, and should be assessed under Article 45 of the Tariff Schedule IV. The instructions of the Government of India on the point are explicit.—I have, etc.,

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

Appendix N.

Import Duty on Tallow.

R. S. R. No. 2402 of 1914.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
30th July 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of this office R. S. R. No. 70, dated the 12th February 1913,I have the honour to inform you that Government have been pleased to extend to one year the period of

six months hitherto allowed for applications for refunds of customs duty paid on tallow imported for use in cotton mills. I forward for the information of the Association a copy of Customs Circular No. 1 of 1914 on the subject.—I have, etc.,

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR No. I of 1914.

The following revised procedure regarding the grant of refund of customs duty in the case of tallow imported by weaving mills for manufacturing purposes has been substituted for that laid down in paragraph 2 of Customs Circular No. VIII of 1912 and the concession which was originally sanctioned as a tentative measure has now been made permanent :—

"On importation the duty should be paid and the importer if he desires to avail himself of the concession, should notify the Customs Department that refund will subsequently be claimed in respect of the consignment. The Customs Department will then furnish the Cotton Excise Department with details of the importation. At the mill an account of the receipts and consumption of tallow should be regularly kept; stocks will be checked by the Excise Department and, on receipt of an application for refund and on production of a certificate from the Inspector as to the quantity consumed, a refund of the duty involved will be made by the Customs Department. No refund will be made if applied for more than one year after importation."

R. S. R. No. 2402 of 1914.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
4th August 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of this office R. S. R. No. 2402, dated 30th July 1914, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of Standing Order No. 2832, dated 29th July 1914, issued by me in pursuance of Customs Circular No. I of 1914 regarding the amended procedure in respect of refund of duty paid on importations of tallow for consumption in mills.—I have, etc.,

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

No. 2832.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
29th July 1914.

STANDING ORDER.

The procedure laid down in Standing Order No. 2787, dated 23rd December 1912, as modified by Standing Order No. 2800, dated the 18th February 1913, in respect of importations

of tallow for consumption in mills under the concessionary conditions prescribed in Customs Circular No. VIII of 1912 which was originally sanctioned as a tentative measure has now been made permanent (*vide* Customs Circular No. I of 1914). In pursuance of this Circular it is hereby directed that the importer if he desires to avail himself of the concession should at the time of importation notify the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House that refund of duty will subsequently be claimed in respect of the consignment. Government have extended the period allowed for applications for refund from six months to one year. No refund will therefore be made by the Customs Department if applied for more than one year after importation of the goods.

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

Appendix O.

Local Wholesale Cash Market Value.

R. S. R. No. 266 of 1914.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
29th July 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward extracts from letter No. 3565--3568-131, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, on the subject of the interpretation of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for the purpose of assessing import duty and to enquire whether you have any suggestions to offer in the matter.

2. I enclose for your information a list A of the articles assessed at this Custom House under clause (*a*) of Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act and a list B of tariff-valued articles. In each list the wholesale units adopted for the purpose of calculating the real value are shown, except in the case of articles falling under class II in list A.

3. For the articles mentioned in class I of list A a wholesale market rate is ordinarily ascertainable. The articles included in class II are miscellaneous goods imported from China, Japan, the Persian Gulf, &c., regarding which the documentary evidence of value produced by importers is frequently unreliable. These articles are assessed on the actual selling price realised by the first importer so far as it can be ascertained. The rate adopted as the wholesale market value of articles mentioned in class I is in most instances the price at which the goods are sold wholesale by the importer, as such goods are seldom passed wholesale through the hands of more than one dealer. But Cotton Piece-goods frequently pass through two or perhaps three hands before they are placed on the market in the lots which for the purposes of assessment under clause (*a*), Section 30, Sea Customs Act, are regarded as wholesale units, and it is to this class of articles that the present enquiry more particularly relates.

4. The wholesale cash market price per bale or case of piece-goods on a particular day is ordinarily ascertainable without difficulty in the open market, especially in the case of the more important and best known lines of goods. The wholesale rates at present adopted by this Custom House are definite quotations and, so far as this Department is concerned, form a satisfactory basis of assessment. The proposal to assess goods on the price at which the importer of a large consignment sells the goods is open to objection on the following grounds :—

(1) Quotations for large consignments are not readily ascertainable, and the Appraiser in making his assessment would be obliged to rely principally on documentary evidence produced by the importer which might be unreliable and incapable of verification. Moreover such a method of assessment would break down in the case of goods for which at the time of import a purchaser had not been found, or in regard to which the importer either possessed, or stated that he possessed, no documents showing the selling price. The Sea Customs Act makes no provision for assessing goods on the price at which they may be sold at a date subsequent to importation, and such a system of assessment would be cumbrous and difficult to apply.

(2) According to the provisions of Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act goods are assessable on their real value at the time and place of importation. But the price at which an importer sells his goods may be, and frequently is, a price fixed months prior to the date of importation, and that price may differ widely from the wholesale market rate for similar goods prevailing at the time of actual import. If the importer's selling price were deemed to be the real value, cases might not infrequently occur in which (*a*) similar goods imported in one consignment by one importer for different purchasers might have different selling prices, (*b*) similar goods imported by different importers on one day might have different selling prices, (*c*) goods might be assessed at values much below the ruling market rates for similar goods because the importer for special reasons was obliged to sell his consignment immediately and at a sacrifice.

5. The suggestion that the term "wholesale" should be interpreted in its broadest sense of quantity appears to be open to the following objections :—(*a*) The term "wholesale" must bear the same meaning in Section 30 as it does in Section 32, Sea Customs Act, as applied to wholesale lots, and if the Customs Department must regard a consignment of say 1,000 cases of piece-goods (the illustration quoted in the letter of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, No. 101, dated the 14th of February 1914) as being a wholesale unit for the purposes of assessment under Section 30, it must also regard 1,000 cases as a wholesale lot for the purpose of Section 32, Sea Customs Act, and must put up the consignment to auction in one lot. This would be a serious handicap to the Customs Department and would render it hazardous in the extreme to take over a large consignment on behalf of Government under Section 32, Sea Customs Act. The larger the consignment, the greater the impunity with which an unscrupulous importer might undervalue his goods alike to the detriment of the Revenue and to the prejudice of his competitors. If, on the other hand, the term "wholesale" bore one meaning for the purposes of assessment under Section 30 and a different meaning (*i.e.*, its meaning as at present defined by the Government of India) under Section 32, Sea Customs Act, the Customs Department might frequently be in a position to compel the importer to declare a value in excess of his stated selling price by offering to take over the goods under Section 32, as the margin of difference between the importer's declared selling price for a large consignment and the price at which the goods could be sold in wholesale lots, as the term is at present understood, might suffice to enable the Customs Department to apply the provisions of Section 32, Sea Customs Act, especially in a rising market.

6. On the whole, therefore, it appears that the most satisfactory course, both for Government and the public, would be to retain the existing basis of assessment and, if it is deemed necessary to afford any relief to the importer, to grant it by deducting a small fixed percentage

from the real value as at present assessed. I am informed that the average difference between the *c.i.f.* invoice price per bale or case of cotton piece-goods imported in large consignments and the price per bale or case as sold by bazaar dealers in small lots may be taken to be roughly 5 per cent. Of this the importer's profit would be about 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. and the profit of subsequent dealers about 1 per cent. each. If this is correct the real value of goods as at present assessed less about 2 per cent. might be fairly taken as representing the importer's selling price under normal conditions when the goods pass through the hands of several dealers.—I have, etc.,

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

Extracts from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, letter No. 3565—3568-131, dated 11th May 1914.

I am directed to forward a copy of the letters from the Bombay, Karachi and Bengal Chambers of Commerce cited in the margin, regarding the interpretation of the term "local wholesale cash market value," for the purposes of import duty. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce suggest that the true and correct meaning of market value, so far as the importer is concerned, should be clearly and definitely stated by Government for the guidance of the Customs authorities. They submit that, if import duty is to be levied on market value, that value must be "the highest price at which a first seller immediately after importation is disposing of his goods wholesale," and that "when the term wholesale is used it is meant in its broadest sense of quantity." The Karachi and Bengal Chambers of Commerce support the representation of the Bombay Chamber.

From the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, No. 188, dated the 27th January 1914.
From the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, No. 101, dated the 14th February 1914.
From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 794, dated the 28th April 1914.

2. In this connection I am to refer

to the endorsements from this Department No. 6977-6779-58 dated the 22nd July 1908, and No. 1020-1023-45, dated the 14th February 1911. — To Bombay and Burma.

to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Department, No. 1019-45, dated the 14th February 1911. — To Madras only.

to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Department, No. 6976-58, dated the 22nd July 1908, and to the endorsement from this Department, No. 1020-1023-45, dated the 14th February 1911. — To Bengal only.

It will be seen therefrom that, in July 1908, the Government of India ruled that the term "wholesale cash price" should be defined as the "local wholesale market value," irrespective of the price at which transactions are conducted between importers and dealers; and that subsequently, in February 1911, they held that the word "wholesale" bears the same meaning in Section 30 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as it does in the expression "wholesale lots" in clause 3 of Section 32 of the Act, namely, "such lots as wholesale dealers would be willing, in the ordinary course of business, to sell at wholesale rates." In view of these rulings, which were given after most careful consideration, the Government of India are not disposed to re-open the question of the definition of the term "wholesale cash price." There appears, however, to be some doubt whether the interpretation is correctly applied at all Custom Houses; and for this reason they desire, if His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bombay / Madras / Bengal / Burma has no objection, to receive full information as to the methods adopted in the port in carrying out the existing orders on the subject, together with any suggestions for their improvement which the commercial community and the local Customs authorities may have to make.

No. 138, dated Bombay, the 27th January 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I have the honour to address you, at the request of the Committee of this Chamber, in connection with a difficulty which has arisen with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and the Customs authorities regarding the meaning of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for the purposes of import duty.

2. I would explain in the first instance that tariff valuations for each year are discussed beforehand by a special committee of this Chamber with the Director-General and the Collector of Customs; and at several previous meetings, and particularly at the last one held in December, the question arose as to what is the true and correct meaning, from the point of view of an importer who has to pay duty immediately the goods are landed, of the term "local wholesale cash market value." If the market value must be taken for the purposes of import duty, my Committee respectfully submit that that value must be the highest price at which a first seller, immediately after importation, is disposing of his goods wholesale: and when the word "wholesale" is used it is naturally meant in its broadest sense of quantity. It is understood, however, from what was stated at the meeting held in December that the Customs contend that the correct method of arriving at the valuations is to take the highest wholesale price at which anyone in the bazaar, who may even be a third or fourth seller, is disposing of any wholesale quantity even if it be only a keg or package. It appears to my Committee that this contention is obviously incorrect for, if acted upon, it means in effect, in many instances, that the importer must frequently be called upon to pay import duty on the profit of one, two, three or even four sellers, and if this be so, he is really paying a much higher rate of duty than is actually fixed by the Tariff Act which is surely based upon the market value by a first seller immediately after importation. So long as importers and the Customs authorities are at variance as to the true, correct and business-like basis on which market value, for the purpose of import duty, should be fixed, the meetings held each year in connection with tariff values can never be satisfactory; and, in venturing to address the Government of India on this question, my Committee do so in the hope that they will state clearly and definitely for the future guidance of the Customs authorities what is the true and correct meaning of market value so far as the importer is concerned. If there be any ambiguity in the Sea Customs or any other Act on this point, my Committee are confident that Government will take immediate steps to remedy it, for it appears to this Chamber that it is not only necessary but very advisable that the meetings held to discuss tariff valuations should be free from misunderstandings between importers and the Customs authorities as to the basis on which these rates are fixed.

No. 101, dated Karachi, the 14th February 1914.

From—E. L. Rogers, Esq., Secretary, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

A communication has been received from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, enclosing a copy of their letter to you (No. 138, dated 27th January 1914) regarding the system under which values are assessed for the purpose of duty.

2. This Chamber has not been invited to take part in any discussion, similar to that which appears to have been usual at Bombay, for arriving at the tariff valuation of various articles. Any such system, however, of arriving at the so-called "wholesale market value" for duty purposes applies equally to this port. It appears to my Committee that the "local

wholesale cash market value" is distinctly the actual cost to the first importer (be he a large or a small buyer) immediately such goods have passed the Customs, and are therefore available to be made over to a buyer at a small margin of profit *plus* such duty as may have been paid. A large consignment of, for example, a thousand cases, may be split up between ten different buyers and these again may each sell to ten smaller merchants who would even then sell a single case as "wholesale" as against the retail of single articles from such case. My Committee submit that it is obviously inequitable to take this single case transaction as being "the wholesale cash market value."

3. This Chamber desire, therefore, to support the representation made by the Bombay Chamber that steps should be taken to remedy the misunderstanding as to the basis on which values are fixed for the purpose of Customs duty.

No. 794, dated Calcutta, the 28th April 1914.

From—H. M. HAYWOOD, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to refer to the letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to your Department, No. 138, dated 27th January 1914, with reference to the meaning of the term "local wholesale cash market value" in regard to the assessment of goods to import duty.

2. In my letter to your Department, No. 2048, dated 31st December 1910, with reference to goods assessed to duty on an *ad valorem* basis, it was pointed out that the Customs authorities take the "local wholesale cash market value" to be the value at which one entire package can be purchased in the local bazaar, no allowance being made for any enhancement of price owing to the goods having probably passed through the hands of two or more dealers. It was contended, on behalf of importers, that the added value was not dutiable, and it was suggested that, as regards piece-goods, duty should be payable on 90 per cent. of the value as at present ascertained. As regards sundry articles, it was suggested that Government might rule that all goods that are usually sold in less than one whole package at a time, should be assessed under Section 30 (*b*), with perhaps a few exceptions, which should be officially notified. The Committee regret that Government have not seen their way to accede to these proposals.

3. They observe that the Bombay Chamber hold precisely similar views with regard to the assessment of goods on *tariff valuations*. In Calcutta the difficulties regarding the assessment of tariff valuation goods, to which the Bombay Chamber refer, have not been so far experienced. Nevertheless the Committee fully endorse the views expressed by that Chamber in the letter of 27th January 1914, as they feel that the assessments, whether for *ad valorem* or for *tariff valuation* goods, should be made on a more equitable basis than is at present in force.

4. Under existing arrangements, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence forwards to each Chamber of Commerce, at the end of November or the beginning of December, a schedule of the changes which it is proposed to make in the tariff valuations for the following year. About a week afterwards the Director-General meets a specially appointed Committee of importers to consider these proposals. As I have indicated, this system has worked satisfactorily in Calcutta, and the Committee have no complaint to make against it. In view, however, of the difficulties which have arisen in Bombay, they suggest that a longer interval should be allowed to elapse between the despatch, by the Director-General, of the schedule of proposed changes and the meetings. This would enable the various Chambers to discuss with each other the contemplated changes in the tariff valuations, and to decide upon a common course of action with respect to them.

LIST A.

List of Goods assessed on Wholesale Cash Market Price in the Bombay Custom House.

Article.	Wholesale unit adopted for purposes of assessment.
CLASS I.	
Cotton Piece goods, all description	Per bale or case.
Woollen Piece-goods	2 to 5 pieces.
Silk Piece-goods from China, Japan and the Continent	Do.
Artificial Silk Yarn	Per bundle of 10/20 lbs.
Silk Yarn	Per 10 warps or per bundle of 10 to 11 lbs. (weft).
Matches	Per case.
Crackers	Do.
Motor Tyres	Do.
Cycle Tyres	Generally per doz., but in some cases even one.
Sewing Machines...	Per machine.
Metal and Silver Watches	Per dozen.
Timber and Wood of all descriptions...	Per ton.
Safety Fuse	Per cask.
Blasting Powder	Per barrel.
Exercise and Copy Books	Per gross.
Macaroni (10 lb. boxes)	Per bundle of 6 boxes.
Mellins' Food	Per case.
Milk (Condensed), 2 kinds, Nestle's and Milkmaid Brands	Do.
Old Newspaper	Per bale.
Slate Pencils and Slates...	Per case.
Soap (5 kinds, Pears', Sunlight, 12 oz. Rimmel's, Hand print and Gossage's)	Do.
Candles	Do.
Chalk	Per cwt.
Whiting (for stowing acid)	Do.
Chunam and Chunam Stones	Per ton.
Fish (unsalted)	Per cwt.
Acid (3 kinds), Sulphuric, Hydrochloric and Nitric	Per case.
Hardware : -	
Iron Buckets, Pickaxes	Per doz.
Copper and Brass Wire...	Per bundle.
Iron and Steel :—	
Chequered Plates, Continental Joists, Galvanised Plain Iron Sheets ...	Per ton.
Tin Plates...	Per box of 50, 75 or 100 sheets as the case may be.
Dried Figs, other than Persian	Per cwt.
Sugarcandy	Do.
Building Materials—	
Portland Cement...	Per 50 casks.
Marble Tiles	Per 300 dozen.
Ivory, manufactured	Per Indian maund.
Coal Tar and Pitch	Per cask.
Stockholm Tar	Do.
Gibraltar Carpets	Per lot of 25 or above.
Bangles (China)	Per case.
Dammer Batu, Singapore	Per bag 1½ to 2 cwts.
Hitchcock Lamps (American)	Per case of 12.
Matting, China and Japan	Per roll or bundle.
Rattans and Rattan Furniture	Per ¼ cwt.
Scales (China)	Per case of 26 or 30.
Strawboards	Per bale of 5 cwts.
Talking Machines	Per piece like Sewing Machines.
Talking Machine Records	Per doz.
German Silver	Per case of 500 lbs., generally.
Sheets	Sheets Nos. 5 and above ; 1¼ to 20 lbs. each sheet.
German Silver—	
Wire	Per coil of 5 lbs.
Plates and Circles	10 lbs.
Sanatogen...	Per dozen bottles.
CLASS II.	
Dry Fruit, O. S., *e.g.*, Leeches, Conaf, Dates in cartons, etc.	
Provision, O. S., *e.g.*, tinned Pine Apples, Persian Halva, etc.	
Spices, O. S.	
Chemicals, O. S.	
Drugs, O. S.	

LIST A—*contd.*

Articles.	Wholesale unit adopted for purposes of assessment.
CLASS II—*contd.*	
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	
Brooms, Goa	
Carriages (English, second-hand)	
Earthenware (Goa)	
Gum and Gum Resins	
Gibraltar Haberdashery	
Chinese and Japanese Curios, Toilet Requisites, Furniture, etc.	
Persian Carpets	
Seeds, O. S.	
Silver Filigriware	
Beads, China and Japan	
Earthenware, China and Japan	
Fans, other than Palm leaf	
Glassware, China and Japan	
Lampware, China and Japan	
Stationery, *e.g.*, Japanese Copying Paper, Reeds for Pens, etc.	
Petroleum, flashing above 150°F. intended for use exclusively as Liquid Fuel or for Sanitary or Hygienic purposes	
Lubricating Oil	

LIST B.

List of Tariff-valued articles.

Article.	Unit of wholesale transaction.
Coffee	Per bag of 5-7 Surti mds.
Fruits and Vegetables—	
Almonds without shell, Persian	Per bag of 1¼ cwts.
Do. do. European	Per bag of 1 cwt.
Do. in the shell, Persian	Per bag of 1¼ cwt.
Do. do. European	Per bag of 1 cwt.
Do. Kagzi, Persian	Per case of 1½ cwt.
Do. do. European	Per cask of 5 cwts.
Cashew or Cajoo Kernels	Per bag of 1½ cwt.
Cocoanuts—Straits	Per thousand of 1250 Nos.
Do. Others	Do.
Do. Kernel (Khopra)	Per ¾ cwt.
Currants, European, in cases	Per case of ½ cwt.
Do. Persian, other	*No imports.*
Dates, dry, in bags, Bhatui	Per bag of 1¼ cwt.
Do. do. Galola	Do.
Do. do. Halavi	Do.
Do. do. Minavi	Do.
Do. do. Sakaria	Do.
Do. do. Sarki	Do.
Do. do. Sahori	Do.
Do. do. Umani	Do.
Dates, wet, in bags, baskets and bundles, Barni	Per 1½ cwt.
Do. do. do. Farad	Per bag of 1 to 2 cwts.
Do. do. do. Jaidi	Per bag of 1½ cwt.
Do. do. do. Samaran	Per bag of 1¾ cwt.
Dates, wet, in pots, boxes, tins and crates	Per maund of 28 lbs.
Figs, Persian, dried	Per bag of 1½ cwt.
Garlic	Per bag of 1 cwt.
Pistachio Nuts	Per bag of ½ to 1¼ cwt.
Raisins, Manuka, Persian Gulf	Per bag of 1½ cwt.
Provisions, Oilman's Stores, Groceries—	
Butter	Per 6 lbs.
Cassana, Tapioca	Per bag of 1½ cwt.
Do. Sago	Per bag of 2 piculs (266⅔ lbs).
China Preserves, in Syrup	Per case of 6 jars.
Do. dry, candied	Per case of 72 lbs.
Cocum	Per bag of 1½ cwt.
Ghi	Per tin of 1½ maunds (Bombay).

LIST B—*contd.*

Articles.	Unit of wholesale transaction.
Spices—	
Betelnuts, raw, whole, split or sliced from (Goa)	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. do. do. from Straits and Dutch East Indies.	Per bag of 2 cwts.
Do. whole, from Ceylon	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon	Per bag of 2 cwts.
Chillies, dry	Per ½ cwt.
Cloves	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. stems and heads	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. in seeds, Narlavang	No import.
Ginger, dry	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Mace	Per box of 100 lbs.
Nutmegs	Per bag of 2 cwts.
Do. in shell	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Pepper, Black	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. White	Per bag of 2 cwts.
Sugar—	
Crystallized, Beet	Per bag of 2 cwts.
Do. and soft, refined in China	Per bag of 1¼ cwts.
Do. do. from Java, 23 D. St. and above	Per bag of 2 cwts.
Do. do. do. 16 to 22 Dutch St.	Do.
Do. do. do. 15 D.St. and under	Do.
Do. do. from Mauritius No. 1	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. do. „ 2	Do.
Do. do. „ 3	Do.
Do. do. „ 4	Do.
Molasses from Java	Per tin of 1½ maund (B' bay).
Do. from other countries	Per tin of 1½ maund (B' bay).
Tea—	
Black	Per case of 50 to 100 lbs.
Green	Do.
Chemical Products and Preparations—	
Alkali, Indian, (Sajjikhar)	Per 1¾ cwts.
Alum, Europe	Per 1¼ cwts.
Arsenic, China Mansil	Per case of 1½ cwts.
Sal-ammoniac	Per case of 1½ cwts.
Soda Ash in 1 cwt. bags	Per bag of 1 cwt.
Do. in kegs	Per keg of 1 cwt.
Soda Bicarbonate	Per cask of 100 lbs.
Sulphate of Copper	Per cask of 1 cwt.
Sulphur (Brimstone) flour	Per 20 lbs.
Do. do. roll	Per 20 lbs.
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—	
Asafœtida (Hing)	Per ½ cwt.
Do. coarse, (Hingra)	Per 1¼ cwts.
Banslochan (Bamboo camphor)	Per tin of 3 lbs.
Calumba or Colombo Root	Per bag of 1 cwt.
Camphor, refined, other than powder	Per 5 tins of 1 lb. each.
Cassia Lignea	Per case of 80 lbs.
China Root (Chobchini), rough	Per bundle of 1¾ cwts.
Do. do. scraped	Do.
Cubebs	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Galangal, China	Per bundle of 1¾ cwts.
Salep	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Storax, liquid (rose melloes or salaras)	Per case of 8¼ lbs.
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—	
Alizarine Dye, dry, 40 p. c.	
Do. do. 50 p. c.	
Do. do. 60 p. c.	Per one case of 50 lbs. or 100 lbs.
Do. do. 70 p. c.	
Do. do. 80 p. c.	
Do. do. 100 p. c.	
Do. do. moist 10 p. c.	
Do. do. 16 p. c.	Per cask of 1 cwt.
Do. do. 20 p. c.	
Aniline Dye, moist, Indigo Blue	Per cask of 1 maund (Bombay).
Do. do. dry	Per one case of 50 lbs. or 100 lbs.
Anar Bark	Per maund (Bombay).
Cochineal	Per lb.
Gallnuts Persian	Per bag of 2 cwts.

LIST B—*contd.*

Articles.	Unit of wholesale transaction.
Metals, Unwrought and Wrought and Articles made of Metals—	
• Brass patent or yellow metal sheeting	Per 5 cwts.
Do. do. do. sheets and plates	
Do. do. do. old	
Copper Braziers and sheets	
Do. old	
Do. pigs and slabs	
Do. tiles, ingots, cakes and bricks	
Do. plate	
Do. sheathing	
Do. China White Copperware	Per 5 lbs.
Do. foil or dankpana, white, 10/11 inches × 4/5 inches	Per book of 100 leaves.
Do. do. do. coloured	Do.
Iron, angle, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	Per 5 cwts.
Do. T do. do.	
Do. Bar, Swedish or other qualities	
Do. Nail rod, round rod and square, under ¼ inch in diameter, Swedish or similar qualities	
Do. Bar, other kinds	
Do. Nail rod, round rod and square, under ¼ in. in diameter, other kinds	
Do. Plate, other kind, above 1/8" thick	
Do. Strips, other kinds	
Do. Sheet other kinds up to 1/8" thick	
Do. do. corrugated galvanized or black	
Do. Hoop	
Do. Nail, rose, wire and flat-headed	Per 1 cwt.
Do. old	Do.
Do. cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of 2 gals. capacity	No regular sale.
Do. do. or drums not tinned of 2 gals. capacity	
Do. *drums of 4 gals. capacity—*	
(*a*) with faucet caps	
(*b*) ordinary.	
Quicksilver	Per bottle of 76 lbs.
Shot, bird	Per ¼ cwt.
Steel, Angle	Per 5 cwts.
Do. T	
Do. bar other than cast steel	
Do. Nail rod, round rod and square, under ½" in diameter	
Do. Plate above 1/8" thick	
Do. Strips	
Do. Sheet up to 1/8" thick	
Do. do. corrugated galvanised or black	
Do. Hoop	
Do. old	Per 1 cwt.
Do. Cans, tinned, other than Petrol tins of 2-gal. capacity	No regular sale.
Do. do. or drums, not tinned, of 2 gals. capacity	
Do. *drums of 4 gals. capacity—*	
(*a*) with faucet caps	
(*b*) ordinary	
Tin block	Per cwt.
Zinc or Spelter, Tiles or slabs, soft	
Do. do. do. hard	
Oils—	
Cocoanut Oil	Per tin of 1½ B'bay. md.
Gums and Gum Resins—	
Cutch and Gambier	Per bag of 2½ cwts. or a Karanda of 1 cwt. as the case may be.
Gamboje	Per case of 1 cwt.
Gum Ammoniac	Per bag of 2 cwts.
Do. Arabic	Per bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. Benjamin, ras	Per maund (Bombay.)
Do. do. cowrie	Per 1½ maund (Bombay).
Do. Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	Per bag of 1⅝ cwts.
Do. Persian (false)	Per bag of 4 cwts.
Myrrh	Per bag of 1¾ cwts.
Rosin	Per cwt.
Ivory, unmanufactured—	
Elephants' grinders	Per maund (Surat) 37½ lbs.
Do. Tusks each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight	Do.
Hollows each weighing 10 lbs. and over	Do.
Centres do. do. do.	Do.
Points do. do. do.	Do.
Elephants' tusks not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs each	Do.
Hollows each weighing less than 10 lbs.	Do.
Centres do. do. do.	Do.
Points do. do. do.	Do.
Elephants' tusks each weighing less than 10 lbs.	Per Maund (Bombay).
Sea-cow or Moye teeth each not less than 4 lbs.	Do.
Do. do. 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	Do.
Do. do. each less than 3 lbs.	Do.

LIST B—*concld.*

Articles.	Unit of wholesale transaction.
Jewellery—	
Silverware, plain, other than European	Per 25 tolas.
Do. embossed or chased, do.	Per 25 tolas.
Paints, Colours, Painters' Materials, &c—	
Lead, red, dry	Per keg of ¾ cwt.
Do. white, dry	Per 14 lbs.
Ochre, other than European, all colours	Per bag of 1¾ cwts.
Turpentine	Per drum of 5 gallons.
Vermillion, Canton	Per ¼ box (a box of 90 bundles).
Perfumery—	
Cowla, husked and unhusked	Per bag of 2 cwts.
Kapur kachree (Zloary, China)	Per bundle of 1¾ cwts.
Patch Leaves (patchouli)	Per ¾ cwt.
Rose flowers, dried	Per 1¼ cwt.
Rose Water	Per carboy of 8 gallons.
Do. in flasks	Per case contg. 21 or 27 flasks as the case may be.
Shells and Cowries—	
Cowries, bazar common	Per bag of 1¾ cwts.
Do. yellow, superior quality	Do.
Do. Maldine	Do.
Do. Sankhli	Per bag of 2 cwts.
Nakhla, Aden	Per bundle of 2 cwts.
Do. do. small	Do.
Do. Zanzibar	Per case of 1 cwt.
Tortoise shell	Per case of 50 lbs.
Do. Nakh	Per case of 50 lbs.
Silk and Articles made of Silk :—	
Bokhara	No import.
Raw Silk :—	
Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	Per bale of 133 to 200 lbs.
Hoing	
Kobin	
Manchow	
Do. re-reeled	
Meang	
Santan or Shantung	
Do. do. re-reeled	
Sichoon	
Yellow from Ind.-China and places in China other than Shanghai, including re-reeled :—	
Honai	
Kath (re-reeled)	
Limchow	
Manchong	
Mathew :—	
Dankhvala	Do.
Lari	
Panjam :—	
First Chhap	Do.
Can Pass	
So-so No. 1	
Do. „ 2	
Persian :—	
Khorasani	No import.
Rasti	
Siam	Per 3 bags of 175 to 200 lbs.
White Shanghai, Thoukoon or Duppion	Per bale of 106 to 170 lbs.
White Shanghai other kinds including re-reeled :—	
Laying	
Lie Laying or Kakaria	
Tasatlie	
Tycham Kabang	
Woosi	
White, other kinds of China including re-reeled :—	
Kath	
Locklow	
Mahang or Saisee	
Siem	
Shivlam	
Steam	
Tsatlie Curi No. 1	
Do. do. „ 2	

No. 1198 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, *2nd October* 1914.

R. F. L. WHITTY, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter R. S. R. No. 266, dated 29th July 1914, on the subject of the interpretation of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for the purpose of assessing import duty and enquiring whether this Chamber has any further suggestions to put forward in this matter.

2. In reply I am to state that this question has again been carefully considered and that my Committee adhere to their contention that the real value for Customs duty purposes, should be the nett wholesale cash price at the place of import, *i.e.*, duty should not be levied on discounts or interest or landing, removing and warehouse charges.

3. My Committee support the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, contained in the 4th paragraph of their letter to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 31st December 1910, which reads as follows:—

"The Committee do not desire that any change should be made in the procedure which is followed for the ascertainment of the "wholesale cash price." They suggest that the "wholesale cash price" as at present ascertained, should be reduced by 10 per cent. made up as follows:—(1) import duty 3½ per cent.; (2) trade discount 1½ per cent.; (3) interest 1½ per cent.; (4) landing, removal and warehouse charges 1½ per cent.; (5) dealers' profits 2 per cent., this being, in their opinion, the added value of the goods in the bazar, upon which it is inequitable that importers should have to pay duty. In other words, they suggest that it would be fair to levy duty on nine-tenths of the "wholesale cash price" as at present ascertained."

4. My Committee further contend that if the *market* value must be taken for purposes of Import Duty, that market value should be the selling price of the first bazar seller and not that of a subsequent bazar seller. It is observed, however, from paragraph 6 of your letter under reply that a reduction of 2 per cent. from the value as at present assessed, is contemplated, and if this be finally decided upon my Committee would regard it as a fair compromise. But in approving this concession under the existing practice, I am to point out that my Committee do not consider the present basis either correct or satisfactory, and they confirm their previous letters on this subject.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 406 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd November* 1914.

R. F. L. WHITTY, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter R. S. R. No. 266, dated 29th July last, regarding the interpretation of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for the

purpose of assessing import duty and to state, in reply, that my Committee have been favoured with a copy of the letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on this subject, dated 2nd October 1914, and that they support the contentions therein put forward. I am to add that my Committee regard the proposed reduction of 2 per cent. from the value as at present assessed as a fair compromise, but not as a satisfactory settlement of the points at issue.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix P.

Fire Insurance of Mills.

SPRINKLER DISCOUNT.

No. 119 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd April* 1914

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

My Committee have again had under consideration the question of sprinkler discount for cotton godowns in Mills, and as a consequence I am to submit that the present rate of 15 per cent. is much too low, and might, reasonably be increased to 30 per cent. A similar request was preferred by my Committee when the sprinkler discount on main blocks was increased from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent., and as they understand the mills in Calcutta are now receiving 30 per cent. discount for their Cotton godowns, it is felt that the members of this Association are well within their rights in again seeking to secure a similar concession for Bombay.

I am to express a hope that your Committee will favourably consider this matter.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 120 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th April* 1914.

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to my letter No. 119 of the 3rd instant, I shall be obliged if you will kindly substitute the word "jute" for the word "cotton" in the 8th line of the letter.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th April* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are dir ected to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 119 and 120 of the 3rd and 6th instant, respectively, and to state that the same are receiving the Committee's consideration.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Appendix Q.

Electrically Driven Fire Pumps in Mills.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd July* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

As our Committee understand that many of the mills in Bombay are being or will be driven electrically from power supplied by the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company, or other sources, the question of the suitability of installing electrically driven fire service pumps requires in their opinion consideration.

To make the point clear it will be of interest to quote the rule adopted by the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign), London, which reads as follows:—

> "An electrically driven pump cannot be accepted unless it has current always available from two distinct and independent plants (so that a breakdown of either from any cause, could not prevent the pump being worked) the current being conveyed to a point on the premises by separate mains."
>
> "If the generating plants do not constitute separate fire risks, the case must be specially submitted."

Our Committee are given to understand that the Tata Company intend to cut off their supply during the night and we are therefore directed by them to say that electrically driven pumps from this source for fire extinguishing purposes will not be permitted.

In the case of any mill authorities contemplating installing electrically driven fire pumps, a complete plan of the proposed arrangement must be submitted to the Bombay Fire Insurance Association through their Insurance Company for approval and sanction.

Our Committee are of opinion that electrically driven fire pumps are not suitable for Bombay at present, but they are prepared to consider any scheme which may be submitted for their approval.

We are to request that you will kindly draw the attention of members of your Association to the above rules and the remarks contained herein.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Appendix R.

Country Piece-Goods Contracts.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th September* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to inform you that this Association has been established since last 6 years, and has on its roll 171 members who deal in country-made piece-goods.

The chief object of the Association is to protect so far as practicable the interests of the members, and, to bring the trade in line according to present requirements.

Recently the Committee have been considering the question as to whether the various terms on which the Local Mills have been selling goods to members can be modified so as to facilitate the trade in general, and, to be able to face against competition.

With this end in view the Committee have appointed a small sub-committee to discuss the question with your Committee.

We are therefore to request you to appoint time for the meeting, and, communicate it to us about 3 days previously.

Awaiting your reply.—Yours faithfully,

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,
MADHAWJI JESHING,
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

No. 251 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *13th October* 1913.

THE HON. JOINT SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your letter, dated 24th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will kindly furnish my Committee with a copy of the By-laws, Annual Report and list of members of your Association.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd October* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

As desired in your letter No. 251 of 1913, dated the 13th instant, we beg to send you herewith a copy of the latest bye-laws, and, list of the members of this Association for the information of your Committee.—Yours faithfully,

MADHAWJI JESHING,
Hon. Joint Secretary.

No. 271 of 1913.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th November* 1913.

THE HONORARY JOINT SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, together with copies of the bye-laws of your Association which have been placed before my Committee at their Meeting to-day. I am to state that a small Sub-Committee of this Association will be pleased to meet a Sub-Committee of your Association at 5 p. m. (Standard Time) on Thursday, 6th instant.

Kindly let me know early whether the date and time suits your Sub-Committee.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th November* 1913.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., bearing No. 271 and note contents thereof.

In reply, we are directed to say that the following representatives will be pleased to meet the members of your Sub-Committee to-morrow at 5 p. m. (S.T.) in the rooms of your Association.

Names.

1. Ranchhordass Thakersey, Esq.
2. Devidas Madhavji, Esq., J.P.
3. Madhavji Jeshing, Esq.
4. Goculdas Damoder, Esq.
5. Jagannath Gigraj, Esq.
6. Amersey Kanji, Esq.
7. Naranji Dayal, Esq.

Kindly therefore arrange for a meeting.—Yours faithfully,

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,
MADHAVJI JESHING,
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

No. 113 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *1st April* 1914.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to forward herewith for your information and guidance a copy of the form of Country Piece-goods Contract which was adopted at the Special General Meeting of the Members of the Association held on Tuesday, 31st March 1914, and to state that the revised form came into force from that date.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

FORM OF COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS CONTRACT AS ADOPTED AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION HELD ON TUESDAY, 31ST MARCH 1914.

1. We have agreed to purchase from _____ the undermentioned goods upon the terms stated below.

2. The said goods are purchased for ready/forward delivery.

3. The said goods shall be taken delivery of by us and shall be given by you according to the undermentioned terms.

4. The said goods if not taken delivery of by us as per terms of delivery agreed upon in this contract to be debited by you to our account on submitting to us an account of such balance of bales on the last day of each month with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

5. We agree to take delivery of such debited goods on full payment.

6. We agree to take delivery of the bales so debited as per Clause 4 on full payment with interest within one month of the date on which such goods have been debited. If we do not take delivery within one month, then we agree to pay you godown rent as well as insurance and we will be responsible for damage done to such goods from any cause whatever so lying in your godown for more than one month.

6 (*a*). If the goods are not taken delivery of within 3 months of their being debited as aforesaid, you are at liberty to dispose of the goods by private or public sale and we agree to make good to you any loss you may sustain by such sale.

7. Any dispute for new cloths other than standard cloths of the Mill as to quality, finish, colour, design or heading should be lodged in writing by us within 8 days of samples of goods being received by us from the Mill. Any dispute as to the goods being light weight or moth eaten, badly woven or damaged, or if the goods are found of different quality than those mentioned in the contract or samples approved shall be lodged by us within one month after delivery is taken by us as per terms of this contract or within one month of the goods being debited to our account as per Clause 4.

8. The said goods are bought by us according to description and quality number mentioned below.

9. We agree to take bales as per this agreement if they come light to the extent of 5 lbs. If the bales are light more than 5 lbs. then we agree to take such bales with an allowance for such extra light weight over 5 lbs. This clause applies to goods sold by weight only.

N. B.—For goods sold per piece we understand no weight is guaranteed and we will not make any claim for light weight.

10. If we export out of India any goods mentioned in this contract, you must refund to us drawback of the excise duty recovered by you.

11. You agree to allow us $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. discount and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. brokerage on fancy goods. On grey goods if sold on rate per lb. discount $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. brokerage; if sold per pair of dhooties $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. discount and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. brokerage; if sold per piece $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. discount and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. brokerage. In addition you agree to allow us one Rupee per bale sahi both in fancy and grey goods.

12. In case when delivery is specified should the goods or any portion of them not be ready by the specified time, the contract for the remaining quantity not ready at the time of

delivery specified, shall at our option either be cancelled without any allowance or such extension of time as you may ask for shall be granted by us with allowances as under :—

If the goods are one month and under later than the time specified, the total allowance to be one per cent.

If the delay exceeds one month but is not more than two months, the total allowance to be two per cent.

If the delay exceeds two months, the total allowance to be three per cent.

13. If however before the goods are manufactured the Mill be stopped either owing to an accident to the Engines, Machinery, etc., or to fire, or to strike among labourers, or to lock-out, and if the Mill be unable owing to any of the causes aforesaid to commence work within one month after each stoppage, then we are bound to take delivery of as many bales only as are ready on our account and to cancel, if we so wish to do, the agreement for the purchase of the bales, or any part thereof, that may remain to be manufactured on our account or to give you extension of such time as you may require without allowance.

14. If any dispute shall arise in respect of the goods or in reference to any of these conditions, such disputes shall be referred to the arbitration of two persons (European and/or Indian), one arbitrator must be appointed by you (who must be a member of the Millowners' Association) and the other shall be appointed by us from among merchants dealing in locally made goods. Such arbitrators to be appointed within 15 days of receipt of the notice of survey being given by either party to the other. In the event of the arbitrators being unable to agree the matter shall be referred to an Umpire mutually agreed upon by the arbitrators before proceeding with the arbitration, who must be a member of the Millowners' Association and whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties. The arbitrators must give their decision within 8 days, and if reference is made to an Umpire, in case the arbitrators disagree, the Umpire must give his decision within 8 days. The fee of the arbitrators or Umpire must be paid by the parties against whom the decision of the arbitration is given. If either party within 15 days of such notice in writing being given to the other fails to appoint an arbitrator, then the other party shall be at liberty to hold an *ex-parte* survey and the decision of such an *ex-parte* survey shall be binding on both parties.

15. We agree to take of each sort of bales to the extent of 10 per cent. more or less than the contract, but such limit never to exceed 5 bales either way of each sort, including any loose pieces, at the contract price, if the Mill has no other contract of the same kind of goods to follow on. We further agree not to make any claim if the goods are short in width by an inch in case of all calendered goods.

16. This agreement is to be deemed and construed as a separate contract in respect of each instalment of goods, and the rights and liabilities of the sellers and the buyers respectively, shall be the same as though a separate contract had been made out and signed in respect of each instalment.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th April* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

Our committee have been informed that a regular contract form has lately been published by your Association.

We are therefore to request you to send us a few copies of it, as the members of our committee are desirous to know its terms.—Yours faithfully,

NARAYENJI DAYAL,
HURGOVANDAS VIJVALABHDAS,
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

No. 144 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th April* 1914.

THE HON. JOINT SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

As requested in your letter of the 13th instant, I have pleasure in forwarding herewith 3 copies of the form of Country Piece-Goods Contract as adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Members of this Association held on Tuesday, the 31st ultimo.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 22*nd April* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 144, dated the 18th instant, with 3 copies of contract forms annexed thereto for which we beg to thank you.

Our committee have very carefully considered the terms embodied in the said form, and, regret to say that some of the clauses are very objectionable, and calculated to cause great inconvenience to the buyers, and, so they consider it expedient to modify them.

Our committee therefore urge that such provisions may be so altered as to meet the present requirements of the trade. If your committee will see their way to have an interview with the members of the committee they will be glad to see them, and explain the difficulties of the buyers.—Yours faithfully,

HURGOVANDAS VIJVALABHDAS,
NARAYENJI DAYAL,
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

No. 182 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 8*th May* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter dated 22nd ultimo, I am directed to inform you that my Committee will be pleased to meet a small Sub-Committee (say four members) of your

Association in these rooms on Tuesday next, the 12th instant, at 5-15 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the terms of the new contract form.

2. In the meantime I am to request that you will kindly inform me what particular clauses your Association objects to.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th May* 1914.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 182 of the 8th instant, I am directed to inform you that a small Sub-Committee consisting of the following six gentlemen interested in various lines will be glad to meet your Committee in the rooms of your Association on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.).

(1) Runchhoddas Thakersey, Esqr.
(2) Madhawji Jeshing, Esqr.
(3) Chhaganlal Gopalji, Esqr.
(4) Devidas Madhawji, Esqr.
(5) Jagannath Gigraj, Esqr.
(6) Hargovandas Vijvalabhdas, Esqr.

In the meantime I am to inform you that clauses, 4, 6, 6a, 7, 9, 9NB, 11, 12, 14 and 15 are objectionable.—Yours faithfully,

HURGOVANDAS VIJVALABHDAS,
Honorary Joint Secretary.

No. 267 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 30*th July* 1914.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to convene a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Association for Friday, 7th August 1914, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), for the purpose of reconsidering the form of Country Piece-goods Contract which was adopted at the Special General Meeting of Members held on Tuesday, 31st March 1914.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 8*th August* 1914.

THE HONORARY JOINT SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to send herewith for your information a copy of a resolution passed unanimously at a Special General Meeting of the Members of this Association held yesterday,

the 7th instant, when the form of Country Piece-Goods Contract which was adopted at a Special General Meeting of Members held on 31st March 1914, was reconsidered.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION.

"That in view of the action which the Bombay Millowners' Association propose to "take in future in reference to forms of Contract, the resolution adopted at the Special "General Meeting of the Members of the Association held on Tuesday, 31st March 1914, be "and hereby is rescinded."

Appendix S.

Improvement of Cotton Cultivation.

No. 142 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th April* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to send you herewith a report of a recent tour in this country which was undertaken by Mr. Arno Schmidt on behalf of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Asssociations of Manchester, and to inform you that my Committee unanimously passed the following resolution in connection therewith :—

"While acknowledging the increased activity shown by the Department of Agriculture in the extension and improvement of cotton cultivation in India, this meeting of Bombay Millowners respectfully urges the Government of India to increase the staff of the Agricultural Experts, to devote greater attention to the wider distribution of improved and selected seed and suggests that cotton seed should be supplied by the Directors of Agriculture of each Province to the ryots as far as possible on credit, *i.e.*, the value of the seed to be encashed by the Revenue Department along with the assessment, after the picking of the crop. This meeting again urges the Government to make the watering of ginned cotton a penal offence."—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 9724 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 12*th October* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 142, dated 18th April 1914, to the address of the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding copy of a Resolution passed by the

Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association in connection with the report of a recent tour in this country undertaken by Mr. Arno Schmidt, I am directed to state that the suggestions made by the Committee were referred to the Government of India for consideration and to communicate the following remarks for the information of the Committee as desired by the Supreme Government.

2. As regards the Committee's request for an increase in the staff of agricultural experts, I am to intimate that the superior staff of the Bombay Agricultural Department has been recently strengthened by the addition of two new appointments. The Secretary of State sanctioned the employment of a third Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency in November 1913, and has also approved the proposal made by the Government of Bombay for the creation of an appointment of a second Economic Botanist for this Presidency.

3. With reference to the Committee's suggestion that Government should devote greater attention to the wider distribution of improved and selected seed, I am to observe that the Bombay Agricultural Department has now narrowed down the distribution of cotton seed to a few varieties that show distinct advantages in the Surat District, Khandesh and the Southern Maratha Country. The advantage at which the Agricultural Department chiefly aims is quantity rather than quality, because it has been found that local markets hardly respond to improved quality. Even in the case of quantity, with which cotton often depends on ginning percentage, it is not always easy to ensure that improvement shall be duly recognised in an enhanced price, but progress is being made in this matter.

4. I am to state that the Committee's proposal for the supply by the Director of Agriculture of cotton seed on credit, to cultivators is impracticable. No stereotyped system of seed farms and seed distribution can be adopted generally, and the arrangements made must be adapted to the nature of the seed and to local conditions. Efforts are now being made on these lines to extend the distribution of seed as rapidly as is practicable.

5. The question of amending the law so as to make the watering of ginned cotton a penal offence was carefully considered by the Government of India in connection with the representations made in 1912 to the Secretary of State by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. I am to observe that the Supreme Government regret that they are unable to take any action in the direction suggested by the Committee of the Association.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

Appendix T.

Development of Bombay.

No. 4479.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *5th June* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the report of the Bombay Development Committee, 1914, with a summary of the recommendations made by it, and to request that you

will be so good as to place the report before the Association for consideration of the recommendations contained therein so far as they concern the Association, and in due course inform Government what action the Association proposes to take in order to give effect to those recommendations.—I have, etc.,

PALANJI N. DAVER,

For Secretary to Government.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Chapter IV, paragraph 10.—(i). All offensive trades, and all factories and large industries employing more than a certain number of employés, should be restricted to the north-eastern corner of the Island, the maximum number of employes for this purpose to be determined after special enquiry. Salsette should provide for future expansion.

Chapter IV, paragraph 13.—(ii). An Improvement Scheme for Fort North, including a communication from east to west, is desirable and important.

Chapter V, paragraph 16.—(iii). The improvements at Love Grove now in process of construction should be pushed on as rapidly as possible to completion. The results should be watched for a period covering one monsoon and if the nuisance is not mitigated sufficiently to make the foreshore attractive for residences, the matter should be forthwith referred to an expert Committee for consideration as to the measures then to be taken.

Chapter VI, paragraphs 22, 24.—(iv). As regards the problem of the slums of Bombay, migration should be encouraged by developing open land for residential purposes. In particular, Mahim could be usefully developed by a process of town-planning. Railway Companies should be required to house their work people outside Bombay and other large employers of labour should be required by legislation to provide housing accommodation for their employés.

Chapter VI, paragraph 25.—(v). The Improvement Trust should continue to devote special attention to the provision of sanitary chawl accommodation for the poor evicted from tenements demolished in process of Improvement Schemes.

Chapter VI, paragraphs 22, 25.—(vi). The Municipality should treat as a matter of the greatest urgency the work of revising the building bye-laws, in such a way as to strengthen them as much as possible. Power should be given to the Municipality to require that there should be no alteration or additions to buildings which would not have been allowed if the whole building had been reconstructed afresh, and the 63½° rule should be applied in the case of all future additions to or alterations of buildings. Power should also be given to prohibit such subsequent partitioning of rooms as would not be allowed in the first instance when building plans were approved. Building Bye-laws more stringent than at present should be framed for the outlying portions of the City, and Mr. Orr's proposal to lay down a 63½° rule is approved.

Chapter VI, paragraph 22.—(vii). The Municipality should be authorized to declare single rooms unfit for human habitation.

Chapter VI, paragraph 21.—(viii). Care should be taken that the application of these measures does not fall too oppressively on owners who depend for their livelihood upon the rent from a single house.

Chapter VI, paragraph 23.—(ix). It should be considered whether, side by side with the gradual completion of the extension schemes at present in hand, the Improvement Trust should not also devote itself to undertaking small improvement schemes within the City. In addition to the alteration of the Bye-laws with a view to emphasize the individual responsibility of house-owners for the habitable condition of their dwellings, there should proceed general schemes for the betterment of congested areas through the agency of the Improvement Trust.

Chapter VI, paragraph 22.—(x). Every scheme of development should make provision for the reservation of land to remain permanently open for recreative purposes.

Chapter VII, paragraphs 31, 33 and Chapter IX, paragraph 50.—(xi). Government should effect a reclamation of about 100 acres, the bulk of which should face the Oval, in order to provide sites for Government buildings and public institutions, with primary regard to the needs of education. The whole space available to the west of the Secretariat should be then planned out on a comprehensive scheme. A marine drive at least 80 feet wide should be constructed along the sea face.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 37.—(xii). The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways should be required to arrange for additional communication between each other in Bombay.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 38.—(xiii). The B. B. & C. I. Railway should be required to sink its line below the surface from the south of Grant Road to Wodehouse Bridge and to cover it in.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 42.—(xiv). The attention of the Municipality should be directed to Mahim as an area which it is important to develop early and on sound lines with the help of a Town Planning Act.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 43.—(xv). There should be a loop railway line from Mahim Station through Mahim Woods to Grant Road Station.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 44.—(xvi). Certain extensions of the tramway system are desirable.

Chapter IX, paragraph 47.—(xvii). The attention of Government is drawn to the question whether the future area of Dock extension should not form the subject of special investigation.

Chapter IX, paragraph 48.—(xviii). A strong and representative Committee should go into the question of providing a new site for the European General Hospital.

Chapter IX, paragraph 49.—(xix). It would be well if the area occupied by the Military Hospital and barracks near Marine Lines Station, or at least the western half of that area, were surrendered to the civil authority.

Chapter IX, paragraph 50.—(xx). A 40-foot road should be constructed immediately along the Kennedy Sea Face.

Chapter IX, paragraph 51.—(xxi). The Saluting Battery site should be improved and planted out as a garden.

Chapter X, paragraph 59.—(xxii). The consideration of the removal of the Slaughter House from Bandra to the west of the Island should be taken up afresh.

Chapter XI, paragraph 62.—(xxiii). For securing co-ordination among the various works undertaken in the course of development, Government, the Corporation, the two Railways, the Improvement Trust, and the Port Trust should each depute an executive officer to a periodical conference, of which the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, should be a member.

No. 297 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th August* 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4479, dated the 5th June 1914, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Bombay Development Committee, 1914, and

requesting my Committee's opinion on the recommendations contained therein so far as they concern this Association.

In reply I am directed to state that my Committee have carefully considered the Report of the Development Committee and I am to put forward the following remarks with regard to those passages of the Report which have particular reference to the Mill Industry :—

Chapter 4, para. 10. My Committee have no objection to the North-East corner of the Island being set apart for the Textile Industry. They are of opinion that from 40 to 50 thousand square yards should be allowed for a Mill and that the price of the ground should not exceed Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard. They would suggest that the plots be arranged so that Railway Sidings could be provided if required, and that proper facilities for the transport of work people to and from this area should be provided.

Chapter 6, paras. 22 & 24. My Committee are of opinion that it is desirable that Millowners' should house their work people, but they are not in favour of legislation making it compulsory to do so.

Chapter 6, para. 25. My Committee support the recommendation that the Improvement Trust should continue to devote special attention to the provision of Sanitary Chawl accommodation for the poor who are evicted from tenements demolished in the process on improvement schemes.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix U.

Registration of Quality Numbers on Cloth.

No. 44 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st February* 1914.

To

ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to convene a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Association for Monday, 2nd March 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of adopting the attached draft rules for the registration of Quality Numbers on Cloth.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF QUALITY NUMBERS.

1. Throughout these Rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings :—

(*a*) " The Association " means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) " Member " means a Member of the Bombay Millowners' Association engaged in weaving.

(*c*) " The Secretary " means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) "The Managing Committee" means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*e*) "Series of Numbers" means a series of any one thousand consecutive numbers from 12,000 and upwards, the first number whereof is a multiple of one thousand.

(*f*) "The Register" means the Register of Quality Numbers to be kept by the Association as hereinafter mentioned.

2. These Rules shall apply to all kinds of bleached and fancy cotton piece-goods only unless and until the same shall be extended and made to apply to any other cotton piece-goods by a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Members of the Association duly convened, in which case these rules shall apply also to the goods to which the same shall be so extended.

3. The Association shall keep a Register, which shall be called "The Register of Quality Numbers" and shall be open to the inspection of Members at all reasonable times.

4. Any Member may apply to the Association for the allotment to him by the Association of a series of numbers. Any such application shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign the same on behalf of the applicant.

5. Any Member who shall apply in manner aforesaid for an allotment to him of a series of numbers shall be entitled to have a series of numbers allotted to him.

6. The Managing Committee whose decision shall be final shall select the series of numbers to be allotted to each Member and shall allot the same to him accordingly.

7. The Secretary shall give notice in writing to each Member of the series of number allotted to him and shall enter in the Register the name of each Member to whom an allotment shall have been made and the series of numbers allotted to him.

8. No Member shall be entitled to an allotment of more than one series of numbers.

9. The Managing Committee shall not allot to any Member, except in the case hereinafter mentioned, a series of numbers which shall have already been allotted to any other Member.

10. The allotment to a Member of a series of numbers under these Rules shall be held to secure to that Member an exclusive right as against all other Members to use all or any of the numbers comprised in that series of numbers on goods of the class or classes to which these Rules shall for the time being be applicable.

11. If any Member to whom an allotment shall have been made shall cease to be a Member, the allotment to him shall be cancelled and his name shall be removed from the Register in respect of the series of numbers allotted to him. Any series of numbers the allotment of which shall have been so cancelled may be re-allotted subject to Rule 8 by the Managing Committee to any other Member.

12. If the Managing Committee shall be satisfied that any Member to whom an allotment shall have been made of a series of numbers has never manufactured goods of the class or classes to which these Rules are applicable or has ceased to manufacture such goods, the Managing Committee may cancel the allotment and remove the name of such Member from the Register in respect of that series of numbers.

13. If any Member being the owner of a Mill shall cease to be a Member, and shall subsequently again become a Member by virtue of the ownership of the same Mill, or, if any Mill, being the property of a Member shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a Member by virtue of the ownership of the said Mill, such original Member or such new Member as the case may be shall, upon making an application for an allotment in the prescribed form, have a prior right to an allotment to him

of the series of numbers which in the case of the original Member shall have been previously allotted to him or in the case of the new Member shall have been previously allotted to the original Member if that series of numbers shall not have been allotted in the meantime to any other Member.

14. These Rules shall come into force on the day of 191 .

Appendix V.

Banking Legislation.

No. 8794 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 18*th September* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for perusal a copy of the papers specified in the margin* on the subject of the proposed legislation regulating the use of the term "bank" or "bankers" or its equivalents, and to intimate that the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. I.C.S., will be glad to discuss the subject next cold weather in a conference with a representative of your Association, the Hon. the Advocate General, the Registrar of Companies, and the representatives of certain local Chambers, Associations and Firms. The intimation of the date of the proposed conference will be given to you in due course.—I have, etc.,

* Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6905-6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913.

Opinions of the officers and Associations consulted by this Government on the letter from the Government of India, together with certain other correspondence.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

Acts and Regulations.

Proposed legislation regulating the use of the term 'bank', or 'bankers', or its equivalents.

No. 8770.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 26*th September* 1913.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Companies), No. 6905-6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913 :—

" I am directed to addresss you as to the desirability of legislation in connection with the use of the term ' bank ' in this country. I am at the outset to explain that it is not at present the intention of the Government of India to attempt to control all the numerous forms of banking operations known under various names which are carried on in this country in business centres either by foreign or indigenous agency. Similarly, the Government of India do not

propose to include in the scope of such legislation the regulation of a form of banking undertaken by industrial companies which receive deposits from certain persons during their busy season in order to finance the business of the firm. The Government of India wish only to examine, for the present, the desirability of attempting to impose restrictions on the use of the term 'bank' or 'bankers' or its equivalent such as 'Banking Agents,' 'Banking Societies,' etc., by individuals, partnerships or companies who conduct banking business on lines which are unsound and likely to imperil the security of credit. I am particularly to invite attention to the fact that deposits in banks for which statistics are available are increasing very rapidly. Between the years 1906 and 1911, the increase was from 12 to 25 crores of rupees, and the movement continues to progress. According to the latest statistics available, there are 451 banking and loan companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. The Government of India have no information regarding the number of individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of 'bankers' in the Bombay Presidency. They desire therefore to be furnished with such information on this point as can be readily procured. They are under the impression that a considerable number of banks exist which have not been registered under the Indian Companies Act. Such institutions, I am to observe, cannot be affected by the improved regulations of the conduct of public companies which may be expected to result from the recently enacted Indian Companies Act of 1913 taking effect in 1914.

"2. I am to offer certain general remarks regarding the points in which many existing banks appear to require reform, if they are to continue to receive large deposits from the public. In the first place, it is for consideration whether the term 'bank,' 'bankers,' etc., should not in future be restricted to companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. In the absence of any legislation regulating the use of the term 'bank,' it is open to individuals and firms to take advantage of the undoubted prestige which the term conveys, and to receive very large sums of money from the public without even coming under the restrictions which regulate the conduct of public and private companies. They are not required to publish accounts, or to notify their capital or the dividends paid, or to take any precautions for the proper control of the bank's business such as are enforced on the company conducting banking business by the Indian Companies Law. There is a special danger in this state of affairs. The Indian public are, it is believed, slowly learning to substitute bank deposits bearing interest for the time-honoured practice of hoarding. The movement properly regulated is a normal and healthy one which adds very greatly to the resources of the country by utilising the credit of which capital, when not hoarded, forms the basis. It is of the utmost importance to the country that this process should continue unchecked by any serious set-back such as the failure of any considerable number of banking institutions would undoubtedly entail. The use of the term 'bank' indiscriminately by individuals and firms prejudices the stability of the whole system of banking including banking by public companies, and discredit would fall on all alike in the event of serious failure of banks controlled by individuals or by partnerships. For this reason it would appear desirable that, at least for the future, the term 'bank,' 'bankers,' etc., should not be allowed to be used except by registered companies. With reference to banks already in existence, it would appear *prima facie* undesirable that any exemption of existing banks should be made from this restriction. The recent history of private banks in India has not indeed been so devoid of failure as to establish a strong case for such an exemption. But the Government of India would be prepared to consider whether the case might not be met by permitting such existing banks to continue business on their undertaking the regular publication at six monthly intervals of balance sheets audited by a person competent to audit under the provisions of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act. I am particularly to lay stress on the fact that the withdrawal of the right to use the term 'bankers' or 'banking agents' from such persons or partnerships as so describe themselves does not inflict any real hardship on these existing institutions. For it is to be observed that this restriction does not involve any discontinuance of the business in question, but only a substitution of the term 'bank,' or 'bankers,' by some other less imposing titles, as for instance, 'financial agents,' 'loan companies,' etc.

"3. It would follow from these suggestions, if they prove capable of adoption that institutions which will hereafter possess the name and prestige of 'banks' should be subject to certain restrictions. Such restrictions would appear to be specially desirable in regard to the following matters :—

(1) The prescription of a minimum amount of subscribed capital.

(2) A stipulation that an adequate portion of such capital should be duly paid up within a reasonable period from the starting of the business.

(3) A restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve.

(4) A restriction as to taking up by a 'bank' of business outside that of banking, in which the banking profits might be lost.

"4. Before, however, proceeding further in the consideration of such a policy as that outlined above, the Government of India would be glad of the opinions and suggestions of Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce, etc. I am, therefore, to request that, after consulting Chambers of Commerce and such other persons or local bodies as you may think advisable, you will favour the Government of India, at an early date, with the views of the Government of Bombay, on the subject, and especially as regards the scope and direction in which such general restrictions as those mentioned above, should they be thought necessary, can best be specifically applied.

"5. The Government of India, of course, recognise the desirability of not interfering with really legitimate banking business, and the matter is consequently in a very special degree one in which they would be materially assisted by learning the views of the commercial community."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Honourable the Advocate General, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the Chairman, Associated Exchange Banks, Bombay, the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, the Bombay Underwriters' Association, the Bombay Merchants' Association and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, with request that they will favour Government at an early date with their opinions on the proposals contained in paragraphs 2 @ 4 of the Government of India's letter.

2. The Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, should be requested to furnish the information required by the Government of India in paragraph 1 of their letter regarding the number of individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of "bankers" in their respective charges.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

Acts and Regulations.

Proposed legislation regulating the use of the term "bank" or "bankers" or its equivalents.

Dated 2nd October 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favour No. 8771 of the 26th ultimo, enclosing a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce

and Industry (Companies), No. 6905—6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, on the subject of the desirability of legislation in connection with the use of the term " bank " in this country.

In reply I am to inform you that the Associated Exchange Banks think that legislation on the lines suggested would be very desirable, but, unless Government is prepared to define what is " banking business," they do not think it advisable or possible to bring into force a section to the effect of paragraph 3, clause (4), reading—

" A restriction as to taking up by a " bank " of business outside that of banking in which the banking profits might be lost"—I have, etc.,

J. GREIG,

Chairman, Associated Exchange Banks.

No. 1078, dated 22nd October 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8770, dated 26th ultimo, I have the honour to report as under.

Apart from some of the European firms who are doing business as bankers in Bombay there is a very large number of concerns in the native town which receive deposits and which are known under the name of *pedhis*. This term may include other kinds of business offices but may specially be taken to mean such concerns as advance loans to the public on securities such as jewellery, bullion gold and silver ornaments or merchandise and also receive deposits from persons, and their proprietors and managers are generally known as shroffs which is the equivalent of bankers. They do not, however, advertise their firms as bankers or canvass for deposits, nor do they issue receipts for the deposits, but the amounts deposited and withdrawn are entered into a ledger called " khata." Withdrawals are allowed only when the depositors present themselves at the pedhi. A large number of these pedhis are known as Marwari and Gujarati concerns, and in many cases these pedhis are managed by the munims or managers, while the owners or proprietors are in their native country.

2. Apparently these firms do not canvass for deposits and the people choose for deposits a pedhi according to its standing and bazar reputation, though it does not appear unlikely that in cases when they are really in need of money they do employ brokers for canvassing deposits. As for the European firms, I think they mostly hold deposits from Civil, Naval and Military officers, and had it not been for the fact that in addition to banking they do other businesses for their constituents such as shipping and forwarding agents, remittance of money wherever desired, securing passages and doing any other business which their constituents require (on commission of course) they would not have drawn or held such large amounts in deposit and current account as they do at present and which would naturally find their way to some of the regular respectable banks. Government are aware that the history of the private banks in India has not been devoid of failure and this in the case of European firms, it is known, has entailed a heavy loss on depositors, whilst on the other hand in the case of pedhis of which I have said above there is a large number, failures are exceptionally few and this may be ascribed to the fact that the deposits are not so large and that the investments are very carefully made.

3. Apart from what is stated above there is no reason whatsoever to dissent from the proposal of Government to impose special restrictions by legislation on Companies carrying on the work of bankers and which are not registered under the Indian Companies Act, for in the case of these banking concerns there is no account of any sort shown to their constituents or exhibited in their office. There is therefore nothing to show to any intending depositor as to what is the stability of the firm in which he intends to deposit or what is the capital the firm has brought out of its own into the business in addition to the moneys of the depositors.

4. I therefore fully approve of the proposal of Government that if these firms are to continue receiving deposits from the public, they should do so only on their undertaking the regular publication at intervals of at least once a year of balance sheets audited by persons competent to audit under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and that the following restrictions should be imposed :—

(*a*) The prescription of the minimum capital would depend upon the amount intended to be received from the public, or in other words such concerns should not receive as deposits more than five times the capital brought in by the proprietors.

(*b*) The whole of such capital should be invested before starting the business of receiving deposits.

(*c*) One-third of the gross profits should be invested in authorised securities to building up of an adequate reserve fund, equal to the amount of capital.

(*d*) It does not appear as to what restrictions should be placed upon a bank taking business other than that of banking in which banking profits might be lost. It will therefore be sufficient to lay down that these banks should not do any speculative business.

5. Of course these proposals will not be approved of, say rather contested, if not by the English firms, at least by the native firms, but in view of the fact that the Government of India have in view the desirability of protecting people desirous of investing their money, the proposals should be enforced in some form or other.—I have, etc.,

J. C. D'ALMEIDA,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. 2872, dated 24th October 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 8770, dated the 26th September 1913, regarding the use of the term "bank" and "bankers," I have the honour to state that I agree generally with the proposals contained in the letter of the Government of India under consideration.

2. I would suggest that, on a question of this nature, special weight should be attached to the opinions of gentlemen who have knowledge of commercial matters, and who at the same time can look at them from an entirely impartial point of view. For this reason I requested Mr. Gubbay, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Bombay, to favour me with some remarks on the subject; and I have the honour to attach herewith a copy of his notes thereon.

3. Other gentlemen whose opinions on subjects of this nature might be useful are Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., the leading Accountants in Bombay.—I have, etc.,

P. E. PERCIVAL,
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Opinion of Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Unfortunately the time at my disposal has prevented me from discussing as fully as I should like to have done the proposals which the Government of India have in view. I have frequently discussed this question with prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, and I will briefly outline my views on the question.

In the first place I am entirely in agreement with the proposal that the term "bank" or "bankers" should be restricted to Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. I also agree that no exemption should be allowed in the case of existing banks.

At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the banks, which recently failed, have in many cases been registered under the Companies Act so that registration is not necessarily an effective remedy against such abuses as have come to light in the recent failures.

It appears to me that the proper method of dealing with these institutions is to require that the Articles of Association should contain definite information as to the minimum amount of subscribed and paid up capital on which the bank proposes to proceed to allotment of shares. They should also specify the amount which in the opinion of the promoters should be reserved from profits towards the building up of an adequate reserve. I do not consider that on these points Government can prescribe any minimum limit since such limit must necessarily vary with the transactions contemplated or undertaken by the institution, but it is correct that shareholders and depositors should be in a position to know the precise intention of the management and promoters on these vital points, and I would therefore make this further stipulation that the balance sheets to be published at regular intervals should contain a definite statement as to how far the original intentions of the promoters have been carried out.

I also consider it essential that there should be regular publication of accounts. I do not think that the publication of these accounts at intervals of six months is sufficient, as bankers are always able to do some window-dressing just before the issue of these accounts. It appears to me therefore that more frequent publication, say at intervals of a fortnight, should be required of all these institutions in the *Government Gazette* and in one leading paper of the town in which the head-quarters of the bank are situated. There is no hardship in making this stipulation since at least one bank has from its inception regularly of its own accord put into practical application the procedure which I should like to see introduced.

No. 771, dated 27th October 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report called for in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 87 70, Revenue Department, dated 26th September 1913.

2. So far as I have been able to ascertain, only four private English firms and one private Indian firm carry on a banking business in Bombay under the style of "bankers."

There are of course a large number of Indian firms in Bombay who loan money and receive money on deposit: these usually are known in business as "shroffs" and I have only been able to ascertain one case in which a firm of this kind advertises its business as a "banker's" business.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,
Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

Dated 13th November 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8771, dated 26th September 1913, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 690 5—6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, on the subject of banking legislation, and requesting the opinion of this Chamber on the proposals contained in paragraphs 2 to 4 thereof.

2. In the first place my Committee desire to state that as regards banking legislation generally they only favour the introduction of a Bill of a simple character, which in some

measure will give protection to shareholders and depositors, for in their opinion successful banking is really a question of experience and good management in matters pertaining to banking and the safe custody of other people's money, and if this is assured and if the Directors are competent and thoroughly understand their business, there is really no necessity for legislation of a stringent character which might retard development and in some degree hamper the success of sound and well managed banking institutions.

3. For this and other reasons my Committee are glad to note that the Government of India only wish at present to examine the question of the desirability of attempting to impose restrictions on the use of the term "bank" and similar words and that their other suggestions regarding the constitution and management of banks are also on moderate lines. In the second paragraph of the letter now under consideration, the point is raised as to whether the term "bank," "bankers," etc., should not in future be restricted to Companies registered under the India Companies Act. As regards this my Committee are of opinion that all institutions calling themselves Banks, Banking Companies, Banking Corporations and so forth should be brought under the provisions of this Act, but they would exclude from these provisions firms and individual trading as "bankers" or giving the word its Indian equivalent "shroffs," for neither word in their opinion has any special attraction for the investing public in the same way as the word "bank" undoubtedly has, and, if so, there is no necessity nor does it seem advisable that the use of either word should be controlled by a legislative enactment. Both words are frequently used in Western and Northern India by well-known firms and individuals and no such significance attaches to their use as to the word "bank," which undoubtedly does attract deposits on a large scale.

4. My Committee are further of opinion that the words "Saving Bank" should also be brought under control, and if it cannot be enacted that these words should be confined to the Post Office and Presidency Banks, which in their opinion is very desirable, the accounts of all such Banks (whether separate or as departments of any ordinary Bank) should be under strict control. It should be compulsory for a large percentage of their deposits to be invested in trust securities, and the remainder held in a more or less liquid condition.

5. With reference to paragraph 3, my Committee do not favour the first suggestion that the prescription of a minimum amount of subscribed capital is desirable, but as regards the second proposal that an adequate portion of the subscribed capital should be paid up within a reasonable period from the starting of the business, their suggestion is that at least 50 per cent. of the subscribed capital should be paid up within one year or before the first statutory meeting. They are also of opinion that there should be some limitation as regards the authorized capital and suggest that this might be brought about either by charging an enhanced registration fee on the authorized or nominal capital or by fixing a reasonable proportion between the amount authorized, subscribed and paid up, the basis to be, say 50 per cent. of subscribed to authorized and 50 per cent. of paid up to subscribed capital.

6. In this connection it is also very necessary that the capital advertisements of banks should be controlled and my Committee suggest a clause to the effect that when any advertisement, etc., of a bank or banking company contains a statement of the amount of any capital, such advertisement, etc., must show the amount of capital authorized, subscribed and paid up.

7. As regards the third proposal that there should be a restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve, my Committee are at variance, some members being of opinion that this is a matter which should be within the discretion of the Board of Directors, and that as there is no such limitation in other countries, where banks have not the right of a note issue, it is inadvisable for Government to legislate on this point.

8. Other members, however, are of opinion that dividends might well be limited to 5 per cent. per annum until a reasonable reserve has been accumulated, and that thereafter, on a sliding scale, they might be raised until a sum in reserve has been reached commensurate with

the paid up capital of the bank. One of the reasons for this suggestion is that a well managed bank which restricts its dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve might be handicapped in its operations, and the value of its shares kept down, by a badly managed bank which was paying away the whole of its profits in dividends. A clause to the effect now suggested would not really hamper the operations of a well managed bank, but would control the excessive dividends of banks whose methods of business might be open to criticism.

9. In this connection my Committee are, however, of opinion that there should be no restrictions confining the investment of reserve funds to trust securities, nor should there be any limitation of capital and reserves to total commitments. What, however, is necessary, is a thoroughly efficient audit and this, it is hoped, can be secured under the provisions of the new Indian Companies Act. In this connection my Committee would remark that, if possible, the audit of banks and banking institutions should be done by Chartered and/or Incorporated Accountants only.

10. The fourth proposal is that there should be a restriction as to the taking up by a bank of business outside that of banking, in which the banking profits might be lost, and my Committee would suggest in this connection that powers should be given to the Registrar to refuse a certificate to a Company whose Memorandum and/or Articles of Association show clearly that it intends to engage in other business such as ordinary trading, insurance, shipping and so forth, in addition to the business of banking. It will be necessary, however, to provide that the applicant shall have a right of appeal against the Registrar's decision, on the facts as disclosed in the Memorandum and/or Articles of Association. My Committee do not favour a suggestion that the term "banking" should be defined, as a clear definition is probably impossible and anything indefinite or open to question is inadvisable. Their view is that if the Registrar has certain powers in the matter it will be sufficient, or at any rate it will be going as far as it is advisable to legislate in this direction. Excepting therefore as mentioned above, my Committee are of opinion that there should be no restrictions as to the business a bank or banking company may engage in.

11. My Committee are further of opinion that a bank should not be allowed to advance money on its own shares, nor should it be allowed to advance money to its own officers or staff either with or without security. As regards advances to Directors, my Committee are not quite in agreement as to whether this should be allowed at the discretion of the Board, either with or without security, but the question is one that might, they think, very well be considered before the Bill reaches its final stage.

12. As regards the form of balance sheet my Committee have no additions to propose to Form F of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and the only other point they now desire to bring forward is that the Bill should contain a clause similar to clause 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, exempting under certain conditions banks registered and controlled outside British India.

13. Briefly stated my Committee's suggestions are as follows:—

1. That all institutions calling themselves banks, banking companies, banking corporations and so forth should be brought under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, but that these restrictions should not be applied to firms and individuals trading as shroffs or bankers.

2. That the words "Savings Bank" should, if possible, be reserved for Post Office and Presidency Banks Savings Banks, but if this is not possible, Savings Banks should be brought under strict control.

3. That a minimum subscribed capital should not be fixed.

4. That at least 50 per cent. of the subscribed capital should be paid up within one year, or before the first statutory meeting.

5. That there should be some limitation or check on authorized capital and that there should be some fixed reasonable proportion between the authorized, subscribed and paid up capital.

6. That a clause be inserted in the Bill to the effect that when any advertisement, etc., of a bank or banking company contains a statement of the amount of any capital, such advertisement, etc., must show the amount of capital authorized, subscribed, and paid up.

7. That there should be no restrictions confining investments of reserve funds to trust securities.

8. That there should be no restrictions of capital and reserves to total commitments.

9. That if possible the auditing of banks' accounts should be done by Chartered and/or Incorporated Accountants.

10. That the Registrar, but subject to a right of appeal, should refuse a certificate to a Company whose Memorandum and/or Articles of Association show clearly that it intends to engage in business such as ordinary trading, insurance, shipping and so forth, in addition to the business of banking.

11. That excepting as mentioned in (10) there should be no restrictions as to the business a bank or banking company may engage in.

12. That banks should not be allowed to advance money on their own shares.

13. That banks or banking companies should not be allowed to advance money to their own officers or staff.

14. That so far as items in balance sheets are concerned, Form F in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, is sufficient.

15. That the Banking Bill should contain a clause similar to clause 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.—I have, etc.,

C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

No. 1883—13, dated 24th November 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 8771 of 1913, I am directed to forward you the accompanying representation in which are embodied the views of my Association in regard to the matter under reference.—I have, etc.,

R. D. HUGHES,
Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Limited.

My Committee concur entirely with the suggestion that the terms "bank" and "bankers," etc., shall not be allowed to be used except by Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. In regard to Banks already in existence, my Committee observe that "the Government of India would be prepared to consider whether the case might not be met by permitting such existing banks to continue business on their undertaking the regular publication at six-monthly intervals of balance sheets audited by a person competent to audit under

the provisions of Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act"; but in view of the fact, on which you lay particular stress, namely, that the withdrawal of the right to use the term "bankers" or "banking agents" from concerns controlled by individuals or by partnerships, does not inflict any real hardship that they, too, should be compelled to register under the Indian Companies Act: in short that every person, or firm or partnership using the terms "banks" or "bankers" or "banking agents," and purporting to do any business appertaining to banking, should be so registered.

With regard to paragraph 3 of your letter, I am instructed to express generally the concurrence of my Committee with the restrictions suggested therein, subject, however, to the following reservations:—

Indent 4—"A restriction as to taking up by a 'bank' of business outside that of banking, in which the banking profits might be lost."

I am directed by my Committee to say in this connection that no "bank," so registered under the Indian Companies Act, should be permitted to take up any business outside that of banking in which banking profit may be lost; and further that in every case Articles of Association must specify clearly and *without* ambiguity the character of the business which the "bank" may undertake.

I am also instructed to offer the following observations for the consideration of the Government of India:—

(1) *Audit.*—The efficiency and character of Auditors of Registered Companies is as important to the public as that of legal practitioners, and it is an anomaly that, while no person can practice as a lawyer who has not been subjected to the most drastic tests by examination, etc., persons whose "qualifications" are frequently enough self-granted are permitted to pose as auditors. No person should be allowed to act as the auditor of a registered company who is not—

(*a*) a Chartered Accountant qualified under the Incorporated Society of Accountants of England; or

(*b*) an Accountant who has been passed as such by a Board of Examiners in India which my Committee suggest should be established; and

(*c*) an Auditor of a registered Company shall be an Accountant (as defined in paragraphs *a* and *b*) of at least ten years' standing.

(2) *Securities for loans.*—The question of bankers' securities should be under strict control, and it should be laid down clearly what class of "securities" may not be advanced on.

My Committee note with satisfaction that the Government of India recognise the desirability of not interfering with really legitimate banking business and trust that the draft of any proposed Bill will be circulated among commercial and trading interests in this country before the same is introduced into the Council.

No. 4442, dated 24th November 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,

With reference to Government Resolution No. 8770, dated the 26th September 1913, I have the honour to forward copies of the reports of the Collectors, of this Division in which will be found the information required under paragraph 1 of the letter from the Government of India. Personally I have no remarks to make on the subject except that I am of opinion that it is desirable to restrict the use of the term "bank" to concerns run by registered Companies.—I have, etc.,

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, N. D.

No. R.—4359, dated 21st October 1913.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

SIR,

Referring to your No. 3844, dated 1st October 1913, I have the honour to report my opinion as under.

2. *Paragraphs 2 to 4 of Government of India's letter—*

Paragraph 2.—It is desirable that the term 'bank' should not be used except by a registered company.

Paragraph 3.—Publications of accounts should be a sufficient check. Any other restrictions will hamper the development of business.

Paragraph 4.—Reliable banks are likely to displace petty shroffs and it is to the interest of all that the former should be encouraged.

3. I beg to append a list* of persons doing banking business as shroffs with the required information.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) H. L. PAINTER,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

No. R.—6671, dated 24th October 1913.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 3844, dated the 1st instant, I have the honour to state that there are no individuals or partnerships in this district, engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers. The term "bank" or "banker" should not be allowed to be used except by registered companies. I agree with the other suggestions in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Kaira.

No. R.—2804, dated 6th November 1913.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 3844, dated the 1st October last, I have the honour to state that I agree with the proposal made by the Government of India, that the use of the term "bank" and "banker" should be restricted to companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. The restrictions mentioned in paragraph 3 of their letter also appear to me desirable.

2. As regards the information called for in paragraph 1 of their letter I have to state that in this district there are not any individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of "bankers."—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) C. HUDSON,
Collector of the Panch Mahals.

No. 3283, dated 15th October 1913.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish the required information (paragraph 1 of the letter of the Government of India of 22nd August 1913). There is in Broach a branch of the Bank of

* Not printed.

Bombay and one of the Specie Bank, which are registered. The Urban Co-operative Credit Society also does some business of the nature of banking (it has been recommended not to do so.) :

Three other firms do banking business; those of—

(1) Bhakti Bhagwán;

(2) Desáibhái Dádábhái;

(3) a partnership of 4 or 5 men.

2. Their accounts are not published or audited, but they are known as shroff (shroff equals banker).

3. With regard to the proposed restrictions they fall into two classes; (1) the restriction of the use of the word bank, etc. (in which I presume the word shroff would be included) to companies registered under the Act; and (ii) the four additional restrictions described in paragraph 3 of the letter of the Government of India.

4. A careful consideration of the principal restrictions involved in compulsory registration under the Indian Companies Act will, so far as I can see, show clearly that no reasonable objection can be taken to the measure of subjecting to these restrictions all firms wishing to call themselves bank. I presume that the real question is whether the proposal goes far enough to be effective.

5. It is noted that the principal restrictions involved in registration under the Act are the necessity of a Memorandum of Association, of stating certain prescribed particulars; and of Articles of Association based on Schedule 1, Table A; the necessity for the confirmation by the Civil Court of any change in the Memorandum; registration of the Memorandum and Articles; the obligation to keep accounts and frame annual balance sheets; audit thereof; communication thereof; *liability* to inspection by a Government Inspector. All these restrictions are reasonable and satisfactory; so are those special restrictions for banks proposed in paragraph 3 of the letter of the Government of India.

6. With regard to the giving of retrospective effect to the application of the Indian Companies Act to banks, I can see no manner of hardship in this.

7. With regard to the question of real difficulty, *viz.*, is it sufficient to apply these restrictions merely to firms wishing to *call* themselves banks, I can hardly think that this safeguard of the interest of the investing public is adequate.

8. No doubt there is a point beyond which it is positively injurious to all concerned to attempt to protect people from dangers attendant on their own ignorance or rash inadvertance.

9. But in the present case it appears to be hardly worthwhile to undertake legislation, involving, I presume, the passing of an Act for the conduct of banking firms, unless, going a little further, the restrictions are applied to all firms accepting deposit of money for banking purposes or for saving. I venture to hold the opinion that this further step should be taken.—I have, etc.,

W. O. ALCOCK,
Acting Collector of Broach.

No. Misc.—347, dated 15th October 1913.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I have the honour of reporting that I can see no possible objection to the proposals contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8770, dated 26th September 1913. There are certain banks in Bombay such as Messrs. King King & Co., Grindlay & Co.

and others no doubt, which issue no accounts and are under no control. If these are exempted and allowed to call themselves banks, then any number of much more questionable institutions would have to be allowed. Recent events show that even the control of the Companies Act is not all sufficient for the proper conduct of banking business and I am sure that the public will have nothing but approval for any measure leading to further protection.

2. I have made local enquiries through the Agents of Banks and I find that except those Banks which are registered under the Act as Limited Companies there are no other firms here which call themselves "banks" or "bankers." The native term "shroff" is still generally used.—I have, etc.,

F. G. H. ANDERSON,
Collector of Surat.

No. 6407, dated 10th October 1913.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 3844 of the 1st October 1913, I have the honour to state that in my opinion it is very necessary to insist that a firm describing itself as a "bank" should be brought under the control of Government and the use of the term "bank" should be restricted as proposed. Experience in England has shown how ignorant people can be deceived by firms posing as "bankers" and the danger is even greater in India.

2. There are, however, in this district no "banks."—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. A. G. WALES,
Collector of Thana.

No. 653, dated 26th November 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8771, dated 26th September 1913, enclosing copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Companies), No. 6905—6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, and in reference thereto I am instructed to reply as follows.

My Committee are of opinion that all institutions calling themselves banks, banking corporations, etc., and advertising for deposits should be registered under the Indian Companies Act, but that firms and individuals calling themselves "bankers" or "shroffs" who do not advertise for deposits, but who receive deposits or open current accounts for the convenience of their clients, should be permitted, if they so desire, to continue to conduct their business under the appellation they have hitherto been in the habit of using.

No bank already in existence should be exempt from the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, which will shortly become law.

My Committee are of opinion that it is desirable that a minimum amount of subscribed capital should be insisted upon, and that no bank should be allowed to start business until this minimum has been subscribed. That of this minimum at least 50 per cent. should be paid up within a reasonable period of the starting of the business, say, within one year of the first statutory meeting.

In this connection my Committee are of opinion that any bank or banking corporation, etc., in any capital advertisement or statement of the amount of any capital should show the amount of authorised, subscribed and paid up capital.

A restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve seems desirable.

In the opinion of the Committee no restriction should be laid down regarding the investment of the reserve fund, but a thoroughly efficient audit under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act seems necessary, and as at present reliable auditors outside Chartered or Incorporated Accountants do not seem to be available, that it be laid down that the audit shall be done by Chartered or Incorporated Accountants only.

I would here recapitulate my Committee's opinions :—

1. That all institutions calling themselves banks, banking corporations, etc., and advertising for deposits should be registered under the Indian Companies Act.

2. That these restrictions should not apply to individuals or firms trading as bankers and shroffs, who do not advertise for deposits.

3. That it is desirable that a minimum amount of subscribed capital should be insisted upon.

4. That of the fixed minimum of subscribed capital at least 50 per cent. should be paid up within one year of the first statutory meeting.

5. That in all capital advertisements, the amount of the authorised, subscribed and paid up capital should be clearly shown.

6. That a restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve should be insisted upon.

7. There should be *no* restriction laid down regarding the investment of the reserve.

8. That as at present efficient and reliable auditors possessing the confidence of the public do not seem to be available outside the ranks of Chartered or Incorporated Accountants, that the audit should be done by Chartered or Incorporated Accountants.

9. That some restriction should be placed on the descriptive name of a bank so that there should be no possibility of confusing it with the name of an older or better known institution.

My Committee question if it is desirable to attempt to define the business that shall be done by a bank or to lay down restrictions as to the taking up by a bank of business outside that of banking, that they are of opinion that if legislative action can be taken on the other points mentioned, a very desirable step towards the object Government have in view, an object with which this Chamber is in full sympathy, will have been achieved.—I have, etc.,

E. L. ROGERS,
Secretary, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

No. 6264, dated 29th November 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that from a letter addressed to you by the Bombay Presidency Trades Association and published in the *Times of India*, dated November 26th, it appears that Government have proposed that the use of the term "bank" shall be legally restricted to institutions registered under the Indian Companies Act. If it is not too late, I venture in this connection to bring to notice the claims of Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, to exemption from this prohibition.

2. Many Co-operative Societies, which in urban areas carry on business of a genuinely banking character, have already been registered under the name of banks. The term describe

their business better than any other that is available. As examples I would cite "The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Limited," "The Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, Limited," "The Dhulia Taluka Co-operative Bank, Limited," "The Poona District Co-operative Rupee Bank, Limited." In all these cases I submit that it would be a hardship to deprive these concerns of the name under which they have built up their credit. It would also be inconvenient to societies of the same type that may be organised in future if they are debarred from the use of so convenient a designation.

3. The terms "Central Bank" and "District Bank" are in use all over the world to describe certain recognised types of Co-operative Societies. While India continues to present its annual co-operative returns to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome for inclusion in its general tables, it is necessary to retain this nomenclature. The Government of India have already prescribed the terms "Central Bank" and "Central Banking Union" for our use in paragraph 6 of the memorandum, published as an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 2722 of March 20th, 1913, Revenue Department.

4. By conceding the use of the term "bank" to registered Co-operative Societies, Government will certainly not cheapen it in any way. These societies are annually audited by a Government staff, and have to publish annual balance sheets. Nearly all important societies are annually visited by the Registrar, and many other Government officers inspect them from time to time. No money has been lost by the public in any Co-operative institution since the the first society was registered in 1905.—I have, etc.,

R. B. EWBANK,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

No. A.—10608, dated 3rd December 1913.

Forwarded with compliments.

W. W. SMART,
Acting Director of Agriculture.

No. 304, dated 3rd December 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8771, dated 26th September 1913, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6905—6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, regarding the desirability of legislation in connection with the use of the term "bank" in this country and requesting the views of this Association on the proposals contained in paragraphs 2 to 4 thereof.

2. I am to state in reply that the question has received the careful consideration of my Committee, and they submit the following recommendations :—

(*a*) That legislation which will afford some protection to shareholders and depositors is desirable.

(*b*) That "banks" should be brought under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

(*c*) That the use of the term "bank" should be restricted to registered Companies.

(*d*) That the Registrar should have power to refuse certificates to companies whose Memorandum or Articles of Association show clearly that they intend to engage in business such as ordinary trading, insurance, shipping and so forth, in addition to the business of banking.

In submitting this recommendation, my Committee desire to call attention to the danger of unequal competition by foreign banks trading in this country, if the latter are not restricted in a like manner.

(*e*) That a clause should be inserted to the effect that when any advertisement, etc., of a bank or banking company contains a statement of the amount of any capital such advertisement, etc., must show the amount of capital authorised, subscribed and paid up.

(*f*) That there should be some limitation as regards authorised capital and there should also be fixed reasonable proportion between the authorised, subscribed and paid up capital.

(*g*) That a minimum subscribed capital should not be fixed.

(*h*) That 33 per cent. of the subscribed capital should be paid up within one year or before the first statutory meeting.

(*i*) That there should be no restrictions regarding the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve fund.

(*j*) That excepting as above (see clause 4) there should be no restrictions as to the business a bank or banking company may engage in.

(*k*) That there should be no restrictions confining investments of reserve funds to trust securities.

(*l*) That there should be no restrictions of capital and reserves to total commitments.

(*m*) That banks should not be allowed to advance money on their own shares.

(*n*) That banks should not be allowed to advance money to their own officers without adequate security.

(*o*) That the accounts of banks should be audited by accountants belonging to any recognised institutions.

(*p*) That banks should publish once a week in the columns of one English and one vernacular paper a statement of their assets and liabilities, and also place a copy in a prominent place in the bank. The said statement to be signed by the manager or other official duly authorised to sign in his stead.—We have, etc.,

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT,
Deputy Chairman,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary,
The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Dated 15th December 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 8771 of 1913, dated 26th September 1913, enclosing a letter from the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, No. 6905—6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, I have the honour to reply as under.

2. With reference to paragrah 1 of the said letter of the Government of India my Committee note with satisfaction that it is not the intention of the Government to attempt to control all the numerous forms of banking operations carried on in the country, but that they wish only to examine the desirability of imposing restrictions on the use of the terms "bank" or "bankers" or the latter's equivalents such as "banking agents," "banking societies," etc., by individuals, partnerships or companies who conduct banking business on lines which are

unsound and likely to imperil the security of credit. They also note with approval that the Government do not propose to include in the scope of such legislation the regulation of a form of banking undertaken by industrial companies which receive deposits from certain persons during their busy season in order to finance the business of the firm. My Committee beg to say that it is neither necessary nor advisable to try to legislate for the latter form of banking. They note that Government have no information regarding the number of individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers in the Bombay Presidency, and I am to say that in this Presidency banking business is being transacted by either (1) joint stock banks or (2) European firms styling themselves as bankers and doing not only banking business but besides that acting as agents for people in matters other than financial, and (3) by what are known as shroffs which is the vernacular equivalent of the word "bankers." These shroffs, my Committee think, are a most important, almost indispensable class of bankers who render considerable service to merchants and petty dealers, shopkeepers and traders and who in the course of their business undergo so many risks with their clients, owing to their close knowledge of their clients' affairs that they fully deserve not to be brought under the purview of any legislation. It may be noted that shroffs never advertise for or seek deposits in the same manner as joint stock banks or bankers referred to above and therefore the public at large need claim no protection from legislation against this class. The information that Government desire regarding the number of individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers in the Bombay Presidency is therefore hardly necessary, as far as concerns item 3 named above. The figures regarding (1) can be so easily had from the list of joint stock companies published by Government that my Committee do not think it necessary to quote here. With regard to (2) only a few European firms come under it and my Committee have no sources of reliable information for an accurate return of their number. With regard to the Government's impression that a considerable number of banks exist which have not been registered under the Indian Companies Act, my Committee beg to say that as far as their information goes, no Indian concerns using the term "bank" exist in the Bombay Presidency which have not been registered under the said Act. My Committee therefore beg to think that whatever legislation may be undertaken should be only for items 1 and 2 named above.

3. With regard to paragraph 2 of the letter under reference my Committee approve of the suggestion that the term "bank" be restricted to companies under the Indian Companies Act. The term "bank" has a certain prestige in the eyes of the public, literate and illiterate, and my Committee see no objection to the use of it being limited to such concerns as primarily come under the restrictions which regulate the conduct of public companies. My Committee beg to say that this restriction on the term "bank" should be imposed not only on concerns started in future, but should be made applicable to concerns working now too. As said above, there are no cases, to my Committee's knowledge, where private individuals or firms run banks so designated on their own account in this Presidency, but if such should be the case in the other Presidencies, my Committee are strongly of opinion that such concerns must be made either to form themselves into joint stock companies or to give up the use of the term "bank."

4. As to the term "bankers," my Committee think that in the eyes of the Indian investing public the said term has not the same popular prestige as the term "bank." However my Committee see no objection to subject the somewhat imposing term "banker" to the same restriction as the term "bank" especially as such individuals or partnerships, as term themselves as bankers at present and as do not desire to come under the simple restrictions of the Indian Companies Act, can style themselves as financial agents as suggested in the Government's letter. In connection with the term "banker" my Committee beg also to repeat what is said above regarding the strict application of the restriction to all concerns working at present with that name. My Committee are opposed to any exception being made for concerns or individuals because they may have been using the term before the legislation comes into force; the proposed legislation would in fact invest the term with a sanction to which these concerns would have no valid claim and the public would thus be misled.

5. Coming to paragraph 3 of the letter, my Committee have carefully considered the four suggested restrictions. They think that as the term "bank" or "bankers" is to be allowed only for joint stock companies, the restrictions imposed by the Indian Companies Act will require to be supplemented only in the directions named herein.

(1) My Committee think that there should be no minimum fixed for subscribed capital, but if the Government think it at all necessary to fix the same it should not be more than Rs. 50,000 subscribed capital.

(2) My Committee are of opinion that it would be advisable to legislate that one-third of the subscribed capital must be paid up within one year of the registration of a bank or bankers.

(3) To this my Committee are opposed as they think that it should be left at Directors' discretion to recommend dividends and at shareholders', *i.e.*, the proprietors, to sanction the declaration of dividends by Directors. My Committee do not think it advisable for legislation to impose any restrictions in this direction.

(4) My Committee think that it is not possible to put any restrictions by legislation of the nature suggested herein, but they beg to suggest that power should be given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to refuse to register as "bankers" or "bank" such companies whose Memoranda of Association provide for, and warrant, business other than banking business in the broadest sense, as for example, trading, shipping, insurance, commission agency, etc.

My Committee think that it would be necessary to provide for an appeal on the Registrar's decision in this matter.

6. Having dealt till now with the points and suggestions made in the letter of the Government, my Committee beg to suggest that it is imperatively necessary to restrict the use of the term "Savings Bank." This term has, in the opinion of my Committee, an equal, if not a higher, prestige in the eyes of the Indian public, specially the poorer and illiterate class, and my Committee think that a restriction on this term is called for more urgently than on the term "bank." A Savings Bank is resorted to by the poorest depositors as it takes deposits from annas four upwards, which is not allowed in the case of current accounts and fixed deposits in banks. My Committee beg to suggest that none but Presidency Banks and Government Postal Department should be allowed to run Savings Banks.

7. My Committee beg also to suggest that it may, with advantage, be enacted that no advances shall be made by a bank on its own shares, nor shall any advances be made on shares of other companies which may not be fully paid up.

8. The Committee beg to suggest that all concerns registered under the Indian Companies Act as banks or bankers should be required to affix at a prominent place in their premises a statement of their assets and liabilities from month to month, as is being published by the Presidency Banks every week; and that every three months a similar statement shall be published in at least one vernacular and one English paper of the district and in the local *Government Gazette*.

9. It is presumed that the proposed banking legislation will apply to companies registered in India. There are many banks and bankers registered in Great Britain and foreign countries doing a large business in banking in India, and my Committee are strongly of opinion that some check must be exercised on them before they can call themselves, and work as banks or bankers in India. The examples of Arbuthnots of Madras, and William Watson & Co. of Bombay, bringing ruin to thousands by their reckless and negligent ways of banking, are not wanting. If no checks be placed on English and foreign Companies (banks or bankers whether registered or unregistered) the easiest course for people, wishing to start banking business in India, will be to register those Companies outside India. It is a matter for consideration as to what should be enacted to prevent this, and my Committee

beg to suggest that before any English or foreign banks or bankers be allowed to carry on business in India, they should be registered under the proposed new Act. As some Native States in India have their own regulations for joint stock companies, it is suggested that banks and bankers, started in Native States, must also get themselves registered in British India as such.

10. The list of joint stock companies for British India for 1911-12 shows that 454 banking and loan companies were registered till then in British India for banking purposes (with other aims too in some cases).

The column showing the objects of these 454 companies shows that a considerable number of these has been registered with the object of banking and trading, with paid up capitals bearing all sorts of proportions to the subscribed capital of each. It is fully possible some of these banking concerns are working in good faith. But if the suggestions made in the letter of the Government under reference and approved of by my Committee be enacted, a very considerable number of these concerns would have either to

(1) raise their paid-up capital, or

(2) change their Memoranda of Association to come in line with the new Act, for if they do not choose to do this, they would be required to change their names. This may inconvenience the existing concerns unless sufficiently long time is given to these to enable them to adjust themselves to the new Act. My Committee beg to submit that the Government would, after careful consideration, devise measures whereby no serious inconvenience of the nature mentioned above may result to such concerns.

11. The question of efficient auditing of accounts of banking concerns deserves, to my Committee's mind, most careful consideration and they beg to confirm their observation on this score as made in their letter to you, dated 14th December 1911, in reply to your letter No. 8429, dated 8th September 1911. The following is a quotation from the said letter :—

"The qualifications of auditors on the public register should be,

(*a*) Every fellow, associate or member of an Incorporated Body of Professional Accountants and Auditors of Great Britain and Ireland or of India, when formed, who may be recognised from time to time by the Government of India.

(*b*) The following public bodies may be recognised for the present :—

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants.
2. The Scottish Chartered Accountants.
3. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland.
4. The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
5. The Corporation of Accountants.
6. The Central Association of Accountants.

Members of the first three Societies are designated, as the Government may be aware, Chartered Accountants, those of the fourth as Incorporated Accountants, of the fifth as Corporate Accountants, and of the last as Associated Accountants.

(*c*) All the practising auditors at the time of the passing of the Act should be recognised in the first list.

(*d*) Persons who have passed examinations instituted either by the Government or by any Indian University or by any public body recognised by the Government for the profession of Accountants and Auditors, and provided that they have served under registered auditors or worked as accountants for a period of at least two years."

The above observations were arrived at after careful consideration, and my Committee are opposed to any encroachment being made in the field for selection of auditors.

12. These are the views of my Committee on the subject matter of the letter of the Government and other cogent subjects. My Committee are not very sanguine of the results of Government interference in the regulation of trade and commerce. An attempt to define, or limit by legislation, the functions of a bank or bankers is not advisable, and the only salutary checks that can be suggested have been mentioned above. The best remedy of shareholders and depositors is education and experience.

13. It is not possible to devise such legislation as cannot be got beyond by wilful ill-doers, ever so strong and restrictive the legislation may be.

14. My Committee have approved of such restrictions as would be calculated to cause least inconvenience to genuine banking enterprise, whilst giving protection to investors and depositors in banking concerns on broad and general lines.

15. Some of the recent revelations regarding reckless and negligent management of banks necessitate a reference here before this letter is concluded. My Committee are anxious that these should not bias either the Government or any critics of the Government suggestions, whilst proposals for legislation are being considered, for, the proposed Banking Act will apply to all concerns, present and future alike, and there is no reason to suppose that average sound banking concerns do not exist at present, or will not be floated hereafter.—We have, etc.,

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Chairman,

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Vice-Chairman,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary,
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.

No. 1, dated 7th January 1914.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Resolution No. 8770 of the Revenue Department, dated 26th September 1913, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, relative to the use of the term bank and similar terms, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. I am of opinion that the use of the term bank or bankers should be restricted to companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, power being reserved to the Governor General in Council to allow any firm to make use of the term for such period and on such conditions as to audit or otherwise as he might think fit. The reservation of some such power as this is, I think, necessary to deal with certain exceptional cases, *e.g.*, Messrs. King, King & Co. and Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.

3. As regards paragraph 3 of the Government of India letter, I am strongly of opinion that the following provisions should be made applicable to banks :—

(*a*) That no bank should commence business until at least one-half of the entire share capital had been subscribed.

(*b*) That no bank should be allowed to make advances against its own shares or indeed against any shares in any company not fully paid up.

(*c*) That every bank should have its accounts audited half-yearly by Government auditors.

4. That provisions (*a*) and (*b*) are necessary can be seen from the history of the Credit Bank of India. Of the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 shown in the first balance sheet as paid up capital, more than half had been paid out of the moneys of the Bank, the system having been to allot shares to persons of little or no means and to advance to such persons the full value or nearly the full value of the shares taken up by them.

In the case of the Pioneer Bank the figures were still more remarkable, 69 per cent. of the so-called paid up capital having been provided out of the moneys of the Banks. A provision preventing a bank from lending money on any shares which are not fully paid up is necessary to prevent two or more mushroom banks from jointly perpetrating the fraud which can now be perpetrated with success by one alone.

5. That provision (*c*) is essential in Bombay and if in Bombay presumably elsewhere in India is obvious from the recent disclosures in Bombay.

In the first place there is not a sufficient supply of capable auditors of respectability to do the auditing of all the companies in the city.

In the next place auditors, who are not in the front rank, would, as in effect admitted by N. R. Mistry who audited the accounts of both the Specie Bank and the Credit Bank of India, be unable to secure business unless they were prepared to put their names to balance sheets intended to deceive. A Government audit should not cost the banks any more than a private audit, and so far as Government are concerned, the fees received would no doubt pay for the department.

I would only add that in my opinion this provision as to a Government audit should apply to all companies whether banking or otherwise.

6. I feel doubtful whether there should be any provision as to the building up of any particular reserve before the full allocation of profits to dividends. It appears to me on the whole that if half the entire share capital is paid up before the bank commences business, the depositors should have plenty of security and that the question as to what should in each year be carried to reserve might well be left to the shareholders who, on the assumption that the depositors would be sufficiently secured by the paid up capital, would alone be concerned with a reserve. Prudent management would no doubt result in the building up of an adequate reserve, for the greater the reserve, the greater the confidence on the part of the public, and the greater the confidence, the greater the volume of business.

7. I do not know whether the history of banks in India shows the necessity of a restriction being imposed upon banks from doing business outside that of banking. If it does, such a restriction should be imposed.

A difficulty which strikes me in this connection is to ascertain where to draw the line between what is and what is not legitimate banking business.

If such a restriction is imposed, power should be reserved to the Governor General in Council to allow any bank to do any business in addition to banking upon such conditions as he might think fit.—I have, etc.,

T. J. STRANGMAN,
Advocate-General.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

No. 84, dated 7th January 1914.

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 8771 of 1913, dated the 26th September 1913, enclosing a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6905-6918-11, dated the 22nd August 1913, I have the honour to reply as under.

2. With reference to paragraph 1 of the said letter of the Government, my Committee think that in the Bombay Presidency there are no individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking and using the name of bankers. The business of banking is generally carried on by shroffs whom it is not desirable to bring under the operation of the proposed Act.

3. The Committee are emphatically of opinion that the terms "bank," "bankers," etc., should be restricted to companies registered under the Companies Act. Bankers now-a-days stand for all that is systematic and scientific banking, and the Committee think that these terms should not be left to be used by any companies or partnerships unless they at the same time get themselves registered under the Indian Companies Act and bring themselves under all its legislative restrictions. The Committee beg in this connection to bring to the notice of the Government the existence of several foreign companies, some of which are registered in foreign countries, while some are not registered at all but work as bankers. All these foreign companies doing banking business in this country should be, in the opinion of the Committee, brought under the operation of the proposed Act, as it is feared that, unless this is done, any foreign concerns calling themselves as bankers, but with no *substratum*, may be dumped on this country and may involve the ingenuous depositing public in ruin, examples of which are not wanting in the past.

4. Coming to the four suggestions mentioned in paragraph 3 of the letter of the Government, my Committee beg to give their opinion as below:—

(1) They do not think it desirable that a minimum amount should be fixed for subscribed capital. Any such restriction would lead, they fear, to giving a blow to the starting of small banks catering to the needs of small traders and agriculturists. The last few years of Indian indigenous banking have shown that banks with large capitals are generally registered in Presidency towns. These establish their branches in the mofussil primarily for receiving the deposits of the public as hardly a few of these branches have got powers of making advances. The result is that the capital of the mofussil is dragged away to the Presidency towns to be advanced to big industries and capitalists leaving the mofussil traders and agriculturists without any accommodation, specially, as the old shroffs and sávkárs are dying away. The real necessity is, it will be thus seen, for banks with small capital for the local needs of different towns and villages. Any restriction in the nature of a minimum amount of subscribed capital will lead in the natural course of things to placing a curb on these small banks and encouraging only banks with large capital. The list of joint stock companies published by the Commercial Intelligence Department shows how the number of such banks with large capital is but limited and how these too are generally to be found only in Presidency towns. India is still primarily an agricultural country and the Committee beg to draw the attention of the Government to the following pregnant observation occurring in the Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence published under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture. "Agricultural countries, the industrial conditions of which are in the course of transformation or incomplete, logically require in their period of expansion a large number of banks, while manufacturing countries properly so called the industries of which are fully developed demand a concentration of these banking systems."

(2) The Committee think that at least one-third of the subscribed capital of a banking concern should be paid within one year of the starting of its business.

(3) The Committee cannot approve of the suggestion that there should be a restriction on the full allocation of the profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve. This matter of declaring the dividend and carrying forward a particular sum to the reserves should be left to the companies themselves. They, however, suggest that it should be laid down that shareholders cannot propose any increase in the dividend declared by the Board of Directors.

(4) In this connection, the Committee beg to suggest that power should be given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to refuse to register as banks or bankers companies whose Memoranda of Association provide for business other than banking business in the broadest sense, but that an appeal should lie on the Registrar's decision in the matter to the Local Government.

5. The Committee beg to suggest that no advances should be allowed to highly-paid officers of banks without adequate and reasonable securities and also that all the banks or bankers should in their advertisements be required to mention the following details:—

A. Nominal capital.
B. Subscribed capital.
C. Paid-up capital.

6. The Committee beg in conclusion to protest against the suggestion made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the effect that "if possible, the auditing of a bank's accounts should be done by Chartered and / or Incorporated Accountants." The suggestion will practically result in giving the monopoly to a few people as a matter of fact indigenous talent will be altogether ignored, as there is only one Indian Chartered Accountant and not more than half a dozen Incorporated Accountants. The Committee beg, therefore, to suggest that the qualification of auditors should be fixed as follows:—

(*a*) Every fellow, associate or member of an incorporated body of professional accountants and auditors of Great Britain and Ireland or of India, when formed, who may be recognised from time to time by Government of India.

(*b*) The following public bodies may be recognised for the present:—

(1) The Institute of Chartered Accountants.
(2) The Scottish Chartered Accountants.
(3) Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland.
(4) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
(5) The Corporation of Accountants.
(6) The Central Association of Accountants.
(7) London Association of Accountants.

Members of the first three societies are designated, as the Government may be aware, Chartered Accountants, those of the fourth, as Incorporated Accountants, of the fifth as Corporate Accountants, and of the last as Associated Accountants.

(*c*) Persons, who have passed examinations instituted either by the Government or by any Indian University or by any public body recognised by the Government for the profession of Accountants and Auditors.—I have, etc.

MUNMOHUNDASS RAMJI,
Chairman,

(Vernacular signature of)
MADHAWJI THAKERSEY,
Vice-Chairman,

(Vernacular signature of)
PURSHOTAM KANJI,
Hon. Joint Secretary.

No. C.—644, dated 2nd February 1914.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

In reply to Government Resolution No. 8770, dated September 26th, 1913, paragraph 2, I have the honour to append herewith information regarding the individuals or partnerships reported by the Collectors of the Division to be engaged in business of banking under the name of "bankers" in their respective charges.

2. As regards the opinion asked for in the first paragraph of the Government Resolution, I regret that in the hurry of preparing to hand over charge I am unable to deal with the subject of length.—I have, etc.,

G. S. CURTIS,
Commissioner, C. D.

List of individuals or partnerships reported to be engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers.

Serial No.	Individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers.	Name of the Manager or Secretary.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	East Khándesh District.		
1	Branch of the Bombay Bank at Jalgaon.	.....	Collector reports that some industrial companies undertake banking business during busy season and the approximate number of individuals and partnerships would be between 25 and 30.
	West Khandesh District.		
2	Nandurbár Co-operative Bank	.....	This has not yet commenced banking business.
	Násik District.	.....	

The Collector reports:—"In Násik there are at present one branch of a Banking Company and two Co-operative Societies which carry on banking business. There is no person or company unregistered which uses the name of bank or banker except the house of Amolak Kewalchand."

	Ahmednagar District.		
3	The Ahmednagar Bank	.....	Registered under the Indian Companies Act.
4	The Central Bank		
5	The Poona Bank (Branch)		
6	The Ahmednagar Bank (Branch) ...		
	Poona District.		
7	Messrs. Jamnádás Khusháldás, Royal Artillery Bankers, Centre Street.		
8	Messrs. Chunilál Nagindás, Royal Artillery Bankers, Centre Street.		
9	Messrs. Hakamchand Bhopatram, Royal Artillery Bankers, Cavalry Lines, Ghorpudi.		

Serial. No.	Individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers.	Name of the Manager or Secretary.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Poona District—concld.		
10	Messrs. Kering Rupchand & Co., Bankers, Sholápur Bazár.		
11	Messrs. M. Khushalchand and Sons, Bankers, Kirkee.		
12	Messrs. Yjáimal Veerchand Brothers, Royal Artillery Bankers, Kirkee.		
13	Messrs. Heemutmul Partápmul & Co., Shroffs, Bankers, Exchangers, etc., Sholápur Bazár.	.....	These use the term "Bankers" on their sign board and letters, but are purely money-lenders.
14	Messrs. Amerchand Hazárimal & Co., Bankers, Sholápur Bazár.		
15	Messrs. Idan Sawethmull & Co., Bankers, Sholápur Bazár.		
16	Messrs. Dámodar Govind Gházpure & Sons, Central Savings Bank, Sadáshiv Peth, Poona City.		
	Sholapur District.		
17	Sholápur Bank, Limited...	Mr. Laxman Balwant Kále.	
18	The Co-operative Credit Society Urban Bank, Sholápur.	Mr. Laxman Vináyak Tikekar.	
19	The Poona Bank, Bársi Branch... ...	Mr. S. S. Párnáik.	

Dated 16th February 1914.

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

Sir,

I beg on behalf of the Committee of this Association to reply as under to your letter No. 8771 of 1913, dated the 26th September 1913, enclosing a letter from the Government of India, Commmerce and Industry Department, No. 6905-6918-11, dated the 22nd August 1913.

2. With regard to paragraph 1 of the said letter the Committee note with satisfaction that the shroffs are not to be brought under the purview of the proposed legislation. They have filled and have been filling an important place in the world of commerce and industry, and the Committee do not like that their salutary activities should be restricted in any way.

3. With regard to paragraph 2 of your letter the Committee think that the use of the term "Bank" should be limited to such concerns as are registered under the Indian Companies Act. At the same time, however, they are not in favour of such a restriction being imposed on the term "Banker." The term has not the same prestige as the other term and is used indiscriminately by many shroffs who are Indian bankers, without thereby conveying any misleading impression to the public.

4. With regard to paragraph 3 of the letter the Committee beg to give their opinion as follows:—

(1) There should be no minimum fixed for subscribed capital.

(2) One-third of the subscribed capital must be paid up within one year of the registration of a bank.

(3) The Committee are of opinion that a building up of an adequate reserve is necessary and that at least about 15 per cent. of the net profits should be carried to a reserve until it reaches a point commensurate with the paid up capital of the bank.

(4) It is not possible to put any restrictions of the nature suggested, but they beg to suggest that power should be given to the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies to refuse to register as "Banks" such companies whose memoranda of association provide for and warrant business other than banking business in the broadest sense of the term, as; for example, trading, shipping, insurance, commission agency, etc.

5. The Committee beg to make the following additional suggestions though the subjects have not been touched upon in your letter:—

(1) None but Presidency Banks and Government Postal Department should be allowed to run Savings Banks. It has been found that many poor people deposit their hard-earned savings in the savings banks of joint stock banks under the false impression that they have got the same position as the Presidency Savings Banks or Government Postal Savings Banks.

(2) No advance shall be made by a bank on its own shares, nor shall any advances be made on shares of other companies which may not be fully paid up.

(3) All concerns registered under the Indian Companies Act as banks should be required to affix in some conspicuous place in their premises a statement of their assets and liabilities from month to month, as is being published by the Presidency Banks every week; and that every three months a similar statement shall be published in at least one vernacular and one English paper of the district and in the local *Government Gazette*.

(4) All the English and foreign banks and also all the banks started in Native States should be required to be registered in British India before they are allowed to do any banking business.

6. The Committee have noted with alarm an attempt made in some quarters to get the monopoly of bank audit for Chartered and Incorporated Accountants. As there is only one Indian Chartered Accountant and not more than half-a-dozen Indian Incorporated Accountants, the result of such a suggestion would be to give the monopoly to foreign accountants at the expense of Indian indigenous talents. Again, some of the recent failures of banks have shown that the fact of a particular institution having Chartered or Incorporated Accountants as its auditors is not always a guarantee of its good work. Looking to these circumstances the Committee beg to support the reasonable suggestion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber made in this connection as under:—

"The qualifications of auditors on the public register should be:—

(*a*) Every fellow, associate or member of an Incorporated Body of professional Accountants and Auditors of Great Britain and Ireland or India when formed, who may be recognised from time to time by the Government of India.

(*b*) The following public bodies may be recognised for the present:—

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants;
2. The Scottish Chartered Accountants;
3. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland;
4. The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;
5. The Corporation of Accountants; and
6. The Central Association of Accountants.

Members of the first three societies are designated, as the Government may be aware, Chartered Accountants, those of the fourth as Incorporated Accountants, of the fifth as Corporate Accountants, and of the last as Associated Accountants.

(*c*) All the practising auditors at the time of the passing of the Act should be recognised in the first list.

(*d*) Persons who have passed examinations instituted either by the Government or by any Indian University or by any public body recognised by the Government for the profession of accountants and auditors, and provided that they have served under registered auditors or worked as accountants for a period of at least two years."

I have, etc.,
LALSHANKER HARPRASAD,
Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association.

No. 1568, dated 20th May 1914.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the report called for in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8770, dated the 26th September 1913, on the subject of the proposed legislation to regulate the use of the term "bank" or "bankers" or its equivalents.

2. Some of the officers consulted would prefer to draw a distinction between the terms "bank" and "banker." Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Sukkur, writes—

> "There appears no objection to subjecting anything called a 'bank' to strict legislation, but 'bankers' are different: they are a private convenience rather than a public danger. Such bankers are perhaps better recognised under the name 'shroff' though, properly speaking, the latter name should, I gather, apply only to money changers or the like. The Indian banker proper would ordinarily concern himself (as I understand) only with trade deals or paper money."

On the whole the Commissioner is disposed to accept the proposal of the Karàchi Chamber of Commerce that a distinction should be drawn between (1) all institutions calling themselves bankers, banking corporations, etc., *advertising* as such for deposits, and (2) individuals or firms trading as bankers and shroffs who *do not advertise* for deposits. The first class of institutions should be compulsorily registrable under the Indian Companies Act.

3. The Commissioner agrees that it is desirable to impose the restrictions proposed in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter printed in the preamble of the Government Resolution.

4. The Commissioner does not feel competent without technical knowledge of the subject to make specific suggestions for the application of the restrictions referred to in the last paragraph, but in this connection he would invite attention to the suggestions made in the accompanying copy of letter No. 23, dated the 7th January 1914, from Mr. Monie, the Collector of Nawàbshàh.

5. The Commissioner regrets he is still unable to furnish accurate information regarding the number of individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers. The Collector of Karàchi reports that there is in Karàchi only one European firm, Messrs. Cox and Company, who style themselves bankers, and that there are 14 other Indian firms and individuals who carry on banking business and are known as shroffs. The Collector of Sukkur reports that perhaps half-a-dozen 'banks' and a score of 'bankers' would be a fair maximum for his district, but that recent troubles have tended to annihilate the banks, while figures for bankers might fluctuate considerably according to the definition placed on the term. The Collector of Hyderabad has furnished no information on this point, while the figures for the remainder of the districts in Sind are blank. More accurate information has been called for from the Collectors of Sukkur and Hyderabad and the particulars will be submitted as soon as possible.

6. The Commissioner regrets the delay in submitting this report, which is due to the last report of the officers consulted not reaching him till the 7th instant.

W. H. LUCAS,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 23, dated 7th January 1914.

To—The Commissioner in Sind.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to your memorandum No. 3577, dated the 22nd October 1913.

2. There are no individuals, partnerships or companies carrying on in this district a banking business under the name of bankers.

3. The history of Indian banking since the Government of India's letter of the 22nd August 1913 was written emphasises the need for special legislation, restricting the use of the term "bank" and controlling the business of those who describe themselves as banks or bankers.

I think it is desirable that for the future the use of the term bank should be restricted to registered companies having a subscribed capital of at least 6 lakhs (£ 40,000) and a paid up capital of at least 3 lakhs (£ 20,000), permission to commence business being withheld until the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is satisfied that the proposed bank actually holds the prescribed minimum of 3 lakhs in cash or securities readily convertible into cash. I am not in favour of the suggestion of the Government of India that the allocation of profits to dividends should be restricted until an "adequate reserve has been built up." No reserve can be an adequate safeguard against bad banking, and even in thoroughly well established and well managed banks the reserve is not usually more than a fraction of the bank's total liabilities. (I happen to have before me the balance sheet of one of the Scotch joint stock banks, which for many years has paid a dividend of 20 per cent. Its reserve amounts to about 4½ per cent. of its total liabilities and to a little more than 5 per cent. of its liabilities to the public.) A much more effective check is to provide that the liabilities to the proprietors (*i. e.*, paid up capital *plus* reserve) must not exceed a certain fraction of the liabilities to the public. The minimum percentage ought, I think, to be 10 per cent., and it would be safer to fix it at 15 per cent. (in the bank I have referred to it is 16½ per cent.). If such a proposal were adopted, a bank whose business was expanding would be compelled to call up more capital unless it could increase its reserve fast enough to maintain the prescribed minimum percentage.

4. Whatever else is done, it is absolutely necessary, I think, to insist on the publication of statements of affairs, including a detailed and properly audited balance sheet, every six months.

The statement of affairs should show clearly the capital of the bank, (*a*) subscribed, (*b*) callable, (*c*) reserved, callable only if the bank is wound up, and (*d*) paid up.

The *liabilities side* of the balance sheet should show separately the liabilities to the public and to the shareholders, should distinguish between deposits payable on demand and deposits not so payable (this distinction is not usually made in the United Kingdom, but its compulsory adoption has often been advocated), in addition to the other information required by the Companies Act. Recent experience also suggests that in order to show whether the branches of a bank are doing a genuine banking business or are merely deposit-collecting agencies, the deposits at the head office, and the deposits at the branches, and, similarly, on the other side of the account, the loans and advances made at the head office and the loans and advances made at the branches should be shown separately. This is now done by the Bank of France.

On the *assets side* it is necessary that full details should be given which will enable the public to ascertain what proportion of the assets is immediately realisable. I do not think that anything should be included in immediately realisable assets, save cash in hand, in the Presidency Banks or other specially approved banks, money at call and short notice

(not exceeding ten days), and cheques, etc., payable on demand. Cash (in hand or in banks) and money at call, etc., or at short notice should be shown separately; the total of these items should be shown in the account, and at the bottom of the account the percentage of this total to the total assets or liabilities should be shown prominently; so that the public may have no excuse for overlooking the importance of this figure. (The percentage for 17 Australian banks with offices in London at the end of June was 28·8, for 7 Canadian banks 30·9, for the 6 Indian exchange banks, including the Specie Bank, 17·3.)

Next, investments should be classified, trustee securities, other securities readily marketable in the Presidency towns and Rangoon, and all other securities being shown separately.

Loans and advances should be classified fully, a distinction being made between (*a*) loans repayable on demand and (*b*) loans not so payable. They should also be classified according to the nature of the security held for them, *e.g.*, trustee securities, readily marketable securities, other stocks and shares, immovable property, movable property, bills, etc. Loans for which the bank holds no security and loans to directors should continue to be shown separately.

5. The audit of banks' accounts should be restricted to persons with a professional qualification equal—or as nearly as possible equal—to that of a Chartered Accountant, and auditors should be required to give a detailed certificate showing that they have checked the accounts thoroughly, and in particular have verified the amount of assets shown under "cash in hand or in banks," money at call and at short notice and the classification of securities and loans and advances.

6. For the future, I think that companies should not be allowed to transact agency or other miscellaneous business directly. There seems no objection to their undertaking it through a subsidiary company—as is done now by one of the agency banks—the bank's liabilities for the losses on the miscellaneous business being limited to its state (*sic*) in the company, which should be shown separately in its balance sheet.

7. There remains the question whether any legislation which may be undertaken should be applied to the existing banks, *viz.*, the Indian banks, whether under European or Indian management, the banking companies or corporations with head offices in London, Hongkong, Paris, etc., and the banking business done by agency and other private firms. I think, on the whole, that they ought to be exempted, provided that they publish six monthly balance sheets prepared and audited in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Law or the English Company Law and provided that they include in the balance sheets information as to their deposits in India and their cash balances in India.

8. If an Act regulating banking in India is passed, I think that it would be advisable to include in it—as in the Canadian law—a provision that the Act is to be revised at fixed intervals.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) P. W. MONIE,
Collector of Nawabshah.

Bombay, dated 10th October 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter No. 8771 of the 26th ultimo, with the enclosure referred to therein, which has been circulated to our Committee. In reply we are directed to inform you that the suggestions and restrictions proposed have the Committee's approval and the Committee would be glad to see them brought into force.—We have, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries, the Bombay Underwriters' Association.

No. 4234, dated 17th December 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Resolution No. 8770 of 20th September 1913, I have the honour to state, after consulting all the Collectors in this Division, that I am entirely in favour of the proposals outlined in paragraphs 2 to 4 of the letter from the Government of India.

2. Recent events in Bombay accentuate the necessity of legislation of the nature suggested.—I have, etc.,

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Acts and Regulations.

Proposed legislation regulating the use of the term 'bank,' or 'bankers,' or its equivalents.

Dated 18th November 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

We have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the letter addressed by us to the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the suggestion made by their Committee in respect of the banking legislation, for your information.—We have, etc.,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Corporate Accountants.

Dated 18th November 1913.

To—The Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,

Our attention has been drawn to the views expressed by your Committee in the matter of banking legislation in India, and while agreeing with you in your various valuable suggestions we beg to point out that your Committee have either been misled or have unintentionally done gross injustice to the claims of independent practising auditors by your suggestion "that if possible the audit of banks and banking institutions should be done by Chartered and/or Incorporated Accountants only." Your Committee, by this suggestion, presume that persons belonging to these two bodies alone are fit for conducting the audit of banks and banking institutions. Your Committee have not stated anything in support of, nor have they given any reason for this suggestion. Your Committee have adduced *no facts*, have proved nothing to show that the Chartered or Incorporated Accountants can alone do the said audit efficiently. The failure of the Bank of Burmah is still quite fresh in the minds of the Indian public, and the audit of this Bank was done by Chartered Accountants. The Credit Bank of India, a recent failure, had one of its auditors, a Chartered Accountant and the other an Incorporated Accountant. Of course we admit that they are not infallible, but we beg to show that the evils complained of cannot really be remedied by appointment of Chartered and Incorporated Accountants only. To put forward names of these two bodies only in your suggestion to Government, as eligible for the audit of banks, is preposterous and unfair. It is only taking a partial view of the matter which will prove harmful to the claims and interest of other professional accountants who belong to

bodies who are equally well-known in Great Britain and Australia. The question of appointment of auditors is at present under consideration by Government, and if it is laid down in the Act that a license should be granted to qualified professional accountants, a mere competitive form of title of one or other society would die out.

We, as the local representatives in India of the Corporation of Accountants, request the favour of your placing our letter before the Committee for their consideration, and we trust you will please in fairness and justice to all other qualified professional accountants and auditors remove the injustice done to them by the aforesaid suggestion of your Committee.—Yours faithfully,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

Dated 28th November 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

In continuation of our letter, dated the 18th instant, we have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the letter addressed by us to the editor of *Commerce*, Calcutta, in reply to an article which appeared in the columns of that paper on Wednesday, the 26th instant, under the heading of "The Duties of an Auditor."

We regret to state that the editor should have taken up this unfair attitude towards the Indian auditors in general and should have made in his articles remarks which lead one to believe that he was making it a racial question.

In submitting our views on the matter to the Government of India we beg to draw the attention of Government to the fact that at the time of the granting of the Royal Charter of Incorporation by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to the various Societies in Great Britain, Ireland and Wales, the petitioners had put in their petition among others the following paragraph:—

> "That the petitioners desire and propose that if Incorporation by Charter is granted to them, such conditions should be laid down as would require for the admission to membership of persons now already following the profession either long actual experience in the profession or service for a long time in the capacity of a Public Accountant's clerk or else the passing of appropriate examinations under the supervision of the Corporation."

On the strength of this petition at the time the Royal Charters were granted, all practising accountants and the clerks of public accountants were admitted members of the different Institutions and Societies without examination. Such was also the case in Australia, Canada and the Colonies when first the question of registration of accountants came before their Government.

We further have the honour to inform you that among the members of the Corporation of Accountants are many well-known names in Bombay and Calcutta, among whom are—

Mr. Reginald Peel, Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Hormasji S. Katrak, Chief Superintendent, Accountant General's Office, Bombay.

Mr. Gerald B. O'Connor, Accountant, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Khán Bahádur Jamsedji A. Dalál, M.A., LL.B. (Retired Minister of Education, Baroda, at present an auditor of the Bank of Bombay).

Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—We have, etc.,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Corporate Accountants.

Dated 28th November 1913.

To—The Editor, *Commerce*, Calcutta.

Sir,

We have read with great interest your articles on banking and duties of auditors in your last Wednesday's issue. We have generally found your articles unbiased and written in a spirit of independence worthy of a journal of such respectability as yours. We are, however, afraid that in your recent article on "The Duties of an Auditor" which appeared in your issue of the 26th instant, you have been misled in making certain statements which amount to nothing short of a sweeping condemnation of the integrity of Indians which we challenge you to prove by facts. Similarly you have cast a slur on a large class of Indian professional auditors who carry on their duties with integrity and independence but without any irrefragable evidence. That there have been a few erring ones we do not deny. But then it would be idle for you or any Europeans to deny that there are not black sheep in every profession including the profession of Accountants. May we question what you have to say about the management of the Glasgow Bank and others and the Arbuthnots and the Bank of Burmah? Subsequent to the failures of these last two big institutions in India, startling revelations of gross mismanagement and fraud came out. Justice was meted out by the Tribunals, so we shall make no comments now beyond pointing out what invidious and mischievous if not reckless distinction you have attempted to make in your articles. Are the Europeans superhuman? Do we not hear of huge frauds in all parts of the world and more so in Europe and America? Why then try to run down all Indians because just a few of them have proved to be frauds? We strongly take exception to your unwarranted and unjust remarks against Indian auditors, and judging from our own standpoint we beg to say that there have been in the past and there must be at the present day a large body of honourable Indian auditors, as conscientious and as experienced as any other European auditor with his training and experience in accountancy. We openly challenge anyone to point out a single instance in which we have either submitted to the wishes of the Directors or failed to discharge our duties as auditors. We can give a number of instances where we have in our capacity as auditors made the management work quite straight, have got wrong or incorrect entries removed from the books of accounts not to speak of any fraudulent entries, and have also made reports to the shareholders whenever occasions called for such a step being taken. No doubt as a result of our honest endeavours in the discharge of our duties we had to suffer—suffer so far as we were not re-elected as auditors. But we have stood firm and done our duty. There are many such straight and honest Indian auditors in our fold who have invariably realised the sense of responsibilities attached to their position as auditors and have firmly and honestly withstood all temptations. We may mention here only two names as an illustration, though there are many more no doubt—the late Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Khareghàt and Mr. Hormasji Sorabji Katrak. The former gentleman had an unique reputation of being a thoroughly competent and honest auditor and the frauds of Keshavji Naik and others were all exposed by him. He was absolutely independent, his sons have been high officials of Government, one an I. C. S., and the other an I. M. S., and to his last days his name was cherished with respect and esteem by the public for honesty of purpose. Mr. Katrak is at present holding a very high and responsible position in the Accountant General's Office. He was an auditor to the Bombay Municipality for some years and the independence and zeal displayed by him won for him the approbation not only of the official element in the Corporation, but the whole body was unanimous in placing on record an appreciation of his honest and independent services when he left over charge to take up a higher appointment in the Accountant General's Office. Mr. Katrak is a fellow of the Corporation of Accountants (an Incorporated Body of Accountants and Auditors in existence in Glasgow for over twenty years and the body of which we have the honour to be the local representatives in India). These illustrations, coupled with what we have stated above

concerning ourselves, and which we are prepared to prove any moment, will amply justify your taking an early action to set right what wrong you have inadvertently done to the whole body of Indian professional auditors. The suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is based upon no authority. They have proved nothing, adduced no facts to show that the Chartered and Incorporated Accountants alone are fit for audit work. Let us point out to you that more than 50 per cent. of the members of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors have not passed any tests of examination like members of other Societies of equal repute but because their experience warranted admission to their fold there they have been and are now endeavouring to secure a monopoly quite unheard of in any part of the globe. Let us also point out to you that while the different Societies in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales petitioned to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Victoria for a Royal Charter to be granted to such Societies the petitioners had among others made the following statement :—

> "That the petitioners desire and propose that if Incorporation by Charter is granted to them such conditions shall be laid down as would require for the admission to membership of persons now already following the profession either long actual experience in the profession or service for a long time in the capacity of a public accountant's clerk or else the passing of appropriate examinations under the supervision of the Corporation."

and accordingly all practising accountants and clerks of public accountants were admitted members of the Institution of Chartered Accountants without examination. Just as membership is available by examination to the Chartered or Incorporated Society, the Corporation of Accountants admit persons as members by examinations, and let it be said to the credit of the Corporation that examinations are instituted in India giving Indian students a facility to qualify themselves for the profession. Attempts to secure monopoly with the Houses of Parliament by introduction of Bills during the last ten years and more have been unsuccessful, and wherever legislature is effected no encroachment is made, be it in Africa, America or Australia, on the rights of practising professional accountants. It would be well for anyone to be acquainted with the facts as to how such enactments were passed by other Governments, such as in Canada, Australia and Africa, and to trifle with or attempt at an action that would seriously hamper all future progress or be a direct encroachment on the rights of the Indians would be inadvisable. Colleges of Commerce have begun work in India and the future generation will have a trained army of auditors within the next few years. What is primarily needed in the profession of auditors is honesty of purpose and a high standard of morality. Without these virtues any number of examination qualifications will not prevent frauds, abuses and scandals.

We shall be obliged if you will insert this letter in the columns of your next issue of *Commerce* with an article from yourself modifying the statements you have made in your present article.—Yours truly,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

Cutting from the 'Times of India' *of 12th December* 1913.

The Law and the Banks.

The Government of India have under consideration an amendment of the law relating to banking in India, and commercial opinion has been invited upon the broad principles which it is proposed to embody in the amending legislation. Those suggestions were made before the *debacle* of swadeshi banking, but not before some *debacle* was regarded as inevitable. The financial crisis through which we are passing is certain to intensify the demand upon Government for restrictive legislation governing companies or institutions allowed to trade as banks, and we shall be faced with a movement in the direction of expecting Government to take measures to make banks solvent by legislation. We express no opinion for the moment upon the particular proposals which Government have adumbrated, but we wish to repeat the caution we have previously urged against aiming at the guarantee of the solvency of banks or banking institutions by legislation. In various countries enactments have been instituted to this

end with varying degrees of restrictions, but failures have so far nowhere been avoided thereby, and in some cases such regulations have been the cause of the trouble that they were designed to obviate, for all legal legislation tends to perpetuate a state of things that time is leaving behind. The Trustee Act, for instance, has caused in late years untold loss to beneficiaries by reason of its out-of-date restrictions. London Banks last year wrote off a loss of £1,200,000 on Consols, which is a reason for leaving a free hand to the more fortunate banks which had the foresight to change their Consols for short-date securities. Under legal restrictions such a result could not be obviated and bankers would be compelled to suffer such losses as those occasioned by the restrictions of the Post Office Savings Bank in the investment of their funds. Thus Black Friday was largely caused by the inelasticity of the Bank of England Charter, which had to be hastily suspended by Parliament to prevent further failures. It was only by Parliament loosing the fetters it had forged itself that a worse evil was avoided, and under the stress of another such catastrophe the same course will be inevitable. The United States of America are perhaps the most legislature-ridden of all civilised countries, but there bank failures have been more severe than elsewhere; the panic and suspensions of 1907 are still a vivid reminder of this.

A survey of all the countries of the world over a considerable period of time does not convince us that, given the circumstances and conditions, legislation can do much to avoid banking catastrophes; thus we have the Australian banking crisis, where only some three of the largest banks came through the ordeal, the American failures of 1907 and the present Indian bank failures. Therefore, if legislation is necessary, let it be of the widest scope rather than restrictive, laying down broad requirements which will meet with general acceptance, for, after all is done, the success and stability of each bank rest on the experience and capacity of the managers, principals, or directors, and on them alone. Of the regulations that appear to defeat their own ends and are calculated to restrict and lower a banking standard rather than to enhance it, are such as the limiting of dividends, the fixing of reserves and the amount of capital authorized and subscribed. Those responsible for banking are the experts who can better judge of these things according to the differing circumstances of each bank. The general tendency of such enactments is usually to ensure a low standard rather than a high standard, as the requirements must be put low to suit all cases. The public look to this as the limit of requirement and so make it easier to those who should aspire to a high standard to content themselves with the lowest. Now as to the broad principles on which it is hoped all will be in agreement. That all banks, whether private, joint stock, or native, should publish at stated periods a balance sheet. That such balance sheet should show separately cash money at short notice, investments and securities and loans to customers. That such balance sheet should be certified by a public accountant, who should be required to state in his certificate that in his opinion the value of the securities, etc., at the date of the balance sheet fully represents the value set out thereon. The public accountant should also certify that the total banking accounts and the assets held against the same and their values are as set out.

There is one other point, perhaps the most important of all; the suggestion is made: "that, there should be a restriction as to taking up by a bank of business outside that of banking in which the banking 'profit' might be lost." The sentiment and intention are excellent, but how is it possible to attain it? Who shall define exactly what is banking business, where it begins and ends, and who shall define the sort of business in which banking "profits" might be lost? "Assets" are presumably contemplated. As the idea is so good, though so difficult of attainment, cannot it be reached in another way? Banking, although carrying merely the relationship of debtor and creditor, as in other business, has this difference—that there is the absolute obligation to meet your customers' requirements on demand or at due date, and to ensure this the assets must be kept available and liquid. It is quite repugnant to good banking to convert them or sink them in non-realisable assets. As the law stands at present a direct hardship on banking creditors is entailed, as however jealously these banking assets are separated and safeguarded from any other business transactions, in the eye of the law all creditors have equal rights, and outside creditors would have an equal right to participate with

bank creditors, to the detriment of the latter. The British Life Assurance Act shows a way that Government would be well advised to adopt. An Insurance Company is not restricted as to the kind of business it may do, but it is under legal obligation to keep its life business and life funds separate and distinct from any other business, and such funds are available for the claims of the life members in priority to all other creditors. In the same way banking assets could and should be protected without interfering with the liberty of any Company, or Banker, or Agent, to do any other business that seems to him good, and a problem is thus solved which otherwise bristles with difficulties—as in the case of a bank having to protect a loss and take over or nurse an asset that may be deemed outside a banking business. After all, India needs the help of all sound banks, honestly conducted, be they joint stock, private, or agency banks, and there is little excuse for any bank continuing to trade unless it can pay 20*s.* in the £, seeing that its solvency can be constantly and readily ascertained. A customer does not, by passing his cash over the bank counter, do so in the same way as he does in a shop. There is an implied warranty that the bank is solvent and can and will repay the money intact on demand. If by the insolvency of any bank a sovereign by the process can be converted into, say 17*s.* 6*d.* or 15*s.*, it is far better that the criminal law should, if necessary, be strengthened and enforced with unbending stringency than that banking should be retarded by restrictions that cannot prevent the insolvency of any bank.

Dated 16th December 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

In continuation of our letter, dated the 18th November, we have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the letter received from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in reply to ours addressed to them on the 18th November. We also enclose herein a copy of our reply to the Chamber for your information and kind consideration.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—We remain, etc.,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

Dated 6th December 1913.

To—Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 18th ultimo, in which you express your views on a certain recommendation regarding auditors that my Committee submitted to the Bombay Government anent the proposed legislation to restrict the use of the term "bank" in this country.

In reply I am to state that the reason underlying my Committee's suggestion that Chartered and/or Incorporated Accountants only should conduct the audit of banks was that they considered it imperative such accounts should be inspected by men who might from their training and education in accountancy be really capable of advising and directing these institutions in their methods and system of book-keeping.

My Committee fully recognise that there are many people in India who are quite capable of conducting a simple audit, which has in view merely the correctness of the accounts under inspection, but while they do not wish to do an injustice to anyone, my Committee also consider that in legislating for Indian banking the highest qualifications should be required from those who may be appointed to audit the books of such institutions.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dated 12th December 1913.

To—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 6th instant, and in reply beg to state that accountants belonging to the Corporation of Accountants and other well-known bodies of accountancy in England are quite competent enough with the Chartered and the Incorporated Accountants to advise and direct banking institutions in their methods and system of book-keeping. These accountants receive training and education as efficient as the Chartered and the Incorporated Accountants, and to enable you to have an idea of the curriculum of studies we enclose herein a syllabus of the Corporation of Accountants.

You are perhaps aware that the present crisis owed its origin to the failure of the Peoples Bank, Punjab, whose accounts were audited by a firm of Indian Accountants Messrs. Basantram & Sons, and it may be said to their credit that before the Bank was wound up they published their report to the directors and shareholders in which they set forth in detail various allegations against the Banks and thus faithfully fulfilling their duties did great service to the public. When the Bank was finally taken into liquidation, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, were appointed auditors and they corroborated the allegations made in the report of the said Indian auditors of the Bank. We further beg to mention that the audit of the Credit Bank was done by a Chartered and an Incorporated Accountant, that of the Specie Bank was conducted by two Incorporated Accountants, not to mention other banks which had failed previously—the Arbuthnots, Limited, the Bank of Burmah, etc. In these cases also the audit was not, certainly, done efficiently and the auditors failed to discharge their duties.

Referring to the third paragraph of yours under reply, we thank you for your recognition of many people in India, who are quite capable of conducting a simple audit, etc. If our knowledge be correct we know that there are many practising Indian auditors who at present do the audit of big joint stock companies, banks and banking institutions and have been doing useful work throughout, and by their training and extensive practical experience are capable enough to advise and direct these institutions on all occasions. If it is claimed that the Chartered and the Incorporated Accountants alone are men of the highest qualifications and training, we have only to refer you to the syllabus we are sending you herewith which will show you that the Corporation of Accountants have laid down as strict a test for admission to their body as any other Institute of Accountants. Up till now our examinations were held under the supervision of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., and they know that the Corporation of Accountants is an important, well-established, well-known Institute of Accountants in Great Britain.

We confidently hope that your Chamber will kindly take into consideration all the facts we have placed before them till now in respect of the Corporation of Accountants, and will recommend to the Government of India this recognised body of professional accountants and auditors as fully qualified for the work of auditing the accounts of banks and banking concerns. As a matter of fact members belonging to this Corporation are at present auditing the accounts of banks and big joint stock companies, are appointed from time to time arbitrators in matters of accounts by the learned Judges, are appointed accountants to help official liquidators in their work of investigation, and on several occasions have appeared before the Judges of the High Court as experts for their evidence in matters of accounts.

We need hardly add here that it is not the incompetency of the auditors in the various banking concerns that led to their failure, as much as the want of a conscientious and faithful discharge of their duties to the numerous shareholders and depositors of such big institutions. What is primarily needed in the profession of auditors is honesty of purpose and high standard

of morality coupled with personal character. Without these virtues any qualifications of being attached to any Institute or Society of Accountants will not prevent frauds, abuses and scandals.—Yours faithfully,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

Dated 20th December 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

In continuation of our letter, dated the 16th instant, we have the honour to forward to you herewith copy of the letter received from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in reply to ours of the 12th instant, copy of which was sent to you with our last. We have noted with pleasure that the Chamber of Commerce have taken an interest in the Corporation of Accountants and have expressed their desire to give a due consideration when the question of auditors comes up before them later on.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—We remain, etc.,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

Dated 19th December 1913.

To—Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter, dated 12th instant, and to state that my Committee have perused it with much interest and that they will bear it in mind when the matter comes up later for detailed discussion.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," 12th December 1913.

Government and Banking Legislation.

The recent deplorable events in the Swadeshi banking world have stimulated discussion on the question of the legislative measures that might be adopted with a view to prevent similar disasters in the future. The Government of India are taking the matter in hand, but it is not to be assumed that they will act precipitately, for that is not their custom. There is a greater likelihood, indeed, of their adopting a course of excessive caution, and it is, therefore, necessary to emphasize the fact that if legislation of a beneficial character can be devised there should be no unnecessary delay in bringing it into operation. The history of the past few years affords abundant proof of the evils of dilatoriness. As far back as 1907 or 1908, Lord Morley, in a despatch to the Government of India, urged upon them the importance of passing an Act to control life insurance in this country. It had been represented to the India Office that anyone could carry on the business of life insurance in India without restriction or legislative restraint. There was no guarantee that persons or companies collecting premiums from insurers were conducting a legimitate business, or that funds would be forthcoming to meet maturing policies. The danger was by no means an academic one. In some parts of India, notably in Bengal, hundreds of bogus insurance companies were brought into existence and thousands of thrifty persons were victimised through the agency of these concerns. The Government, however, were slow to move, and several years passed before India was given a Life Insurance Act. How far the system of insurance, which is a most valuable one to any community, was prejudiced by the delay, it is impossible to state. But there can be no doubt that much loss would have been obviated if prompt measures had been adopted by the Government of India to grapple with an obvious and far-reaching evil. Similar delay occurred in

the enactment of efficient company legislation. It was notorious several years ago that in more than one province the joint stock system was being gravely abused by unscrupulous persons. The law relating to companies was hopelessly inadequate and the absence of effective legislation afforded innumerable opportunities for fraudulent promoters. The Government of India were repeatedly reminded of the urgency of the question, and if they had acted with greater promptitude a number of undesirable enterprizes would probably have been nipped in the bud. In August last the Department of Commerce and Industry took steps to obtain the views of the commercial community as to the desirability of introducing banking legislation. They have now before them the views of the most influential mercantile bodies in India on the subject, and the Government may reasonably be asked to take action in this matter, with the least possible delay. It may be a truism that the proper management of a commercial enterprize cannot be secured by legislation, but it is recognised by men who are able to speak with authority that the Government of India could provide the public with certain safeguards of a valuable character. Any enterprize styling itself a 'bank' might legitimately be required to bring itself within the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. It might also be called upon to show itself in possession of reasonable financial resources before being permitted to commence operations, and no sound banking enterprize would suffer if banks generally were prohibited by law from dissipating the whole of their profits in dividends instead of building up adequate reserves. Steps ought to be taken to prevent banking companies from issuing advertisements in which it is suggested that they are possessed of vast financial resources, while, in fact, the supposed wealth exists only on paper. A legislative measure embodying these restrictions and also providing for an efficient audit by qualified accountants would have a salutary effect. But after all, the success of a bank depends in the main on honest and efficient administration, and this cannot be provided by an Act of the legislature. Men who are ignorant of banking have no right to become associated with the conduct of banks, and to accept without question the figures and statements laid before them by others. A bank director is in the position of a trustee; but this obvious consideration appears to have been overlooked by men who ought to have realised the responsibility resting on their shoulders. There is no doubt that the disclosures which have been made in Bombay, as well as in other parts of India, will have a prejudicial effect on Swadeshi joint stock banking for some time to come. It is to be feared, moreover, that the abuses brought to light may check the healthy tendency on the part of the Indian investors to utilise their money in the development of industrial and commercial enterprizes. India possesses enormous economic potentialities, but her resources cannot be properly exploited, unless capital is readily forthcoming for that purpose.

Resolutions passed at the Ninth Indian Industrial Conference held at Karachi on Thursday, the 25th December 1913.

RESOLUTION I.

Indian Banks.

With reference to the questions raised by the Government of India on which opinions are invited as to whether there should be restrictions about the use of the terms "Banks" and "Bankers" and as to whether there should be any legislation in regard to banking, this Conference is of opinion—

(*a*) that the use of the term "Bank" should be restricted only to companies registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Act;

(*b*) that all Banks not registered in British India having an office or branch in British India should be registered under the Indian Companies Act, save and except the Banks which are created by a Statute;

(*c*) that there need be no subscribed minimum capital, but that the paid-up capital should be one-third of the subscribed capital and that it should be paid up within six months of the registration;

(*d*) that the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies be authorised to refuse to register as Banks such companies whose Memoranda of Association provide for and warrant business other than banking business in the ordinary sense of the term; and that an appeal against the Registrar's decision should be allowed to the highest judicial authority of the place where the Registrar's office is situated ;

(*e*) that no Bank shall be allowed to use the terms "Savings Bank" for a department or a concern except the Presidency Banks and Government Postal Department, unless the said department or the said concern is made to invest two-thirds of deposits in securities sanctioned by the Indian Trust Act and are ear-marked for that propose ;

(*f*) no Banks shall be allowed to advance monies against their own shares unless they are fully paid up.

Proposed by—Mr. D. E. Wacha.

Seconded by—Rao Bahadur Divan Hiranand Khemsing.

Supported by—Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Messrs. P. D. Shamdasani and C. P. Ramswamy Iyer.

No. 10438 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 29*th October* 1914.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the last sentence of my letter No. 8794, dated 18th September 1914, I am directed to enquire whether Monday, the 30th November 1914, will suit the representative of your Association for the conference to be held by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., to discuss the various aspects of the proposed legislation for the control of banks in India.

2. I am at the same time to request that you will communicate the name of the representative whom your Association proposes to depute to the conference.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 411 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 5*th November* 1914.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 10438, dated 29th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the Chairman of this Association, Mr. Narottom Morarjee Goculdas, will be pleased to attend the conference to be held by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., on Monday, the 30th instant, to discuss the various aspects of the proposed legislation for the control of banks in India.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix W.

Advisory Board to the Collector of Income-Tax.

No. 289 of 1914.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *3rd April* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

A Resolution was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council on January 14th, 1914, by the Honourable Mr. Rama Rayaningar, recommending that Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the Revenue Heads of the Districts should be formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income-Tax Act.

I shall be obliged if your Association will favour me with their opinion whether it is desirable that any Advisory Board of the nature indicated should be formed to assist the Collector of Income-Tax, Bombay, in the work of assessment. In stating your Association's opinion I shall be obliged if you will add the grounds on which such opinion is based.

E. L. SALE,
Commissioner of Income-Tax.

No. 188 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS,
BOMBAY, 11*th May* 1914.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 289, dated 3rd ultimo, in connection with the resolution that was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 14th February 1914, recommending that Advisory Boards be formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income-Tax Act, and requesting the opinion of my Committee thereon.

2. In reply, I am to state that the matter has received the careful consideration of my Committee who support the views put forward by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in this connection. It is felt that the right of enquiring into the financial standing of an individual, for the purpose of arriving at a correct assessment, should be vested in an official rather than an Advisory Board of non-officials, and my Committee are, therefore, opposed to the recommendation above referred to.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix X.

Congress of Commerce.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,
BOMBAY, *15th June* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure to inform you that the Committee of this Chamber have, after perusing the opinions of different Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations, resolved to hold the first session of the Indian Commercial Congress, under the auspices of this Chamber in Bombay in the second week of November 1914. They have appointed a representative from your Association a member of the Reception Committee of the Commercial Congress. You will be kind enough, therefore, to move your Association to nominate such a representative and to inform me of his name and address as soon as possible.—Yours faithfully,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

No. 239 of 1914.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th July* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo, I am desired to inform you that my Committee have nominated Mr. Narottum M. Goculdas as the Association's representative on the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Indian Commercial Congress.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,
BOMBAY, *26th November* 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In connection with the scheme of the Commercial Congress which was to have been held under the auspices of the Chamber, I am asked to inform you that owing to the present war conditions the holding of the Congress is postponed *sine die*.

In the meanwhile my Committee beg to thank you for your support and sympathy with the cause, and hope that the same support will be forthcoming when it is possible to hold the Congress.—Yours faithfully,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Appendix Y.

Opening of Seven Chinese Ports to Foreign Trade.

R. S. R. No. 3518 of 1914:

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
14th July 1914.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

Under instructions from Government received through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, I have the honour to forward for the information of your Association a copy of a letter No. 3426-3430-39, dated 5th May 1914, from the Government of India and of its accompaniment on the subject of the opening of certain Chinese Ports to foreign trade.—I have, etc.

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 3426-3430-39, dated 5th May 1914 :—

"I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council and for general publication, a communique regarding the opening of seven Chinese Ports to foreign trade."

Communique from His Majesty's Minister at Peking,
No. 10 (3632), dated 12th January 1914.

By virtue of a Presidential Order, dated the 9th instant, the Chinese Government have spontaneously opened to foreign trade seven towns in North China. These new "Ports" are Kueihuacheng, Kalgan, Dolonor, Chihfeng, Taonanfu, Hulutao and Lungkow and the main result of their "Opening" will be to develop international trade and interests in Inner Mongolia.

2. Kueihuacheng is in the extreme north of Shansi, it is a town of approximately 200,000 inhabitants and is an important market for skins, camel hair, ropes and cereals. Kalgan, in the north of Chihli, has a normal population of 430,000 and is the principal outlet from Inner Mongolia. Both places are connected by rail with Peking. Dolonor, east of Kalgan,

contains a mixed population of about 15,000, but it is more in the nature of a military encampment than a commercial city. Chihfeng is about 100 miles east of Dolonor. Both the latter towns lie outside the Great Wall. Taonanfu is an important point on the Mongolian frontier of Fengtien, and will shortly be connected by rail with the South Manchurian Railway.

3. Hulutao was artificially created, under a British Engineer, during the later years of the Manchu rule, with the object of forming an ice-free port on the Gulf of Liaotung under purely Chinese control. It is already connected with the Peking-Mukden Railway by a branch line from Lienshan. The question of improving the water approaches to Newchwang by the conservancy of the Liao River is at present under consideration; and if, as is to be hoped, the scheme materializes, there may be a better prospect of retaining for Newchwang and Hulutao the trade which is now to some extent being diverted to Dairen.

4. Lungkow, in Shantung, is situated about 100 miles west of Chefoo, and is already one of the principal centres of the junk-borne coolie traffic into Manchuria. Some of this traffic might possibly now find its way to Hulutao.

5. Of the above seven towns, three only are likely to have much interest for British commerce, namely, Kueihuacheng, Kalgan and possibly Hulutao. Taonanfu might also become a distributing centre for trade with eastern section of Inner Mongolia. The advantages of Kueihuacheng and Kalgan are that British goods will, as is the case with the inland open marts of Manchuria, now reach those places on payment of a single import duty of 5 per cent., instead of the additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. levied on transit trade.

* * * * *

The opening of both these places will enable foreigners to watch at close quarters the working of the transit pass trade and will facilitate the immense export business of Tientsin as well as develop foreign commercial intercourse with both Inner and Outer Mongolia.

* * * * *

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufacture (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1855 to 1914, both inclusive.

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,078,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	6,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	8,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,571	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,097	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,235	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340
1912	658,026,700	1,451,819,200	173,698,700	13,298,110	11,913,170	10,745,130
1913	804,323,100	1,547,872,400	210,797,700	13,628,700	7,519,860	9,497,740
1914	617,498,700	1,378,930,300	160,552,000	13,538,116	9,985,330	8,280,700

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c., FROM EUROPE DURING THE YEARS 1905 TO 1914.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. *Shirtings*	Pcs. 5,65,993	Pcs. 9,67,528	Pcs. 5,80,895	Pcs. 2,44,383	Pcs. 3,22,931	Pcs. 5,47,293	Pcs. 4,01,855	Pcs. 5,69,243	Pcs. 5,86,118	Pcs. 3,97,526
37/9 „ do. do. 5½ lbs. & under ...	„	„ 540	„ 665	„	„ 282	„ 843	„ 1,166	„ 6,515	„ 3,956	„ 622
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 27,874	„ 20,318	„ 26,425	„ 7,055	„ 3,507	„ 52,578	„ 14,318	„ 31,228	„ 58,406	„ 43,860
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 3,959	„ 25,571	„ 64,521	„ 28,439	„ 40,788	„ 1,39,246	„ 95,263	„ 1,46,135	„ 1,94,774	„ 1,38,118
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 83,779	„ 77,763	„ 1,18,833	„ 76,062	„ 94,349	„ 1,58,864	„ 75,630	„ 94,271	„ 1,01,725	„ 93,300
„ „ do. do. 8½ lbs. do. ...	„ 4,29,376	„ 6,00,850	„ 5,43,025	„ 3,24,735	„ 5,47,992	„ 3,30,413	„ 2,67,901	„ 4,38,053	„ 3,96,605	„ 3,39,184
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,98,021	„ 2,99,438	„ 2,07,083	„ 1,98,814	„ 3,22,174	„ 2,63,906	„ 2,07,449	„ 1,66,462	„ 1,66,625	„ 1,64,302
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 87,667	„ 1,57,428	„ 1,19,664	„ 1,04,147	„ 1,31,179	„ 94,501	„ 1,50,439	„ 1,30,539	„ 1,57,569	„ 1,46,519
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„ 6,802	„ 31,029	„ 41,812	„ 32,120	„ 16,492	„ 79,809	„ 33,999	„ 86,513	„ 82,660	„ 12,322
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,24,506	„ 1,44,860	„ 84,717	„ 39,970	„ 33,148	„ 62,024	„ 16,554	„ 63,810	„ 42,179	„ 14,209
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,45,491	„ 93,177	„ 1,62,399	„ 1,09,666	„ 86,159	„ 1,28,723	„ 95,077	„ 1,65,428	„ 2,41,863	„ 1,67,713
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,68,861	„ 2,38,059	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,41,311	„ 2,64,469	„ 3,05,811	„ 2,96,586	„ 4,16,916	„ 4,84,933	„ 3,90,823
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 5,37,547	„ 5,42,665	„ 5,42,044	„ 5,06,164	„ 5,84,353	„ 4,36,164	„ 5,07,233	„ 6,52,963	„ 4,75,976	„ 4,28,091
46/49 „ do. do. all weights ...	„ 1,93,806	„ 1,90,806	„ 1,53,071	„ 1,37,747	„ 1,56,420	„ 90,370	„ 1,36,976	„ 1,73,861	„ 1,39,632	„ 1,98,575
50/52 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 90,321	„ 87,255	„ 1,08,849	„ 39,525	„ 1,04,611	„ 49,327	„ 80,770	„ 1,11,093	„ 1,31,455	„ 95,084
53/60 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 1,30,170	„ 1,58,686	„ 1,57,095	„ 1,11,281	„ 1,46,826	„ 1,43,066	„ 1,60,776	„ 1,58,915	„ 2,13,011	„ 74,367
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„	„	„ 1,050	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	„ 200	„	„ 19,290	„ 5,918	„ 200	„ 7,573	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,18,513	„ 1,31,936	„ 90,225	„ 54,894	„ 19,993	„ 14,465	„ 11,736	„ 7,564	„ 301	„ 2,417
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 8,958	„ 11,803	„ 3,891	„ 9,496	„ 5,037	„ 1,018	„ 1,600	„ 2,472	„ 3,344	„ 2,900
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under	„ 43,582	„ 57,119	„ 83,784	„ 11,536	„ 2,000	„ 35,756	„ 17,158	„ 41,944	„ 42,132	„ 9,856
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 29,710	„ 15,706	„ 63,273	„ 9,075	„ 3,200	„ 807	„ 3,013	„ 3,400	„ 3,001	„ 3,068
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under.	„	„	„ 1,011	„	„	„	„	„ 2,000	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 7,175	„ 5,798	„ 4,866	„ 18,180	„ 4,454	„	„ 1,200	„ 7,066	„ 8,989	„ 7,650
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs. ...	„ 12	„ 4	„ 1,892	„ 1,304	„ 15	„	„	„ 16	„ 1,410	„ 240
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6½ lbs. ...	„ 1,04,473	„ 1,09,472	„ 1,32,937	„ 1,23,389	„ 41,078	„ 84,584	„ 1,19,381	„ 82,955	„ 58,660	„ 43,401
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	„ 9,757	„	„ 10,584	„ 375	„	„ 3,633	„ 1,710	„	„	„ 930
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	„ 1,857	„ 3,750	„	„ 4,887	„ 8,627	„	„ 4,000	„ 12,570	„ 5,250	„ .....
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	„ 1,38,967	„ 2,58,051	„ 1,83,429	„ 1,19,978	„ 51,659	„ 1,74,208	„ 1,53,484	„ 91,491	„ 1,55,212	„ 1,35,102
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 7,00,578	„ 10,29,094	„ 11,71,692	„ 7,41,737	„ 7,86,758	„ 11,55,475	„ 8,34,103	„ 8,80,339	„ 12,24,331	„ 6,54,518
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 2,48,018	„ 2,67,481	„ 1,73,035	„ 1,36,672	„ 1,68,056	„ 1,30,341	„ 1,39,338	„ 1,67,347	„ 1,97,525	„ 1,41,570
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	„ 2,65,426	„ 4,17,647	„ 5,10,423	„ 2,56,967	„ 1,51,118	„ 2,88,333	„ 3,21,529	„ 2,30,158	„ 2,03,149	„ 2,14,005
40/12 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 69,389	„ 58,911	„ 30,845	„ 23,510	„ 21,708	„ 8,078	„ 13,515	„ 25,201	„ 10,348	„ 27,881
Above 48 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 65,338	„ 2,07,846	„ 41,378	„ 1,17,622	„ 80,156	„ 1,17,602	„ 1,76,274	„ 60,305	„ 1,33,410	„ 1,95,790
Twills and Drills	„ 3,60,230	„ 4,01,748	„ 2,74,682	„ 2,37,416	„ 3,27,305	„ 2,69,720	„ 2,72,563	„ 3,81,730	„ 2,77,385	„ 2,47,571
Total for 12 Months	Pcs. 50,73,155	Pcs. 66,11,439	Pcs. 60,09,119	Pcs. 40,74,225	Pcs. 45,25,442	Pcs. 51,73,837	Pcs. 46,11,596	Pcs. 54,03,394	Pcs. 57,92,234	Pcs. 47,91,484

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 10,76,075	Pcs. 6,05,282	Pcs. 11,09,425	Pcs. 9,12,865	Pcs. 7,45,278	Pcs. 7,30,667	Pcs. 11,59,785	Pcs. 14,34,311	Pcs. 8,71,407	Pcs. 9,82,547
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets ...										
40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 3,26,681	„ 2,29,181	„ 1,80,496	„ 1,94,794	„ 1,77,292	„ 1,77,615	„ 2,45,998	„ 2,80,723	„ 2,61,126	„ 2,84,730
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks	„ 49,32,495	„ 51,57,818	„ 48,47,247	„ 34,17,183	„ 27,47,456	„ 45,57,329	„ 36,79,530	„ 40,10,011	„ 47,71,733	„ 36,94,660
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 8,22,191	„ 7,54,930	„ 11,49,512	„ 8,47,017	„ 7,01,398	„ 8,98,005	„ 8,15,492	„ 8,29,358	„ 10,35,995	„ 10,55,076
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 12,54,348	„ 10,69,613	„ 13,62,870	„ 11,73,952	„ 11,74,297	„ 15,04,877	„ 13,06,547	„ 16,07,956	„ 20,85,996	„ 21,45,402
32 to 42 in × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	„ 15,782	„ 7,366	„ 18,732	„ 10,596	„ 12,106	„ 7,990	„ 12,351	„ 15,581	„ 16,601	„ 18,164
Twills and Drills	„ 1,27,676	„ 61,574	„ 71,762	„ 56,531	„ 45,997	„ 51,237	„ 1,01,580	„ 91,428	„ 98,529	„ 87,588
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 85,55,348	Pcs. 78,83,664	Pcs. 82,40,044	Pcs. 66,12,938	Pcs. 56,03,724	Pcs. 79,27,720	Pcs. 73,51,283	Pcs. 82,69,268	Pcs. 91,41,387	Pcs. 76,68,167
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 3,71,726	Pcs. 4,57,071	Pcs. 3,96,952	Pcs. 2,14,515	Pcs. 1,87,159	Pcs. 3,87,510	Pcs. 4,78,430	Pcs. 3,72,056	Pcs. 6,24,040	Pcs. 4,14,352
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 12,587	„ 9,634	„ 10,231	„ 2,475	„ 693	„	„ 130	„ 310	„ 220	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Shirtings	„ 3,91,824	„ 3,70,310	„ 2,98,028	„ 3,68,650	„ 3,38,123	„ 3,37,604	„ 4,89,353	„ 4,48,652	„ 7,57,059	„ 5,86,010
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 37,549	„ 15,410	„ 62,415	„ 33,660	„ 13,590	„ 12,363	„ 14,433	„ 11,693	„ 13,044	„ 13,371
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 14,513	„ 15,253	„ 1,498	„ 3,451	„ 11,442	„ 6,429	„ 10,651	„ 9,301	„ 25,938	„ 24,587
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	„ 32,690	„ 25,652	„ 38,707	„ 34,777	„ 27,296	„ 33,226	„ 48,842	„ 28,522	„ 29,731	„ 51,494
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„	„ 1,296	„ 108	„ 498	„ 824	„	„	„	„	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	„ 4,27,953	„ 4,64,997	„ 4,42,895	„ 2,96,647	„ 3,36,796	„ 4,32,766	„ 3,44,053	„ 3,28,862	„ 3,71,489	„ 4,48,979
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 1,88,234	„ 1,71,743	„ 2,18,850	„ 1,70,537	„ 1,55,698	„ 2,36,244	„ 1,70,829	„ 2,37,472	„ 2,59,331	„ 1,98,835
Scarfs and Sarrics	„ 14,69,341	„ 13,02,356	„ 17,49,482	„ 11,38,835	„ 12,49,359	„ 13,02,418	„ 16,73,138	„ 10,67,725	„ 11,10,706	„ 13,76,358
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 4,69,255	„ 10,84,019	„ 3,64,398	„ 4,80,065	„ 2,93,874	„ 5,04,628	„ 85,171	„ 2,14,732	„ 10,02,838	„ 4,57,644
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 34,15,672	Pcs. 39,17,744	Pcs. 35,84,064	Pcs. 27,44,133	Pcs. 26,17,854	Pcs. 32,53,188	Pcs. 33,15,010	Pcs. 27 09,325	Pcs. 41,94,366	Pcs. 35,71,630
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 1,35,921	Yds. 1,45,771	Yds. 2,23,168	Yds. 1,26,530	Yds. 1,54,939	Yds. 2,20,223	Yds. 1,96,411	Yds. 1,21,200	Yds. 1,74,470	Yds. 1,22,135
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 3,05,054	„ 2,40,065	„ 1,37,426	„ 46,161	„ 61,254	„ 1,73,796	„ 2,27,163	„ 81,180	„ 79,938	„ 21,939
Flannels	„ 36,53,288	„ 18,37,990	„ 24,85,837	„ 29,90,746	„ 21,86,232	„ 36,95,683	„ 34,16,556	„ 25,66,104	„ 36,42,856	„ 16,95,415
Broad Cloth	„ 2,02,974	„ 1,79,691	„ 2,32,411	„ 1,85,894	„ 1,44,930	„ 1,78,824	„ 3,10,055	„ 2,43,206	„ 2,42,008	„ 97,776
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 9,54,030	„ 7,38,758	„ 9,53,259	„ 13,26,302	„ 8,70,441	„ 13,49,265	„ 14,36,770	„ 12,66,683	„ 15,04,020	„ 8,93,965
Union Cloth	„ 59,874	„ 30,410	„ 36,135	„ 39,977	„ 31,800	„ 56,786	„ 35,919	„ 46,255	„ 37,980	„ 48,361
Cashmere and Coatings	„ 28,46,032	„ 17,92,178	„ 26,27,378	„ 31,63,979	„ 22,36,232	„ 32,54,888	„ 34,75,741	„ 30,00,523	„ 32,63,659	„ 16,70,139
All other Sorts	„ 32,44,299	„ 22,55,461	„ 25,51,727	„ 17,32,044	„ 22,93,171	„ 43,89,441	„ 30,47,783	„ 26,82,523	„ 48,68,593	„ 23,56,750
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 1,14,01,472	Yds. 72,18,324	Yds. 93,47,341	Yds. 96,11,633	Yds. 82,76,999	Yds. 1,33,18,908	Yds. 1,21,46,198	Yds. 1,00,07,674	Yds. 1,38,13,524	Yds. 69,06,480

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings and Umbrella Cloth	Pcs. 3,69,184	Pcs. 2,69,636	Pcs. 3,75,721	Pcs. 3,05,088	Pcs. 2,08,418	Pcs. 3,39,267	Pcs. 4,10,620	Pcs. 3,89,840	Pcs. 4,71,118	Pcs. 4,13,210
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 1,46,343	„ 1,66,898	„ 1,75,465	„ 1,70,671	„ 1,82,178	„ 2,74,285	„ 1,50,463	„ 1,17,080	„ 1,42,434	„ 1,30,318
„ Jacconets	„ 6,632	„ 5,093	„ 3,470	„ 2,925	„ 4,338	„ 1,214	„ 100	„ 4,019	„	„ .....
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 17,20,775	„ 19,56,478	„ 20,75,062	„ 14,21,961	„ 14,05,572	„ 23,33,115	„ 23,25,644	„ 23,84,723	„ 31,41,482	„ 22,63,948
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 2,35,740	„ 3,01,408	„ 3,00,737	„ 4,38,803	„ 2,99,500	„ 4,49,517	„ 4,21,085	„ 4,26,832	„ 5,60,907	„ 7,22,183
Lappets, White	„ 1,19,900	„ 1,25,290	„ 1,90,586	„ 1,19,279	„ 1,14,968	„ 1,69,806	„ 1,61,137	„ 1,49,658	„ 2,31,587	„ 1,48,162
„ Coloured	„ 48,764	„ 49,681	„ 44,964	„ 38,122	„ 23,886	„ 41,384	„ 41,795	„ 54,721	„ 34,899	„ 22,814
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 34,762	„ 28,375	„ 49,052	„ 38,197	„ 41,705	„ 85,318	„ 53,038	„ 43,251	„ 19,894	„ 2,100
Dhoties, Grey	„ 28,68,374	„ 47,40,740	„ 29,09,056	„ 25,40,174	„ 25,58,366	„ 32,18,260	„ 35,64,636	„ 30,04,918	„ 31,54,075	„ 40,22,615
„ Bleached	„ 9,16,170	„ 8,83,378	„ 9,03,567	„ 12,20,976	„ 5,85,816	„ 9,00,001	„ 14,18,072	„ 13,55,339	„ 23,40,834	„ 29,68,588
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 56,206	„ 1,04,035	„ 91,065	„ 26,239	„ 53,125	„ 43,479	„ 35,983	„ 39,813	„ 49,120	„ 34,053
„ „ Bleached	„ 3,64,932	„ 3,99,347	„ 3,62,418	„ 2,78,838	„ 1,68,897	„ 2,71,052	„ 2,18,698	„ 88,042	„ 1,47,427	„ 1,76,291
„ „ Colored and Printed ...	„ 17,42,172	„ 23,37,239	„ 16,95,420	„ 13,80,099	„ 8,56,579	„ 14,16,544	„ 21,33,528	„ 20,36,402	„ 37,08,522	„ 32,13,889
Book Muslins and Lawns	„ 3,09,913	„ 2,87,381	„ 3,88,616	„ 3,78,214	„ 2,59,639	„ 4,56,425	„ 5,45,557	„ 5,57,056	„ 9,47,585	„ 5,58,352
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked ...	„ 3,86,163	„ 2,15,233	„ 6,71,698	„ 2,93,785	„ 2,11,270	„ 2,64,330	„ 3,55,409	„ 4,18,923	„ 2,97,126	„ 2,99,399
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 5,49,481	„ 3,84,970	„ 7,55,342	„ 6,49,796	„ 4,01,023	„ 5,95,361	„ 6,78,491	„ 5,37,389	„ 6,43,800	„ 5,32,361
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 5,391	„ 3,703	„ 2,904	„ 4,301	„ 3,086	„ 2,778	„ 3,764	„ 5,641	„ 3,451	„ 2,259
Twills and Drills, Colored and Denims	„ 1,10,830	„ 85,402	„ 1,09,907	„ 1,07,373	„ 95,129	„ 1,24,436	„ 1,24,842	„ 1,24,684	„ 1,59,830	„ 1,22,772
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 58,675	„ 53,839	„ 53,892	„ 78,083	„ 69,810	„ 64,536	„ 63,973	„ 51,648	„ 56,445	„ 68,259
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)...	„ 1,57,437	„ 1,15,882	„ 2,40,640	„ 2,84,024	„ 2,42,350	„ 2,84,961	„ 2,56,957	„ 2,56,814	„ 2,17,642	„ 1,80,203
Nainsooks, Colored, 12 yds.	„ 3,254	„ 2,021	„ 2,932	„ 3,274	„ 2,869	„ 1,715	„ 1,712	„ 3,378	„ 238	„ 724
Trouserings	„ 75,159	„ 50,852	„ 42,792	„ 25,710	„ 25,162	„ 53,805	„ 25,635	„ 39,423	„ 1,49,335	„ 1,14,422
Merod.-Tussore Suitings	„ 18,088	„ 26,298	„ 36,812	„ 49,225	„ 34,931	„ 79,564	„ 1,08,045	„ 72,522	„ 1,52,594	„ 1,03,121
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c.	„ 35,828	„ 35,658	„ 41,723	„ 41,907	„ 34,942	„ 53,645	„ 55,957	„ 77,248	„ 2,03,003	„ 1,30,090
Satin	„ 1,39,524	„ 84,429	„ 1,26,822	„ 1,39,244	„ 87,945	„ 1,51,601	„ 1,89,915	„ 1,36,858	„ 1,81,314	„ 1,02,980
Coatings	„ 56,635	„ 54,367	„ 86,084	„ 79,370	„ 60,220	„ 1,04,362	„ 1,25,705	„ 1,36,400	„ 2,08,460	„ 1,10,194
Italians	„ 67,951	„ 45,802	„ 77,623	„ 77,036	„ 32,950	„ 70,480	„ 81,631	„ 75,072	„ 1,10,848	„ 81,375
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	„ 1,51,400	„ 1,57,417	„ 1,84,853	„ 2,34,140	„ 1,33,601	„ 2,55,442	„ 2,48,800	„ 3,13,788	„ 5,41,739	„ 2,68,234
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs1,07,53,662	Pcs.1,29,67,855	Pcs. 1,24,09,223	Pcs. 1,04,01,854	Pcs. 81,92,812	Pcs. 1,20,87,183	Pcs.1,36,77,192	Pcs.1,29,20,072	Pcs1,79,05,709	Pcs.1,67,62,910
Flannels, cotton Total for 12 months ...	yds.59,44,392	yds. 49,48,485	yds.72,04,731	yds.42,37,072	yds. 19,55,928	yds.37,01,768	yds. 44,52,550	yds.52,57,561	yds.55,15,183	yds. 14,86,624
Nets Do. ...	„ 21,97,762	„ 13,74,358	„ 14,45,722	„ 16,74,243	„ 11,31,729	„ 15,80,801	„ 16,44,734	„ 15,50,484	„ 18,24,690	„ 12,25,330
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 1,06,997	doz. 1,46,532	doz. 2,50,965	doz. 1,16,435	doz. 2,03,534	doz. 1,39,952	doz. 1,76,168	doz. 1,44,517	doz. 1,83,527	doz. 1,14,588
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 5,69,851	„ 8,28,010	„ 6,17,243	„ 8,34,529	„ 2,79,769	„ 6,14,151	„ 10,54,069	„ 8,17,033	„ 12,55,605	„ 7,33,763

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1905.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1906.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 56,150	lbs. 19,623	lbs. 27,207	lbs. 31,071	lbs. 16,755	lbs. 22,251	lbs. 11,137	lbs. 2,43,656	lbs. 4,83,206	lbs. 1,17,765
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 12,72,123	" 15,84,816	" 6,77,686	" 4,77,785	" 5,45,643	" 2,16,947	" 5,35,577	" 4,62,408	" 2,02,512	" 26,84,144
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 14,76,696	" 17,91,260	" 15,16,763	" 20,33,637	" 26,58,931	" 10,39,071	" 19,90,918	" 21,14,438	" 26,30,806	" 21,83,608
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 5,32,463	" 7,64,570	" 5,74,751	" 9,01,323	" 11,73,587	" 6,15,374	" 10,41,126	" 11,86,675	" 11,70,464	" 10,97,391
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 2,06,917	" 4,17,443	" 4,11,235	" 5,02,964	" 12,92,232	" 5,88,575	" 5,71,639	" 6,30,657	" 7,10,537	" 5,73,247
" " above 60's ... ... "	" 1,25,948	" 4,62,240	" 2,93,214	" 4,99,742	" 11,65,395	" 5,51,509	" 6,93,577	" 6,95,176	" 11,13,849	" 7,44,340
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 3,300	" 28,469	" 17,205	" 14,651	" 3,000	" 4,435	" 10,519	" 4,88,037	" 1,68,573	" 12,000
" " 26/32's " 30's ... ... "	" 24,37,738	" 16,82,186	" 18,92,880	" 11,16,867	" 28,39,255	" 9,72,305	" 22,80,644	" 21,98,967	" 14,74,166	" 15,45,216
" " 40's	" 9,87,900	" 13,56,863	" 7,85,156	" 11,05,374	" 14,58,968	" 4,21,479	" 15,96,268	" 11,05,090	" 7,80,783	" 9,08,224
" " above 40's	" 25,825	" 96,378	" 64,136	" 17,700	" 65,790	" 9,000	" 79,675	" 1,00,482	" 1,02,696	" 1,14,919
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)...	lbs. 71,25,060	lbs. 82,03,838	lbs. 62,60,183	lbs. 67,01,114	lbs. 1,12,19,516	lbs. 44,40,946	lbs. 88,10,980	lbs. 92,25,586	lbs. 95,37,586	lbs. 99,80,944
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 10,58,572	lbs. 8,52,937	lbs. 15,15,636	lbs. 9,92,470	lbs. 15,46,638	lbs. 12,25,198	lbs. 16,13,446	lbs. 16,82,998	lbs. 17,27,873	lbs. 13,93,495
Turkey Red	lbs. 10,75,715	lbs. 13,54,560	lbs. 15,46,619	lbs. 15,46,999	lbs. 15,37,805	lbs. 8,94,671	lbs. 11,07,091	lbs. 11,60,737	lbs. 14,50,348	lbs. 10,43,300
Orange and Yellow	" 5,32,000	" 3,91,355	" 4,25,050	" 6,09,657	" 7,67,408	" 3,84,659	" 6,75,373	" 8,09,200	" 5,18,683	" 7,71,490
Green	" 1,32,400	" 94,850	" 1,00,000	" 1,01,590	" 1,53,526	" 1,22,000	" 1,66,100	" 2,18,710	" 1,62,700	" 2,22,763
Other Colours	" *3,76,481	" * 6,46,094	" *11,31,328	" *13,19,325	" *14,05,465	" * 11,23,107	" *9,96,480	" *12,66,384	" *12,97,550	" *10,55,477
Total for 12 months (Coloured Yarns)...	lbs. 21,16,594	lbs. 24,86,859	lbs. 31,92,997	lbs. 35,77,571	lbs. 38,64,004	lbs. 25,24,428	lbs. †29,44,944	lbs. 34,55,031	lbs. 34,29,281	lbs. 30,73,030
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,03,00,226	lbs. 1,15,43,634	lbs. 1,09,68,816	lbs. 1,12,71,155	lbs. 1,66,30,158	lbs. 81,90,567	lbs. 1,33,69,370	lbs. 1,43,63,615	lbs. 1,46,94,740	lbs. 1,44,47,469
SUNDRY.										
Coals (from Europe and Australia). (Private) Total for 12 months ...	Tons 1,27,633	Tons 1,87,569	Tons 1,83,609	Tons 2,28,349	Tons 2,74,963	Tons. 2,22,543	Tons 2,24,785	Tons 2,04,482	Tons 2,03,122	Tons 1,91,452
" (" Japan) Do. ...	" 28,302	" 3,367	" 2,581	.....	" 10	" 6,653	" 6,975	" 33,824	" 11,547	" 15,105
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	.....	" 645	" 8,962	" 56,611	" 34,324	" 15,161	" 18,362	" 1,42,001	" 1,78,687	" 1,22,030
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...	" 7,72,548	" 8,05,416	" 7,48,470	" 5,80,718	" 5,25,076	" 6,50,368	" 6,23,237	" 6,31,670	" 4,70,298	" 4,17,495
Coke (" Europe) Do. ...	" 2,504	" 5,272	" 5,501	" 6,341	" 5,847	" 1,000	" 3,341	" 1,438	" 5,024	" 2,271
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...			" 1,798	" 619	" 651	" 364	" 629	" 55	" 94	107
" (" Europe) By State Rys. ..			" 3,502	" 3,770	" 1,709	" 471	" 1,840	.....	" 552	.....
Coal (" Europe and Australia) Do. ...	Figures not	recorded.	" 10,682	" 16,406	" 35,587	" 10,263	" 22,037	" 30,128	" 37,594	" 6,980
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...			" 8,150	" 7,697	" 33,832	.....	.....	" 61,914	" 1,03,270	" 14,084
" (" Calcutta) Do. ...			" 2,15,149	" 2,72,986	" 1,56,470	" 2,00,724	" 1,80,853	" 1,54,086	" 1,60,551	" 2,16,316

* This—includes mercerised yarn. † Corrected.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1914.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
BENGAL—Calcutta	4,239	80,78,936	22,47,495	2,471	33,22,127	6,810	1,14,01,063	15,865	63,67,584
BENGAL—Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MADRAS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	314	5,81,095	1,84,947	585	9,19,293	899	15,31,088	4,625	16,51,235
SCIND (Kurrachee)	59,873	12,09,58,518	3,67,75,504	26,294	4,52,61,916	86,167	16,62,20,434	17,882	67,97,963
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	419	8,66,559	2,88,346	247	6,47,164	666	15,13,723	17,810	68,64,900
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	484	9,36,604	2,75,964	1,079	25,92,145	1,563	35,28,749	752	2,71,293
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	27	35,210	10,674	59	1,21,943	86	1,57,153	40	13,080
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU	400	6,70,029	1,75,789	159	3,19,092	559	9,89,121	179	62,068
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	2,668	39,18,763	11,66,684	3,113	43,78,449	5,781	82,97,212	7,735	26,34,029
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	6	6,686	2,350	136	2,13,936	142	2,20,616	176	67,040
CHINA (Hongkong)	61	79,920	21,060	.....	.....	61	79,920	1,78,017	6,92,06,800
CHINA (Shanghai)	30	45,600	10,700	.....	.....	30	45,600	1,51,411	6,05,64,400
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	7	14,600	7	14,600	158	63,200
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	117	2,18,820	56,357	642	12,78,636	759	14,97,456	12,253	46,84,890
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	1,906	36,20,509	9,63,498	1,227	20,28,616	3,133	56,44,125	3,813	14,58,460
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	773	13,13,351	3,54,143	430	8,50,857	1,203	21,64,208	1,436	5,17,990
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	1,886	33,61,000	8,79,035	1,132	21,25,601	3,018	59,26,601	13,530	53,72,240
MEKRAN AND SONMIANI (Vermulla, Gwadhur, &c.)	46	62,760	17,940	1	1,000	47	63,760	3	1,200
ADEN	4,631	68,64,081	18,70,032	687	15,20,501	5,318	83,84,582	3,359	12,71,500
AFRICA (Mauritius and Seychelles)	715	13,33,070	3,23,857	490	9,31,350	1,205	22,64,420	.....	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	6,659	71,67,827	17,26,562	1,351	18,82,062	8,010	90,49,889	219	83,062
AFRICA (Mozambique)	950	14,18,727	2,67,173	246	3,58,589	1,196	17,67,316	10	3,186
AFRICA ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	472	4,71,130	1,17,519	82	2,64,150	554	7,35,280	184	53,000
AFRICA (Suakim)	1,160	10,12,742	2,54,370	150	3,14,545	1,310	13,27,287	5	2,000
AFRICA (Egypt)	.....	.....	.....	25	55,050	25	55,050	4,173	17,92,800
AFRICA (Natal)	1,149	13,52,717	2,93,385	69	1,14,600	1,218	14,67,317	.....	.....
AFRICA (Beira)	1,477	20,35,144	4,49,215	193	3,32,059	1,670	23,67,203	.....	.....
AFRICA (Madagascar)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUMATRA (Padang)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AFRICA (Tripoli, Tunis, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,647	14,58,800
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	6	12,000	3,000	5	6,096	11	18,096	257	91,850
SIAM (Bangkok)	805	15,60,695	3,64,846	1,221	23,78,624	2,026	39,39,319	987	3,94,920
AFRICA—French Somali Land (Djibbouti)	564	10,37,950	2,60,468	356	3,03,053	920	13,41,003	402	1,36,093
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	10	15,600	10	15,600	642	1,92,520
EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	5	5,241	5	5,241	2,036	8,14,200
TURKEY IN EUROPE	.....	.....	.....	3	6,200	3	6,200	1,053	4,21,200
AUSTRALIA	.....	.....	.....	9	18,875	9	18,875	.....	.....
AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1914	91,837	16,95,15,937	4,93,61,518	42,084	7,26,02,270	1,33,921	24,21,18,207	4,37,159	17,31,72,953
Exported same time 1913	97,005	17,72,39,570	5,05,27,978	55,071	9,24,67,657	1,52,076	26,97,07,227	5,18,230	20,52,07,962
Do. do. 1912	1,26,681	23,19,76,527	6,60,09,051	64,169	10,72,89,828	1,90,850	33,92,66,455	5,79,281	22,87,59,617
Do. do. 1911	1,32,501	22,44,88,698	6,35,24,949	54,000	8,94,11,676	1,76,501	31,38,50,074	4,03,214	15,85,82,640
Do. do. 1910	1,36,972	25,04,89,940	6,83,12,314	45,333	7,55,73,845	1,82,305	32,61,63,785	5,65,999	22,37,58,970
Do. do. 1909	1,41,920	25,29,92,500	7,00,93,139	39,326	6,67,51,717	1,81,246	31,97,44,217	6,36,329	25,24,60,745
Do. do. 1908	1,20,200	21,56,98,687	6,08,62,003	30,997	5,07,92,342	1,51,297	26,64,91,029	5,98,621	23,44,84,640
Do. do. 1907	1,23,057	22,23,06,983	6,06,17,174	31,486	5,16,05,269	1,55,453	27,89,12,252	6,08,980	24,10,85,733
Do. do. 1906	1,07,675	18,60,18,348	4,87,19,629	24,545	4,26,35,922	1,32,220	22,86,54,270	7,08,006	27,88,21,792
Do. do. 1905	1,15,474	18,92,98,379	4,94,06,422	24,847	4,12,85,870	1,38,321	23,05,84,749	7,50,639	29,73,39,184
Do. do. 1904	1,03,730	17,10,27,232	4,29,41,062	24,328	3,78,64,072	1,28,058	20,88,91,304	5,60,847	22,94,80,205

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1914.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
BENGAL—CALCUTTA	10	47,047	...	.....	27	73,123	...	.....	37	1,20,170	6	3,000
BENGAL—Other Ports	...	.....	...	.....	31	44,640	...	.....	31	44,640	...	... ..
MADRAS	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	5,181	1,08,34,073	1,257	30,48,365	482	9,78,515	..	.....	6,920	1,42,60,953	426	1,33,175
SCIND (Kurrachee)	6,230	1,20,99,486	4,408	1,08,74,517	3,973	87,61,670	14	13,128	14,625	3,17,48,801	414	1,37,050
KUTCH and KATTYAWAR	3,265	74,43,750	3,279	74,24,781	4,133	97,57,554	4	10,100	10,681	2,46,36,185	159	53,350
BRITISH CONCAN, & GUZERAT, (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	763	15,65,427	424	7,47,870	446	8,00,539	...	.....	1,693	31,13,836	115	36,880
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	22	32,124	12	12,196	14	18,672	3	4,900	51	67,892	...	.....
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	213	4,14,173	518	8,56,746	466	8,89,257	164	2,13,525	1,361	23,73,701	3	625
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	728	10,16,882	783	11,01,424	489	7,48,566	31	57,180	1,981	29,24,002	152	43,575
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	99	1,24,729	144	3,11,890	184	2,98,147	14	35,024	441	7,69,790	18	5,120
CHINA (Hongkong)	...	....	2	830	26	15,947	...	.....	28	16,777	...	.....
CHINA (Shanghai)	...	.....	...	.....	2	1,551	...	.....	2	1,551	...	.....
CHINA (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	...	.. ...	4	2,494	...	.....	4	2,494	...	... ...
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	...	.....	18	42,192	58	84,721	22	54,300	98	1,81,213	...	.....
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	51	1,04,551	220	4,18,256	1,144	18,03,093	4,084	71,33,596	5,499	94,59,496	1,585	4,79,960
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	64	1,33,965	443	11,51,069	1,711	38,95,192	2,118	60,31,342	4,336	1,12,11,568	125	11,440
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Busorah, &c.)	...	.....	11	21,658	92	1,69,898	156	1,33,280	259	3,24,836	45	13,500
MEKKAN AND SONMIANI (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	16	24,205	2	3,000	18	32,205	...	.....
ADEN	14	19,040	91	2,34,276	409	10,74,026	379	9,95,774	893	23,23,116	123	36,200
AFRICA (Mauritius,&c.,)	94	1,49,388	26	48,775	192	4,02,483	88	1,45,580	395	7,46,226	...	.....
AFRICA(Madagascar)	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,000	...	.....	...	1,000	...	.....
AFRICA (Zanzibar)	242	3,48,950	329	7,55,806	332	18,76,104	1,265	17,09,656	2,668	46,90,516	10	3,200
AFRICA (Mozambique)	53	77,822	71	1,12,516	125	2,65,076	281	4,01,693	530	8,57,109	...	.....
ABYSSINIA (Massowa)	...	.....	4	14,360	26	52,650	13	71,600	43	1,38,610	1	300
AFRICA (Suakim)	...	.....	11	22,850	7	12,190	4	7,200	22	42,240	...	.....
AFRICA (Egypt)	...	.....	...	.....	9	18,816	5	7,480	14	26,276	...	.....
AFRICA (Natal)	4	6,190	22	33,280	65	1,22,264	26	48,534	117	2,10,268	...	.....
AFRICA (Beira)	33	39,475	51	1,08,901	126	3,13,434	236	5,13,853	446	7,75,663	...	.....
SIAM (Bangkok)	...	.....	2	3,500	6	15,196	98	1,96,080	106	2,16,776	...	.....
EAST INDIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manila, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
AFRICA (French Somali Land Djibouti.)	...	.....	18	23,590	68	1,53,416	30	56,340	116	2,33,355	130	40,200
SUMATRA (Padang)	1	3,000	4	10,700	10	20,850	...	.....	15	34,550	...	... ..
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
AFRICA (Algoa Bay, Cape Town, East London).	...	.....	...	... ..	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
EUROPE	1	1,091	24	78,914	23	47,151	...	.....	48	1,27,156	...	.....
TURKEY IN EUROPE	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
BATOUM	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
AMERICA	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....
LACCADIVES and MALDIVES	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1914	17,068	3,39,61,113	12,182	2,74,59,214	15,196	3,27,42,440	9,032	1,76,50,154	53,478	11,18,12,921	3,312	10,26,675
Exported same time 1913	20,276	4,07,21,854	16,768	3,96,37,303	19,995	4,65,80,580	14,197	2,57,70,281	71,236	15,27,09,818	4,414	13,39,188
Do. do. 1912	19,907	3,99,53,234	19,737	4,61,94,153	19,758	4,39,01,599	15,898	3,37,53,974	75,295	16,38,02,960	4,845	15,04,859
Do. do. 1911	20,122	4,17,36,487	21,644	5,10,33,980	18,961	4,31,65,278	17,135	3,60,04,146	77,862	17,19,39,890	4,078	12,08,489
Do. do. 1910	22,153	4,29,95,012	23,705	5,65,97,072	16,463	3,92,11,866	17,098	3,33,24,917	79,417	17,26,28,867	5,466	16,48,049
Do. do. 1909	22,740	4,32,75,539	17,465	4,18,89,302	14,640	3,27,41,944	14,504	2,43,52,036	69,349	14,22,58,821	4,642	13,93,769
Do. do. 1908	22,186	4,60,77,680	16,750	4,16,87,726	13,024	3,11,80,035	14,130	2,54,89,378	66,090	14,44,34,819	2,960	8,99,160
Do. do. 1907	23,805	4,86,80,298	20,636	5,30,49,060	15,513	3,80,53,650	16,905	2,92,34,211	76,859	16,89,67,219	4,688	14,04,700
Do. do. 1906	23,558	4,93,30,635	19,399	5,10,16,458	14,925	3,65,76,027	17,910	2,98,35,760	75,792	16,68,38,884	3,405	10,27,080
Do. do. 1905	23,900	4,90,28,774	19,972	5,23,29,126	14,093	3,49,63,700	20,394	3,34,58,477	77,459	16,97,70,077	4,967	14,74,759
Do. do. 1904	25,635	5,69,45,107	24,641	6,58,86,130	15,166	3,73,57,020	17,497	2,80,24,673	82,879	18,82,12,930	4,522	13,25,748

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

From 1st January to 31st December 1914.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	20	2	...	
NASIK	24	...	11	
NASIK TO MANMAD	19	...	...	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	29	9	5	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	27	2	13	
AKOLA	83	10	7	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	81	8	2	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	42	4	...	
WARDHA	24	...	1	
WARDHA TO ITWARI BAZAR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR	4	...	71	
NAGPUR	208	...	525	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA	57	13	17	
KHANDWA	...	...	...	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	36	...	...	
ITARSI TO BETUL	40	4	...	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	112	...	...	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	14	...	3	
JUBBULPORE	202	...	14	
G. I. P. RAILWAY—BRANCH LINES. **DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.**				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR	20	...	1	
AHMEDNAGAR	16	...	2	
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	33	1	15	
JALGAON—AMALNER do.	9	1	6	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	21	1	5	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	52	1	...	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.				
WARDHA TO BALLARSHAH, EXCLUDING WARORA	69	...	2	
WARORA	24	...	...	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	...	...	...	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	32	2	...	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	55	...	1	
BHOPAL TO BINA	9	...	...	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	274	5	...	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	102	2	34	
BINA TO JHANSI	80	...	2	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	2	...	...	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	2,315	46	4	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA	98	3	8	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	...	...	...	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	37	1	...	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	5	...	...	
AGRA AND VIA	60	6	2	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	...	...	...	
ALIGARH	11	...	...	
VIA ALIGARH OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY	...	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	...	...	...	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	...	...	...	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	2	...	1	
DELHI	19	1	...	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	3	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	...	...	...	
AMRITSAR	...	...	...	
LAHORE	...	1	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	...	...	...	
SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY AND VIA	...	...	...	
Carried forward	4,350	123	752	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward	4,350	123	752	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	.....	.....	.....	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	.....	.....	.....	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA ...	7	.....	2	
CALCUTTA	.....	.....	... ..	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD	.....	.....	.....	
ALLAHABAD	6	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	.....	...	... ...	
HATHRAS	.....	.....	... ..	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	.....	.....	.....	
MUTTRA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI...	.....	.....	.....	
DELHI	.....	.....	.....	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	.....	.....	.....	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY—M. ELLICHPUR SECTION VIA MURTAJAPUR	.....	.....	1	
STATIONS ON C. P. RAILWAY—M. YEOTMAL SECTION VIA MURTAJAPUR	.....	.....	.....	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	26	1	31	
RAIPUR	18	1	24	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR...	15	1	13	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT, HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA)...	3,412	13	2,516	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	23	.....	8	
ARMENIAN GHAT	3,393	... ...	1,366	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	.....	.....	6	
KATNI AND VIA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY VIA ITWARI BAZAR ...	18	.....	5	
Do. do. do. VIA JUBBULPORE ...	.....	.....	.....	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	33	.....	4	
AURANGABAD	28	... ..	.....	
JALNA	16	.....	13	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	1	.....	1	
STATIONS ON TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY via AMALNER ...	1	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	11	... ..	1	
POONA...	115	.....	25	
POONA TO DHOND	4	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND KURDUWADI	1	.....	41	
KURDUWADI	.....	.....	1	
KURDUWADI TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	.....	.....	.....	
SHOLAPUR	59	3	269	
HOTGI TO WADI	.....	.....	.....	
WADI TO RAICHUR	.....	1	16	
STATIONS ON DHOND BARAMATI RAILWAY VIA DHOND... ...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	7	.....	15	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY VIA NERAL	.....	.....	.....	
Carried forward ...	11,544	143	5,110	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward ...	11,544	143	5,110	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	.....	.....	.....	
HYDERABAD	53	.....	1	
SECUNDERABAD	.....	.....	... ..	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	.....	.....	... ..	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZVADA	.....	.....	... ..	
BEZVADA AND VIA	.....	.....	.....	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	1	.....	... ..	
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	6	2	46	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	.....	.....	194	
MADRAS	218	29	1,396	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE	3	38	173	
BANGALORE CITY...	.....	.....	.....	
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	1	.....	.....	
BIJAPUR TO BHAGALKOT	.. ..	...	.....	
BHAGALKOT TO GADAG	.....	... ..	... ..	
POONA TO MIRAJ	.....	... ..	.....	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	... ..	.....	.. ...	
BELGAUM	.. ...	.....	... ..	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	.....	.....	.....	
LONDA TO MARMAGAO...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	..	.....	.....	
HUBLI	.....	.....	.....	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	.....	.....	.....	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	.....	... ..	.....	
BANGALORE...	172	9	65	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	.....	.....	... ..	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	.....	.....	... ..	
GADAG...	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG TO BELLARY	1	4	.....	
BELLARY	3	3	3	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	... .	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND	31	3	58	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	.....	.....	.....	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	.....	.....	13	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	... ..	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1914...	12,033	231	7,059	
Do. do. do. 1913...	4,512	486	1,326	
Do. do. do. 1912...	4,841	383	1,820	
Do. do. do. 1911...	6,253	266	2,724	
Do. do. do. 1910...	8,377	264	2,934	
Do. do. do. 1909...	8,251	2,976	1,723	
Do. do. do. 1908...	3,823	123	2,363	
Do. do. do. 1907...	3,037	197	2,135	
Do. do. do. 1906...	3,142	725	1,133	
Do. do. do. 1905...	2,768	503	2,448	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	REMARKS.
BROAD-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	1,011	46	1,177	
SURAT	280	136	1,441	
SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	115	3	223	
BROACH	112	19	393	
BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	68	4	13	
BARODA	82	6	663	
BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING ANAND	6	...	140	
ANAND	2	...	241	
ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	41	2	75	
BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA	...	...	3	
GODHRA	9	2	48	
ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD	32	...	1,170	
AHMEDABAD	361	89	4,450	
AHMEDABAD TO KHARAGHODA	15	8	132	
GODHRA TO RUTLAM	17	3	995	
RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	63	2	141	
NAGDA TO MUTTRA JUNCTION	66	4	701	
VIA KANKRAKHARI	267	...	939	
„ KOSAMBA	1	...	2	
„ ANKLESVAR	57	...	23	
„ BROACH	2	...	3	
„ MIYAGAM AND VISHVAMITRI	385	12	712	
„ CHAMPANER	7	...	...	
„ GODHRA	15	...	73	
„ ANAND	4	1	1,239	
„ AHMEDABAD	43	...	265	
„ SABARMATI (A. D. RY.)	4	...	53	
„ UJJAIN (G. I. P. RY.)	...	...	5	
„ KOTAH	...	...	6	
„ SIWAI MADHOPUR	10	...	...	
„ BILIMORA	6	...	4	
„ MUTTRA (EXCLUDING DELHI SADAR AND *VIA* DELHI JUNCTION)	...	...	...	
„ „ TO DELHI SADAR STATION	...	...	327	
„ „ TO *VIA* DELHI	...	...	...	
„ „ NADIAD	28	...	6	
METRE-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
VIA RUTLAM. RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	87	10	765	
VIA RUTLAM. RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	17	12	935	
VIA RUTLAM. *VIA* CHITORGARH	32	1	1	
VIA RUTLAM. CHITORGARH TO AJMER, EXCLUDING AJMER	4	...	12	
VIA RUTLAM. AJMER	18	3	5	
VIA SABARMATI. AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION	24	3	2,758	
MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER	36	...	367	
AJMER TO PHULERA	46	...	...	
PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	...	...	...	
REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE	5	7	3	
PHULERA TO JEYPUR	2	...	48	
JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	...	...	...	
BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	...	...	...	
ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
AGRA	...	4	6	
ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE *VIA* BHARATPUR	5	...	41	
BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	9	...	...	
DELHI	49	7	6	
REWARI TO FAZILKA AND BEYOND	1,985	1	768	
VIA KALOL	9	1	276	
„ MEHSANA	9	...	1,269	
„ PALANPUR	1	...	5	
„ MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	229	15	917	
„ KUCHAMAN ROAD	...	...	16	
„ SANGANER	...	...	...	
„ BHARATPUR	...	...	...	
„ AGRA	...	...	...	
„ IDGAH AGRA	...	...	...	
„ MUTTRA	...	...	...	
„ HATHRAS *VIA* BHARATPUR	...	...	...	
„ KASGANJ Do.	10	...	...	
„ CAWNPORE Do.	...	...	...	
„ DELHI	...	...	...	
VIRAMGAM TO WADHWAN	3	2	6	
VIA WADHWAN (B.-G.-J.-P. RY. & MORVI RY.)	123	48	177	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN 1914.	5,812	451	24,044	
Do. do. 1913.	6,467	558	15,352	
Do. do. 1912.	9,482	952	14,023	
Do. do. 1911.	*10,814	*642	*14,413	
Do. do. 1910.	12,181	1,377	16,400	
Do. do. 1909.	13,474	1,568	16,768	
Do. do. 1908.	12,695	1,340	17,588	
Do. do. 1907.	18,810	4,814	17,238	
Do. do. 1906.	30,583	11,395	15,166	
Do. do. 1905.	22,307	5,059	6,649	

* Revised.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	12,033	231	7,059	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	5,812	451	24,044	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1914 ...	17,845	682	31,103	
Do. do. 1913 ...	10,979	993	16,578	
Do. do. 1912 ...	14,323	1,335	15,843	
Do. do. 1911 ...	°17,067	°908	°17,137	
Do. do. 1910 ...	20,558	1,641	19,324	
Do. do. 1909 ...	21,725	4,544	18,491	
Do. do. 1908 ...	16,517	1,463	19,851	
Do. do. 1907 ...	21,847	5,011	19,373	
Do. do. 1906 ...	33,725	12,120	16,299	
Do. do. 1905 ...	25,075	5,562	9,097	
Do. do. 1904 ...	37,922	12,703	10,321	

* Revised.

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.
1853	20	1868	4,008	1884	11,631	1900	24,752
1854	71	1869	4,255	1885	12,283	1901	25,363
1855	169	1870	4,771	1886	12,892	1902	25,931
1856	272	1871	5,074	1887	14,103	1903	26,956
1857	287	1872	5,369	1888	14,576	1904	27,565
1858	427	1873	5,697	1889	15,887	1905	28,295
1859	625	1874	6,226	1890	16,461	1906	29,097
1860	838	1875	6,541	1891	17,308	1907	29,357
1861	1,587	1876	6,860	1892	17,815	1908	30,576
1862	2,333	1877	7,320	1893	18,504	1909	31,490
1863	2,507	1878	8,217	1894	18,900	1910	32,099
1864	2,958	1879	8,494	1895	19,547	1911	32,839
1865	3,363	1880	9,162	1896	20,254	1912	33,484
1866	3,563	1881	9,890	1897	21,115	1913	34,656
1867	3,929	1882	10,149	1898	22,040	° 1913-14	34,656
		1883	10,458	1899	23,523		

° Official year ending 31st March 1914.

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay during the years 1905 *to* 1914.

Year.	Piece-Goods		Total.	Yarns				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1905	1,38,321	30,637	1,68,958	7,50,639	29,73,89,194	9,697	32,39,740	7,59,736	30,06,28,934	
1906	1,32,220	45,845	1,78,065	7,03,006	27,88,21,792	16,299	61,67,056	7,19,305	28,49,88,848	
1907	1,55,453	24,858	1,82,311	6,08,980	24,10,85,783	19,378	76,87,172	6,28,353	24,87,72,952	
1908	1,51,297	17,980	1,69,277	5,93,621	23,41,84,640	19,851	78,33,714	6,18,472	24,18,18,354	
1909	1,81,246	26,389	2,07,515	6,36,329	25,24,60,745	18,491	77,20,704	6,54,820	26,01,81,449	
1910	1,82,305	22,199	2,04,504	5,65,999	22,37,58,970	19,324	76,41,536	5,85,323	23,14,00,506	
1911	1,76,601	17,975	1,94,576	4,03,214	15,85,82,640	17,137	75,70,779	4,20,233	16,61,53,419	
1912	1,90,850	15,678	2,06,528	5,79,281	22 87 59,617	15,843	53,60,356	5,95,124	23,41,19,873	
1913	1,52,076	11,972	1,64,048	5,18,230	20,52,07,962	16,578	60,04,425	5,34,808	21,12,12,387	
1914	1,33,921	18,527	1,52,448	4,37,159	17,31,72,953	31,103	1,23,82,683	4,68,262	18,55,55,636	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1905 *to* 1914.

By	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	11,14,340	10,41,687	17,52,604	12,80,107	14,12,960	16,57,925	16,40,586	20,30,983	19,69,363	17,73,926
B. B. & C. I. Railway	23,74,232	20,63,285	27,71,951	16,70,434	21,42,445	27,76,925	21,07,749	19,91,482	34,83,305	35,53,077
G. I. P. Railway	64,50,336	56,36,946	58,20,671	41,18,135	56,23,478	55,74,754	43,00,247	*51,91,383	*54,48,841	54,82,935
Total Cwts...	99,38,908	87,41,918	1,03,45,226	70,18,676	91,78,883	1,00,09,604	80,48,582	92,13,798	1,09,01,509	1,08,09,938
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	28,39,688	24,97,691	29,55,779	20,05,336	26,22,538	28,59,887	22,99,595	*26,32,514	*31,14,717	30,88,554

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1905 *to* 1914.

To	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	6,67,323	9,89,693	11,26,876	6,59,822	6,72,247	11,53,233	7,76,417	4,36,208	7,36,262	11,13,016
China	32,490	25,123	41,374	43,874	66,320	80,493	13,331	38,850	53,187	32,676
Japan	5,69,398	4,40,115	6,06,525	4,23,894	6,82,101	8,04,554	6,10,704	7,81,294	10,83,194	12,44,812
America	.....	.....	.... ..	100	2,265	797	450	200	100	25
Calcutta and other Ports	38,803	43,170	60,982	33,930	29,516	32,682	38,266	20,226	31,166	19,310
Total Balances ...	13,08,019	14,98,101	18,35,257	11,61,620	14,52,449	20,71,759	14,39,168	12,76,778	19,03,909	24,09,839

* Corrected.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1913-1914. (*Year ending* 31*st March* 1914.)

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value Lakhs of Rupees.	Per centage.
	Millions of [0000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Per centage.	(000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports	61·22	*15·30	185·92	21·11	83·87	201·22	68·41	†1,11·67	9,21·00	21·05	83·96	‡10,32·67	63·45
Indian Ports	206·67	*51·67	27·06	71·31	12·21	76·73	26·76	(a) 3,84·22	1,39·20	72·42	12·69	(b) 5,23·42	32·16
Interior by Rail	*21·97	5·49	8·70	7·58	3·92	14·19	4·83	§ 34·65	§ 36·74	6·53	3·35	§ 71·39	4·39
Total Indian	228·64	57·16	35·76	78·89	16·13	92·92	31·59	4,18·87	1,75·94	78·95	16·04	5,94·81	36·55
GRAND TOTAL	289·86	72·46	221·68	100·00	100·00	294·14	100·00	5,30·54	10,96·94	100·00	100·00	16,27·48	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 117·97 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 1,038·97 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to " Other Provinces " from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 389·69 lakhs, or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns, Rs. 538·89 lakhs.

1912-1913.

Foreign Ports	59·70	*14·92	191·86	16·58	83·12	206·78	64·46	†108·95	927·07	16·64	82·37	‡1,036·02	58·19
Indian Ports	268·40	*67·10	31·28	74·60	13·55	98·38	30·67	(a) 498·38	166·01	75·33	14·75	(b) 659·39	37·04
Interior by Rail	*31·72	7·93	7·68	8·82	3·33	15·61	4·87	§52·59	§32·37	8·03	2·88	§84·96	4·77
Total Indian	300·12	75·03	38·96	83·42	16·88	113·99	35·54	545·97	198·38	83·36	17·63	744·35	41·81
GRAND TOTAL	359·82	89·95	230·82	100·00	100·00	320·77	100·00	654·92	1,125·45	100·00	100·00	1,780·37	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 115·39 lakhs ; or,
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 1,042·46 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c., &c.) Rs. 499·81 lakhs ; or,
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 665·82 lakhs.

1911-1912.

Foreign Ports	57·40	*14·35	142·45	15·84	78·37	156·80	57·57	†101·78	709·89	16·31	77·56	‡811·67	52·73
Indian Ports	268·38	*67·09	30·59	74·06	16·83	97·68	35·86	(a) 466·12	161·55	74·67	17·65	(b) 627·67	40·77
Interior by Rail	*36·61	9·15	8·73	10·10	4·80	17·88	6·57	§ 56·30	§ 43·79	9·02	4·79	§ 100·09	6·50
Total Indian	304·99	76·24	39·32	84·16	21·63	115·56	42·43	522·42	205·34	83·69	22·44	727·76	47·27
GRAND TOTAL	362·39	90·59	181·77	100·00	100·00	272·36	100·00	624·20	915·23	100·00	100·00	1,539·43	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 107·84 lakhs ; or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns 817·73 lakhs of Rupees.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to " Other Provinces " from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) 473·56 lakhs, or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns 635·11 lakhs of Rupees.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL.
REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,305
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,876	642,670
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,097	751,570
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	20,018	622,732
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	19,098	605,309
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	18,491	649,643
1910	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,324	574,723
1911	275,087	.....	275,087	121,369	396,456	17,137	413,593
1912	433,989	.....	433,989	137,910	571,899	15,843	587,742
1913	405,359	.....	405,359	107,661	513,020	16,578	529,598
1914	324,586	.....	324,586	108,346	432,932	31,103	464,035

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1860	.....	566	202	768			1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported Cotton from China.		1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1881	2,344	874	60	934	273	1,207	1908	2,123	781	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	318	1,748	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253	1912	2,540	383	923	1,306	1,078	2,384

Year ending 31st August.	Receipts.		Total Receipts.	Exports.			Total Exports.	Mill consumption.	Total.
	India.	Foreign countries.		Europe.	China and Japan.	Elsewhere.			
1913	*2,733	46	2,779	534	1,023	30	1,587	1,047	2,634
1914	3,733	6	3,739	1,301	1,245	24	2,570	1,078	3,648

* Corrected.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH INDIAN YARNS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1908-1909.

(*From Government Returns.*) *Years ending* 31*st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of lbs. (000's omitted).					
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
United Kingdom	19·35	6·21	6·47	8·69	6·68	3·01
Malta and Gozo	1·32	1·32	1·29	1·98	1·72	1·46
Cyprus	·43	·08	.....	·18	.....	.....
Germany	3·94	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	.....	·03	·02	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	3·29	·16	·04	.....	.....	.....
France	·72	·12	·02	·02	.....	0·8
Spain	·04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	·48	·02	·04	...	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	5·41	3·16	1·43	·77	·84	·26
Bulgaria	5·86	2·63	1·46	1·08	·20	·46
Roumania	1·10	.....	...	·34	·20	.....
Greece	·13	.....	·06	·02	.....	.....
Aden and Dependencies	16·37	19·00	19·10	22·53	20·85	15·07
Ceylon	·41	·39	·61	·82	·82	·65
Straits Settlements	41·97	46·40	29·62	40·83	42·04	44·91
China { Hongkong	869·48	774·99	778·18	537·59	900·63	900·74
China { Shanghai, &c.	1,132·34	1,098·29	727·78	672·62	818·85	765·32
Japan	3·76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zanzibar and Pemba	·63	·28	·42	3·22	·52	·30
East Africa Protectorate	·17	·17	·15	·18	·18	·36
Turkey in Europe	3·64	·42	1·06	2·85	5·18	2·34
Turkey in Asia	86·60	97·31	95·02	75·46	64·09	72·60
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, &c.	5·60	5·78	7·46	9·41	8·28	4·94
Persia	17·58	23·42	25·41	15·87	18·74	18·04
Java	7·32	8·57	12·18	9·14	2·37	2·47
Siam	2·01	5·32	1·86	1·68	2·72	3·24
Phillipines	·21	·29	·31	·22	·21	·45
Egypt	20·77	22·46	28·82	17·65	21·08	16·10
Portuguese, German and Italian East Africa	1·13	1·36	2·06	·70	·75	1·10
Tripoli	·03	.....	·06	·26	1·51	4·57
Other Countries	·32	·46	·08	·28	·13	·73
Total Yarns	2,252·41	2,118·64	1,741·01	1,424·49	1,918·59	1,859·20
Value in Lakhs of Rupees	927·17	906·42	818·49	709·89	927·07	921·00

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE—GOODS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1908-1909.

(*From Government Returns.*) *Years ending* 31*st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of Yards (000's omitted.)					
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Aden and Dependencies	79·54	82·26	80·83	76·50	90·48	51·63
Ceylon	·22	·48	·18	·14	·46	·22
Straits Settlements	·98	1·00	1·03	·64	1·66	·81
China { Hongkong	3·11	·71	1·43	·40	·79	·61
China { Shanghai, &c.	32·60	30·18	15·67	1·27	8·55	5·99
Mauritius and Dependencies	14·96	14·83	14·34	14·17	17·12	11·11
Zanzibar and Pemba	9·31	12·09	12·23	11·25	6·00	4·38
East Africa Protectorate	20·47	28·64	35·86	30·55	37·08	29·77
Seychelles	·08	·28	·20	·67	·44	·04
Turkey—Asiatic	88·09	86·34	181·16	57·11	57·14	102·29
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, etc.	7·94	16·08	25·51	21·08	17·66	11·57
Persia	23·85	53·33	26·41	40·46	36·31	36·69
Egypt	22·15	17·51	19·39	19·51	10·42	19·75
Madagascar	·16	·45	·04	·22	·04	·16
Siam	17·80	18·64	16·38	13·11	21·32	21·27
Abyssinia	.....	.....	.....	1·75	.....	.....
Portuguese East Africa	49·34	64·19	53·50	36·58	46·36	45·01
German ,,	39·89	58·77	53·61	55·40	69·41	55·89
Italian ,,	16·71	14·46	13·05	5·83	3·87	4·88
French Somali Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	·87	18·36
Other Countries	1·52	·38	1·37	·24	·04	0·6
Total Grey Piece-goods	428·72	500·62	552·19	386·88	426·02	420·49
Value in Lakhs of Rs.	62·24	72·41	82·27	60·62	69·92	67·33

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1914 to March 1915, compared with the corresponding periods of 1912-1913 and 1913-1914.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
British India.			
Bombay	485,566,927	479,682,975	448,556,493
Madras	44,974,138	44,673,626	43,031,691
Bengal	37,355,113	33,219,947	31,708,798
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	43,765,289	44,468,505	50,281,135
Punjab (including Delhi)	5,339,339	6,274,754	6,213,549
Central Provinces and Berar	33,581,772	36,532,870	34,565,150
Total ...	650,582,578	644,852,677	614,956,816
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, (*a*) Ujjain, Kolhapur (*b*) and Pondicherry (*c*) ...	37,890,324	37,924,174	36,946,491
GRAND TOTAL ...	688,472,902	682,776,851	651,903,307

(*a*) The mill in Kishengarh was burnt down in December 1914.
(*b*) The mill in Kolhapur has stopped work from July 1914.
(*c*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[*N.B.*—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piece-goods and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis, the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	230,203,530	218,042,731	222,159,912
	yards.	1,001,664,978	941,672,526	926,589,396
	dozens.	485,076	701,305	500,180
Madras	pounds.	9,178,207	9,358,435	8,992,268
	yards.	30,909,866	31,786,949	30,113,721
	dozens.	63,290	42,330	73,975
Bengal	pounds.	4,008,266	3,487,088	2,707,983
	yards.	20,980,285	19,361,356	15,002,257
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pounds.	10,450,689	10,949,613	11,754,287
	yards.	45,111,390	45,763,897	41,912,475
	dozens.	84,631	96,230	65,647
Punjab (including Delhi)	pounds.	959,285	1,073,498	578,697
	yards.	3,806,223	3,856,947	1,913,393
	dozens.	5,635	3,110	6,196
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	12,863,006	13,494,637	11,987,237
	yards.	48,653,903	51,306,725	46,362,584
	dozens.	9,565	11,316	10,092
Total ...	pounds.	267,662,983	256,406,002	258,180,384
	yards.	1,151,126,645	1,093,748,461	1,061,893,776
	dozens.	648,197	854,291	656,090
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (*a*) and Pondicherry (*b*)	pounds.	17,808,019	17,982,548	18,825,516
	yards.	69,315,900	70,543,127	73,814,176
	dozens.	51,735	50,760	35,768
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	285,471,002	274,388,550	277,005,900
	yards.	1,220,442,545	1,164,291,588	1,135,707,952
	dozens.	699,932	905,051	691,858

(*a*) The mill in Kishengarh was burnt down in December 1914.
(*b*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				**BOMBAY ISLAND.**			
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	3,596	....	17,393	2	....	....	17,293
3	1,446,598	1,470,129	1,191,619	3	1,410,647	1,465,597	1,191,317
4	2,077,885	2,336,771	2,207,164	4	1,756,109	2,092,455	1,807,918
5	214,270	379,044	698,549	5	199,301	378,358	683,472
6	7,194,834	7,087,425	8,535,164	6	6,705,663	6,528,336	7,837,038
7	9,314,234	10,660,685	15,094,884	7	8,619,980	9,953,884	14,203,002
8	3,036,279	2,905,680	3,118,539	8	2,755,243	2,609,609	2,826,363
9	3,230,377	3,601,604	4,265,585	9	1,919,221	2,385,131	2,755,245
10	74,814,710	66,551,892	59,605,589	10	72,268,297	63,988,631	56,897,931
Total Nos. 1 to 10	101,304,783	95,002,430	94,754,436	Total Nos. 1 to 10	95,429,461	89,351,981	88,219,669
11	28,870,740	32,305,979	31,508,726	11	27,860,902	31,173,119	30,629,136
12	46,879,445	46,328,071	31,906,072	12	45,135,134	44,577,512	30,203,832
13	6,368,067	6,390,953	6,230,184	13	4,484,637	5,031,532	5,137,089
14	10,332,543	8,789,884	11,403,835	14	8,703,438	7,305,265	9,668,698
15	2,003,175	1,450,677	1,899,414	15	1,513,120	998,295	1,643,933
16	16,820,869	19,679,256	17,401,136	16	12,739,206	15,147,916	12,681,690
17	3,830,566	3,547,640	2,704,124	17	2,508,470	2,617,076	1,681,121
18	11,172,639	10,373,833	12,493,993	18	8,811,681	7,962,725	8,139,686
19	1,090,487	1,106,865	961,448	19	659,379	681,280	613,839
20	107,500,486	101,130,763	97,351,237	20	75,611,396	70,871,933	62,198,948
Total Nos. 11 to 20	234,878,017	231,103,911	213,960,169	Total Nos. 11 to 20	188,102,363	185,216,863	163,657,972
21	20,635,925	23,107,946	20,898,714	21	13,756,847	13,917,982	11,463,706
22	34,611,325	40,747,705	38,301,698	22	20,006,257	22,953,338	19,571,021
23	5,952,834	4,023,371	4,003,364	23	2,925,530	1,065,078	1,201,016
24	32,445,601	29,900,313	28,913,360	24	21,754,544	21,450,359	20,477,478
25	2,122,083	1,932,100	535,895	25	391,152	154,326	98,979
26	9,204,410	8,999,728	7,678,970	26	5,349,658	5,846,124	4,807,671
27	1,396,126	1,254,596	1,245,131	27	529,027	517,243	729,305
28	5,741,911	5,299,159	5,090,384	28	4,350,414	3,844,386	3,389,281
29	406,100	324,031	451,137	29	....	....	28,202
30	16,481,312	17,982,022	16,715,457	30	5,387,035	5,302,355	4,986,313
Total Nos. 21 to 30	128,997,657	133,670,971	123,134,051	Total Nos. 21 to 30	74,850,464	74,751,191	66,752,972
31	136,705	199,585	871,361	31	15,600	488	60,169
32	4,822,747	7,356,700	6,221,923	32	2,030,746	1,979,748	2,026,777
33	2,124,992	1,144,179	1,305,664	33	....	....	....
34	4,121,589	3,369,672	3,212,179	34	1,089,500	357,231	541,379
35	349,213	663,749	571,280	35	....	235	....
36	1,970,627	2,317,232	1,993,412	36	507,076	623,760	775,737
37	170,013	18,377	32,198	37	10,058	16,760	22,437
38	679,858	116,729	90,778	38	377,454	80,689	14,022
39	12,586	733	22,462	39	....	....	....
40	3,325,542	2,161,573	1,175,707	40	390,117	271,765	273,784
Total Nos. 31 to 40	17,713,872	17,378,729	15,496,964	Total Nos. 31 to 40	4,420,751	3,330,673	4,016,805
Above 40	2,631,409	2,383,328	1,095,692	Above 40	837,260	852,287	599,962
Waste, etc.	54,189	143,606	135,181	Waste, etc.	40,701	51,911	105,902
Total ..	485,566,927	479,682,975	448,556,493	Total ..	363,681,000	355,024,696	323,153,282

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
AHMEDABAD.				**MADRAS.**			
1	....	....	....	1	92,474	84,446	49,695
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	37,279
3	....	....	302	3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....	4	266,675	241,382	423,501
5	14,969	....	....	5	....	....	1,028
6	30,591	21,735	22,876	6	165,150	149,613	407,219
7	673,481	379,690	616,156	7	....	....	42,075
8	3,173	14,820	75,834	8	502,607	299,582	1,094 941
9	936,764	878,128	1,033,403	9	....	6,528	5,920
10	380,698	210,731	490,724	10	1,137,417	717,121	653,700
Total Nos. 1 to 10	2,039,676	1,503,504	2,239,295	Total Nos. 1 to 10	2,174,632	1,489,640	2,736,562
11	675,569	840,356	603,905	11	118,036	27,318	52,092
12	171,434	237,992	175,008	12	1,661,505	1,299,528	1,945,016
13	1,497,682	919,737	742,804	13	309,697	273,226	176,484
14	863,354	899 539	1,161,510	14	3,276,875	3,316,877	2,660,160
15	205,460	61,818	148,029	15	1,593,073	1,731,051	1,496,452
16	1,140,710	1,340,979	1,465,150	16	2,337,119	1,589,127	1,224,750
17	772,927	589,193	673,295	17	1,392,154	1,633,672	1,226,247
18	838,933	964,989	3,045,723	18	2,184,841	2,467,297	1,978,988
19	190,247	272,836	233,062	19	3,998,530	3,740,617	3,508,924
20	9,256,707	8,775,148	12,926,534	20	14,547,484	13,170,073	12,619,390
Total Nos. 11 to 20	15,656,673	14,912,547	21,011,020	Total Nos. 11 to 20	32,818,714	31,279 081	27,028,062
21	4,542,909	6,018,766	6,729,780	21	2,777,285	4,367,196	4,4 3 4
22	10,157,975	13,652,136	13,611,378	22	1,964,181	1,914,166	1,573,729
22	2,608,693	1,959,777	2,395,310	23	16,814	61,697	111,634
24	7,265 267	8,247,959	8,9 2,321	24	1,359,487	1,164,187	1,441.4 9
25	1 446,932	1,545,590	377,678	25	1,800	1,500	....
26	2 637,601	2,267,241	2 137,550	26	1,484,629	1,475,721	1.327,331
27	822,4.1	475,138	253,833	27	....	....	4.252
28	1,057,284	1,202,907	1,145,365	28	576,284	661,861	773.061
29	131,751	50,628	199,391	29	....	....	....
30	6,341,823	7,022,259	6,691,765	30	1,574,663	1,810,906	1,835,518
Total Nos. 21 to 30	37,049,686	39,343,101	39,011,371	Total Nos. 21 to 30	9,755,143	11,457,534	11,473,405
31	38,122	75,364	301,697	31	300	818	1.996
32	2,158,847	4,640.273	3,506,173	32	10,602	16,448	18,59;
33	2,124.5 5	1,135,783	1,222,108	33	....	....	....
34	2,839,140	2,371,381	2,128,368	34	414	....	1.104
35	349,213	661,849	571,230	35	....	....	....
36	1,286,610	1,154,087	1 066,604	36	....	....	1,331
37	157,727	....	3,359	37	....	....	..
38	295,045	322,862	12,625	38	....	....	....
39	3,177	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	2,434,675	1,245,809	817,034	40	373,994	301,686	895,502
Total Nos. 31 to 40	11,687,071	11,890,408	8,970,048	Total Nos. 31 to 40	385,310	318,953	918.317
Above 40	1,375,446	958,218	252,205	Above 40	140,339	128,419	874,745
Wastes, etc.	1,662	144,959	4,713				
Total..	67,810,194	68,952,737	72,187,652	Total ..	44,974,138	44,673,626	43,030,891

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	BENGAL.				**UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA).**		
1	....	473	....	1	....	....	....
2	169,591	245,365	315,610	2	....	....	....
3	497	....	295	3	....	....	....
4	..	469	60	4	1,126,546	913,515	1,(32,605
5	549	105	....	5	173,184	80,675	1,374
6	418,875	173,312	264,601	6	229,982	823,886	788,989
7	435,615	352,269	790,450	7	711,975	1,052,253	830,813
8	220,850	210,159	239,328	8	648,942	704,697	871,007
9	211,367	220,648	533,285	9	207,621	471,516	325,786
10	7,168,878	5,599,627	2 886,365	10	8,920,610	8,388,173	11,230,813
TOTAL NOS. 1 to 10	8,827,132	6,763,428	5,034,994	TOTAL NOS. 1 to 10	11,828,861	12,444,717	15,081,366
11	3,(27,128	2,478,586	3,200,297	11	3,186 199	2,791,039	2,812,177
12	3,572,148	3,050,099	2,194,821	12	2,753,813	3,003,219	3,324 627
13	1,563,023	1,202,251	1,28. 984	13	2,851,172	2,842,808	2,490,573
14	4,890,149	3,805,415	4,707,575	14	5,084,461	4,747.424	5,064,688
15	616,443	761,077	861,831	15	2,222,277	2,698,261	3,545,890
16	3,776,774	4,888,365	2,649,767	16	7,677,422	6,752,143	7,926,295
17	2,111,716	2,(8,483	1,867,487	17	1,(66,979	2,446,612	3,472,807
18	981,366	1.(43,935	1,311,598	18	2,301,837	2,560,178	2,883,669
19	1,062,742	670,497	1,093,786	19	1,062,387	921,413	780,506
20	1,920,637	1,(62,495	1,527,574	20	1,417,159	1,536,832	1,113,506
TOTAL NOS. 11 to 20	23,602,026	21,611,663	20,675,470	TOTAL NOS. 11 to 20	30,143,399	30,118,128	33,913,413
21	1 119,465	767,826	1,373,977	21	13.806	18,495	112,969
22	1,657,394	1,183,564	1,670,388	22	775,538	840,599	526,796
23	282,977	415,9(4	596,482	23	1,755	20,028	17,511
24	381,997	1,105,655	778,165	24	62,392	242,789	129,482
25	19,062	163,122	230,(18	25	68,471	56,698	50,085
26	98,544	117,178	249,097	26	180,406	24,086	2(.04
27	640,957	370,544	639,157	27	....	....	....
28	42,766	316,111	....	28	45,9(8	79,245	59,354
29	....	4,016	....	29	....	....	....
30	317,270	150,285	197,388	30	6,697	16,217	12,126
TOTAL NOS. 21 to 30	4,560,368	4,597,385	5,734,(82	TOTAL NOS. 21 to 30	1,135,464	1,298,157	910,327
31	38,101	142,504	....	31	....	....	....
32	45,448	62,212	21,516	32	10,271	....	....
33	313	4,607	....	33	....	....	....
34	605	189	....	34	....	29,718	1,963
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36	....	....	6,233	36	793	23,886	30,107
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	.. .
38	....	....	....	38	55,206	19,939	4,754
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	212,415	35,829	235,763	40	44	2,873	....
TOTAL NOS. 31 to 40	296,882	245,351	263,552	TOTAL NOS. 31 to 40	66,324	76,413	36,824
Above 40	68,705	2,230	....	Above 40	119	....	....
Waste, etc.	....	....	....	Waste, etc.	531,222	531,090	339,209
TOTAL ..	37,355,113	33,219,947	31,708,798	TOTAL ..	43,705,388	44,468,505	50,281,135

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.			Count or Number.	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
PUNJAB (including DELHI).				**CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR.**			
1	....	....	....	1	124,972	66,536	62,439
2	....	....	2,395	2	133,713	92,297	102,905
3	....	299	756	3	15,598	52,481	34,439
4	32,881	44,741	....	4	181,254	120,940	250,985
5	....	1,218	....	5	6,719	2,711	64,798
6	....	6,004	46,8 2	6	746,252	916,440	927,055
7	140,969	57,306	23,634	7	1,126,765	1,123,098	1,769,018
8	....	10,502	27,256	8	146,600	199,666	221,389
9	111,942	78,620	172,121	9	1,217,715	822,360	1,022,149
10	337,013	194,022	97,953	10	3,874,193	6,252,446	3,091,553
TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	622,808	372,712	371,007	TOTAL Nos. 1 to 10	7,673,781	9,648,585	7,543,335
11	1,250,161	1,515,241	1,604,243	11	2,328,451	2,880,163	2,778,909
12	514,254	130,812	126 105	12	5,266,825	4,155,069	4,690,522
13	839,097	1,090,690	1,130,407	13	1,223,543	1,241,545	1,295,356
14	881,436	839,731	1, 18,304	14	2,542,932	2,751,938	2,821,094
15	316,157	288,730	145,929	15	318,365	556,732	665,707
16	728,986	662,736	987,302	16	3,508,138	3,820,940	3,561,479
17	194,425	390,964	220,166	17	407,179	423,427	390,271
18	83,836	87,268	23,327	18	926,422	867,356	782,965
19	47,742	...	....	19	17,942	64,348	249,062
20	90,642	231,811	246,432	20	3,709,160	3,866,856	3,787,689
TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	4,676,488	5,247,983	5,502,115	TOTAL Nos. 11 to 20	20,228,057	20,618,374	21,023 353
21	....	....	....	21	671,202	876,004	878,530
22	....	72,615	27,701	22	977,056	893,277	660,721
23	401	....	.....	23	6,384	15,384	6,845
24	....	96,822	2,055	24	2,681,334	2,904,162	2,925,415
25	....	....	....	25	556	537	2,869
26	....	47,970	94,768	26	273,923	213,238	69,928
27	....	....	20,9 7	27	1,169	8,982	42,398
28	....	12,996	104,391	28	64,373	179,430	68,809
29	....	....	46.722	29	....	257	3,774
30	4,350	80,194	41,873	30	226,918	321,078	200,704
TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	4,751	310,601	341,216	TOTAL Nos. 21 to 30	4,902,915	5,502,319	4,819,894
31	....	...7.	63,335	31	....	....	....
32	....	18,465	265,617	32	423,507	337,660	479,937
33	....	95,424	....	33	....	....	....
34	...5	....	4,013	34	158,610	215,487	303,117
35	....	....	2,696	35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	36	....	....	110,786
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	38	....	42	8,739
39	....	1 4 480	45,135	39	..	....	....
40	....	44,885	96,332	40	97,971	104,316	101,443
TOTAL Nos 31 to 40	....	291,234	479,178	TOTAL Nos. 31 to 40	682,088	658,505	1,004,022
Above 40	19 458	67,220	119,033	Above 40	85,831	105.087	123,247
Wastes, etc.	15,164	2,902	..	Wastes, etc.	....	..	825
TOTAL ..	5,339,339	6,274,754	6,813,549	TOTAL ..	33,781,772	36,532,870	34,565,150

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
1	207,446	151,135	112,338
2	506,900	338,662	495,582
3	1,462,603	1,531,909	1,227,109
4	3,685,244	3,657,688	3,914,315
5	394,722	463,753	765,749
6	9,465,403	9,157,683	10,971,899
7	11,729,558	13,225,521	18,546,824
8	4,528,278	4,380,387	5,572,460
9	4,979,022	5,201,473	6,334,846
10	95 472,821	87,668,281	77,562,678
Total Nos. 1 to 10	132,431,997	125,721,513	125,503,300
11	38,751,015	41,799,126	41,956,444
12	60,677,990	57,957,092	44,697,263
13	12,9 3,999	13,941,273	12,584,188
14	27,007,416	23,981,269	27,655,486
15	7,155,490	7,486,528	8,715,363
16	34,849,308	37,392,569	33,820,238
17	9,603,049	10,849,898	9,950,702
18	18,649,413	17.399,867	19,474,548
19	7,279,880	6,492,740	6,602,677
20	129,176,561	123,557,820	116,655,828
Total Nos. 11 to 20	346,054,071	339,958,182	322,112,587
21	25,217,623	29,137,467	27,167,670
22	39,985,924	45,651,926	42,561,024
23	6,261,166	4,539,464	4,738,586
24	36,930,811	35,504,228	34,189,726
25	2,211,972	2,153,957	819,058
26	11,231,908	10,877,921	9,422,093
27	2,088,252	1,634,172	1,951,885
28	6,471,332	6,648,772	6,095,909
29	406,100	328,304	561,633
30	18,610,310	20,360,706	19,005,845
Total Nos. 21 to 30	149,355,398	156,836,917	146,453,679
31	175,106	342,907	938,392
32	5,314,575	7,521,485	7,907,626
33	2,125,305	1,344,310	1,305,664
34	4,281,218	3,616,066	3,522,466
35	349,213	663,749	573,976
36	1,971,330	2,475,578	2,141,869
37	170,013	18,517	32,198
38	735,064	136,707	104,271
39	12,'86	733	67,597
40	4,009,966	2,651,172	2,504,798
Total Nos. 31 to 40	19,144,376	18,971,184	18,198,857
Above 40	2,935,781	2,686,284	2,213,277
Wastes, etc.	660,955	678,598	475,216
Total	650,582,578	644,852,677	614,956,816

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

NATIVE STATES.—(a)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
1	.....	.....	.....
2	17,225	9,980	20,860
3	177,309	220,523	214,516
4	91,011	72,692	65,942
5	1,465	4,414	6,280
6	782,737	1,109,618	1,314,758
7	996,465	787,087	1,022,918
8	772,403	860,937	889,417
9	244,560	244,042	199,107
10	1,487,202	1,752,944	1,741,124
Total Nos. 1 to 10 ...	4,570,277	5,062,236	5,474,922
11	2,169,730	2,135,643	1,547,748
12	1,124,091	931,781	982,089
13	766,573	810,565	546,528
14	3,195,093	3,348,408	4,000,909
15	671,187	556,461	659,473
16	2,457,760	1,961,288	2,460,140
17	366,482	395,242	220,341
18	3,021,156	3,288,410	3,181,892
19	647,026	494,097	762,834
20	8,920,113	8,028,837	6,811,285
Total Nos. 11 to 20 ...	23,339,211	21,950,732	21,173,239
21	1,283,702	1,378,881	1,741,506
22	3,267,631	3,665,968	3,153,489
23	791,795	410,123	525,935
24	1,460,103	1,514,411	1,552,722
25	78,400	98,945	233,875
26	657,582	1,126,240	994,869
27	693,645	391,915	531,885
28	631,448	790,860	801,117
29	43,521	40,770	1,008
30	573,586	799,577	640,289
Total Nos 21 to 30 ...	9,481,413	10,157,690	9,776,695
31	.....	5,137	2,593
32	188,541	222,316	215,648
33	368	43,926	18,038
34	226,347	214,481	186,182
35	11,786	34,017	49,422
36	16,436	31,846	3,496
37	1,531	.....	.....
38	.....	7,301	.....
39	204	.....	.....
40	50,111	182,090	26,865
Total Nos. 31 to 40 ...	497,324	741,114	502,244
Above 40 ...	2,099	13,402	19,391
Total ...	37,890,324	37,924,174	36,946,491

(a) See notes at foot of Table No. 1.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Native States.)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
1	207,446	151,155	112,338
2	524,125	348,642	516,442
3	1,639,812	1,752,431	1,441,625
4	3,776,255	3,730,380	3,980,257
5	396,187	468,167	772,029
6	10,248,140	10,267,301	12,286,657
7	12,726,023	14,012,408	19,569,742
8	5,300,681	5,191,324	6,461,877
9	5,223,582	5,445,515	6,533,953
10	96,960,625	89,416,225	79,303,202
Total Nos. 1 to 10	137,002,274	130,783,748	130,978,122
11	40,920,745	43,934,769	43,504,192
13	61,802,081	58,888,873	45,679,352
13	13,670,572	13,851,838	13,150,716
14	30,202,569	27,329,677	31,656,345
15	7,830,677	8,042,989	9,374,736
16	37,303,068	39,353,857	36,280,378
17	9,969,531	11,245,640	10,171,043
18	21,670,569	20,687,777	22,656,440
19	7,926,856	6,986,837	7,365,511
20	138,096,674	131,586,667	123,467,113
Total Nos. 11 to 20	369,393,282	361,908,914	343,285,826
21	26,501,325	30,516,348	28,909,176
22	43,258,555	49,257,894	45,714,513
23	7,052,961	4,949,587	5,064,771
24	38,390,914	37,018,639	35,742,448
25	2,290,372	2,252,902	1,053,933
26	11,879,490	12,004,161	10,416,962
27	2,731,897	2,026,087	2,283,770
28	7,102,780	7,489,632	6,897,026
29	449,621	369,074	502,641
30	19,183,896	21,160,283	19,946,134
Total Nos. 21 to 30	158,836,811	166,994,607	156,230,374
31	194,129	348,044	940,935
32	5,484,340	8,043,801	7,323,274
33	2,146,985	1,288,136	1,525,702
34	4,492,172	3,230,547	3,708,648
35	356,982	697,766	623,398
36	1,987,875	2,507,424	2,145,565
37	171,286	18,577	32,198
38	735,064	144,008	104,271
39	12,790	733	67,597
40	4,060,077	2,833,262	2,531,663
Total Nos. 31 to 40	19,641,700	19,712,298	18,701,101
Above 40	2,937,886	2,698,686	2,232,668
Wastes, etc.	660,955	678,598	475,216
Total	688,472,932	682,776,851	651,903,307

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	21,954,846	20,036,108	19,737,641
	yards	66,042,568	59,569,202	57,088,674
Dhutis	pounds	48,867,784	47,890,508	47,542,456
	yards	236,437,400	227,753,193	213,696,430
Drills and jeans	pounds	4,005,496	3,995,173	4,834,873
	yards	15,793,300	15,826,067	18,184,476
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	989,305	689,287	496,905
	yards	6,850,344	4,804,776	3,469,965
Printers	pounds	4,955,093	5,252,197	5,269,102
	yards	23,131,945	24,477,716	23,211,601
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	60,856,551	58,922,499	67,585,240
	yards	268,483,340	258,349,945	285,526,761
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	22,599,984	19,318,305	20,706,944
	yards	105,469,193	89,006,767	96,093,887
Tent cloth	pounds	915,132	865,393	1,775,942
	yards	1,924,186	1,878,120	3,625,695
Other sorts	pounds	3,232,143	3,694,286	4,271,529
	yards	14,535,002	16,448,561	17,777,163
TOTAL ...	pounds	168,376,333	160,163,756	172,220,432
	yards	788,667,178	698,114,347	718,669,550
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	60,162,815	55,870,534	48,362,950
	yards	263,197,808	243,558,249	207,919,846
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	1,220,538	1,607,689	1,170,865
	dozens	250,622	482,486	352,926
Hosiery	pounds	349,876	322,237	203,884
	dozens	234,454	218,819	147,254
Miscellaneous	pounds	58,968	78,565	201,781
TOTAL BOMBAY ...	pounds	230,368,530	218,042,781	222,159,912
	yards	1,001,864,986	941,672,596	926,589,396
	dozens	485,076	701,305	500,180

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	13,873,161	12,435,644	10,147,706
	yards	39,726,363	35,962,094	28,819,378
Dhutis	pounds	11,514,980	12,049,376	10,353,617
	yards	54,700,508	56,703,489	46,725,856
Drills and jeans	pounds	3,779,480	3,872,490	4,670,659
	yards	14,865,439	14,838,332	17,567,141
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	853,617	515,714	393,964
	yards	5,950,877	3,636,138	2,830,947
Printers	pounds	23,983	51,304	14,311
	yards	122,822	277,944	78,828
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	43,487,539	42,070,159	46,219,796
	yards	198,954,840	189,617,397	201,048,445
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	19,863,703	16,927,296	17,669,711
	yards	92,935,249	78,321,962	84,275,266
Tent cloth	pounds	794,688	713,737	1,533,723
	yards	1,683,721	1,535,211	3,103,090
Other sorts	pounds	1,418,264	1,590,888	1,577,124
	yards	6,792,216	7,941,122	7,417,566
TOTAL	pounds	95,609,415	90,226,608	92,580,611
	yards	415,732,035	388,833,689	391,866,517
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	51,819,625	46,451,349	39,311,202
	yards	226,369,675	203,531,319	170,456,350
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	1,209,325	1,582,374	1,145,970
	dozens	246,206	478,051	348,126
Hosiery	pounds	254,796	231,011	123,250
	dozens	180,835	178,865	103,954
Miscellaneous	pounds	93,968	78,565	201,784
TOTAL BOMBAY ISLAND...	pounds	148,987,129	138,569,907	133,362,817
	yards	642,101,710	592,365,008	562,322,867
	dozens	427,041	656,916	452,080

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana District, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	7,313,320	6,830,071	8,635,693
	yards	24,168,986	21,288,977	25,628,262
Dhutis	pounds	31,155,163	28,760,888	30,775,257
	yards	155,366,488	142,676,817	140,117,125
Drills and jeans	pounds	83,621	61,812	88,272
	yards	278,288	798,111	398,921
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	102,175	73,704	28,186
	yards	648,562	472,670	162,055
Printers	pounds	3,198,736	3,204,853	3,390,585
	yards	15,484,406	15,390,079	14,925,366
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	10,592,197	10,517,431	15,431,280
	yards	46,175,877	46,738,540	65,838,066
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	2,374,874	2,059,258	2,774,872
	yards	10,836,689	8,971,264	10,683,934
Tent cloth	pounds	191	3,940	139,123
	yards	390	7,960	282,165
Other sorts	pounds	1,069,460	1,235,975	2,024,763
	yards	5,036,791	5,601,197	8,409,329
Total	pounds	55,889,737	52,747,432	63,288,031
	yards	257,996,477	241,944,715	266,445,223
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	2,592,737	2,484,156	2,208,092
	yards	12,907,321	12,229,422	10,568,117
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	4,922	3,732	4,227
	dozens	2,610	1,003	2,184
Hosiery	pounds	95,074	91,225	80,632
	dozens	53,616	39,955	43,295
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Total, Ahmedabad	„	58,582,470	55,326,545	65,580,982
	yards	270,903,798	254,174,137	277,013,340
	dozens	56,226	40,958	45,479

MADRAS.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	229,119	377,667	211,631
	yards	481,203	261,147	428,750
Dhutis	pounds	563,375	663,843	623,055
	yards	2,040,715	2,585,775	2,521,629
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,674,047	1,388,251	1,376,184
	yards	5,982,101	4,888,160	4,944,178
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	920	.....
	yards	.....	3,734	.....
Printers	pounds	1,820	259	.....
	yards	5,289	1,010	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	31,683	20,686	15,837
	yards	147,552	99,190	56,012
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	377,109	210,632	236,128
	yards	1,184,760	693,598	779,693
Tent cloth	pounds	11,667	20,159	39,127
	yards	16,901	30,230	69,318
Other sorts	pounds	462,928	433,151	341,680
	yards	1,616,289	1,655,878	1,319,258
Total	pounds	3,351,743	3,115,568	2,823,642
	yards	11,474,760	10,918,222	10,118,368
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	5,570,833	6,070,054	5,950,922
	yards	19,485,106	20,868,718	19,994,853
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	pounds	256,069	172,475	216,368
	dozens	63,290	42,350	73,975
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	„	62	338	1,936
Total, Madras	„	9,178,207	9,358,435	8,992,268
	yards	30,909,866	31,786,940	30,113,721
	dozens	63,290	42,350	73,975

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	296,655	223,201	168,824
	yards	1,133,031	895,670	442,226
Dhutis	pounds	1,460,901	1,295,431	775,353
	yards	8,820,910	8,423,893	5,234,570
Drills and jeans	pounds	54,003	2,673	6,756
	yards	199,339	7,256	22,527
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	925	.....	177
	yards	6,940	.....	879
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	652,750	508,321	572,691
	yards	3,038,568	2,643,990	2,749,036
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,403,723	1,378,008	1,066,924
	yards	7,391,149	7,053,207	5,546,149
Tent cloth	pounds	202	148	2,776
	yards	456	312	2,962
Other sorts	pounds	18,528	19,695	69,509
	yards	107,158	176,166	771,974
TOTAL	pounds	3,887,687	3,427,477	2,602,900
	yards	20,717,851	19,200,496	14,769,623
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	52,641	32,949	49,519
	yards	262,434	160,860	232,634
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	67,935	26,669	55,564
TOTAL, BENGAL	"	4,008,366	3,487,088	2,707,983
	yards	20,980,285	19,361,356	15,002,257

UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH (also AJMER-MERWARA).

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	464,565	356,173	449,342
	yards	1,813,412	1,390,019	1,503,511
Dhutis	pounds	3,332,731	3,199,339	2,038,615
	yards	18,731,162	18,136,092	10,087,845
Drills and jeans	pounds	394,596	511,546	479,671
	yards	1,051,666	1,372,709	1,303,880
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	1,154	584	.....
	yards	3,215	4,321	.....
Printers	pounds	72,421	46,147	2,920
	yards	543,012	378,468	13,309
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,705,827	1,850,072	2,148,380
	yards	9,405,178	9,597,929	10,289,072
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	2,605,718	3,121,038	3,743,616
	yards	9,399,515	10,707,685	11,661,425
Tent cloth	pounds	1,259,627	1,165,185	1,863,740
	yards	3,443,164	3,289,897	4,707,234
Other sorts	pounds	232,507	272,051	639,489
	yards	690,266	918,698	2,098,853
TOTAL	pounds	10,069,046	10,522,135	11,362,123
	yards	44,684,990	45,496,253	41,665,059
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	81,990	78,204	87,164
	yards	426,400	267,644	247,416
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	277,929	323,747	262,952
	dozens	84,631	96,230	65,647
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	21,724	26,527	42,048
TOTAL, U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH (ALSO AJMER-MERWARA).	"	12,450,689	10,949,619	11,754,287
	yards	45,111,390	45,763,897	41,912,475
	dozens	84,631	96,230	65,647

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

PUNJAB (including DELHI).

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	184,295	119,546	29,435
	yards	534,057	247,132	65,227
Dhutis	pounds	64,201	182,864	55,727
	yards	193,068	482,329	197,950
Drills and jeans	pounds	5,945	3,288	19,110
	yards	16,605	9,547	67,918
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	146	.....	.....
	yards	1,290	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	63,805	162,986	101,593
	yards	185,339	705,718	504,286
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	480,069	410,639	93,497
	yards	2,648,010	1,849,796	417,615
Tent cloth	pounds	6,327	1,963	2,802
	yards	13,751	4,629	5,803
Other sorts	pounds	45,056	84,861	153,019
	yards	91,605	191,035	306,018
TOTAL	pounds	848,437	915,647	455,183
	yards	3,683,720	3,496,186	1,564,817
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	76,487	121,748	79,880
	yards	122,503	366,761	348,576
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	17,977	10,789	21,383
	dozens	5,635	3,110	6,196
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	16,284	25,314	22,251
TOTAL, PUNJAB (including DELHI)	"	959,235	1,073,498	578,697
	yards	3,806,223	3,856,947	1,913,393
	dozens	5,635	3,110	6,196

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	1,091,926	1,235,242	985,147
	yards	2,900,429	3,294,922	2,733,675
Dhutis	pounds	2,736,713	3,163,418	2,940,326
	yards	11,037,209	12,721,687	12,230,610
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,661,285	1,550,247	1,476,858
	yards	5,759,767	5,524,342	5,178,736
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	76,252	53,332	19,854
	yards	192,741	237,751	74,658
Printers	pounds	681,006	605,527	391,003
	yards	3,270,092	2,807,109	1,799,592
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	2,047,972	1,785,487	1,638,779
	yards	8,518,782	7,509,460	6,582,687
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	612,886	785,665	534,968
	yards	2,678,052	3,543,976	2,283,864
Tent cloth	pounds	186,709	253,572	128,469
	yards	375,065	539,411	296,591
Other sorts	pounds	502,076	868,520	673,915
	yards	1,866,872	3,264,673	2,429,489
TOTAL	pounds	9,596,825	10,306,010	8,789,319
	yards	36,688,959	39,443,331	33,909,902
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	3,219,635	3,150,784	3,146,705
	yards	11,964,944	11,863,394	12,452,682
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	28,854	37,264	33,552
	dozens	9,565	11,316	10,092
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	17,692	579	12,661
TOTAL, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	"	12,863,006	13,494,637	11,987,237
	yards	48,653,903	51,306,725	46,362,584
	dozens	9,565	11,316	10,092

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—concld.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description of Goods.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	24,221,406	22,347,938	21,522,020
	yards ...	72,804,700	66,058,092	62,257,063
Dhutis	pounds ...	57,025,695	55,850,403	53,975,512
	yards ...	277,250,459	270,102,911	243,969,064
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	7,794,383	7,451,178	8,172,852
	yards ...	28,602,080	27,628,081	29,701,665
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	1,066,857	744,123	516,759
	yards ...	7,052,590	5,051,082	3,544,623
Printers	pounds ...	5,711,264	5,904,130	5,663,202
	yards ...	26,957,278	27,664,303	25,025,381
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	65,358,088	63,250,051	72,059,380
	yards ...	289,398,709	278,906,232	306,057,354
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings.	pounds ...	28,079,482	25,224,287	26,382,077
	yards ...	128,970,679	112,855,029	116,782,631
Tent cloth	pounds ...	2,379,664	2,306,420	3,812,856
	yards ...	5,773,513	5,742,599	8,707,603
Other sorts	pounds ...	4,493,232	5,372,063	6,148,941
	yards ...	18,907,442	22,654,506	24,701,935
Total	pounds ...	196,130,071	188,450,593	198,253,599
	yards ...	855,717,450	816,632,835	820,697,819
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	69,164,001	65,324,266	57,676,540
	yards ...	295,409,195	277,085,626	241,195,957
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds ...	1,801,367	2,150,914	1,710,120
	dozens ...	413,743	635,472	508,836
Hosiery	pounds ...	349,876	322,237	203,884
	dozens ...	254,454	218,819	147,254
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	217,668	157,992	336,241
Total	„ ...	267,662,983	256,406,002	258,180,384
	yards ...	1,151,126,645	1,093,748,461	1,061,893,776
	dozens ...	648,197	854,291	656,090

No. 7.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

NATIVE STATES (a).

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	982,278	1,324,858	1,274,540
	yards ...	2,591,117	3,812,414	3,346,229
Dhutis	pounds ...	3,125,328	3,281,515	3,424,497
	yards ...	14,225,469	14,866,608	15,005,419
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	100,398	58,544	347,788
	yards ...	328,508	184,979	1,087,818
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	9	169	.....
	yards ...	72	1,621	.....
Printers	pounds ...	547,013	608,167	784,671
	yards ...	2,493,184	2,719,578	2,981,557
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	3,286,052	3,207,904	3,440,875
	yards ...	13,225,747	13,581,509	14,647,496
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds ...	5,158,516	4,509,013	4,432,597
	yards ...	19,124,501	16,113,692	17,555,757
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	3,330	20,372	93,358
	yards ...	8,052	71,246	254,844
Other sorts	pounds ..	1,778,396	1,302,314	1,504,516
	yards ...	6,476,536	4,631,238	4,924,679
Total ...	pounds ...	14,981,320	14,312,856	15,322,842
	yards ...	58,473,786	55,782,885	59,803,799
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	2,664,051	3,504,998	3,390,647
	yards ...	10,842,114	14,760,242	14,010,377
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ...	pounds ...	11,527	15,582	24,967
	dozens ...	1,390	2,168	3,649
Hosiery	pounds ...	151,121	149,112	82,034
	dozens ...	50,345	48,592	32,119
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	.....	.....	5,026
Total ...	pounds ...	17,808,019	17,982,548	18,825,516
	yards ...	69,315,900	70,543,127	73,814,176
	dozens ...	51,735	50,760	35,768

(a) See note at foot of Table No. 2.

No. 8.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (British India and Native States).

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	25,203,684	23,672,796	22,796,560
	yards ...	75,395,817	69,870,506	65,603,292
Dhutis	pounds ...	60,151,023	59,131,918	57,400,009
	yards ...	291,475,928	284,769,519	258,974,483
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	7,894,781	7,509,722	8,520,640
	yards ...	28,930,588	27,813,060	30,789,483
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	1,066,866	744,292	516,759
	yards ...	7,052,662	5,052,703	3,544,623
Printers	pounds ...	6,258,277	6,512,297	6,447,873
	yards ...	29,450,462	30,383,881	28,006,938
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	68,644,140	66,457,955	75,520,255
	yards ...	302,624,456	292,487,741	320,705,350
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings... ...	pounds ...	33,237,998	25,733,300	30,814,674
	yards ...	148,095,180	128,968,721	134,288,388
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	2,382,994	2,326,792	3,906,214
	yards ...	5,782,165	5,813,845	8,962,447
Other sorts	pounds ...	6,271,628	6,674,377	7,653,457
	yards ...	25,383,978	27,285,744	29,626,614
Total ...	pounds ...	211,111,391	202,763,449	213,576,441
	yards ...	914,191,236	872,445,720	880,501,618
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	71,828,052	68,829,264	61,067,187
	yards ...	306,251,309	291,845,868	255,206,334
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods...	pounds ...	1,812,894	2,166,496	1,735,087
	dozens ...	415,133	637,640	512,485
Hosiery...	pounds ...	500,997	471,349	285,918
	dozens ...	284,799	267,411	179,373
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	217,668	157,992	341,267
Total ...	pounds ...	285,471,062	274,388,550	277,005,900
	yards ...	1,220,442,545	1,164,291,588	1,135,707,952
	dozens ...	699,932	905,051	691,858

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15 (a).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	48,27,698	45,68,188	42,31,544
Madras	2,06,862	2,13,166	1,79,569
Bengal	81,709	78,951	53,028
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	2,11,847	2,55,466	2,07,454
Punjab (Including Delhi)	17,971	22,353	10,285
Central Provinces and Berar	2,71,882	3,00,919	2,52,282
TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	56,17,969	54,39,043	49,34,162
TOTAL, NET DUTY	55,76,567	53,95,014	48,79,385
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan—			
GROSS DUTY	2,21,178	2,38,393	2,33,160
NET DUTY	2,21,178	2,38,393	2,33,160
GRAND TOTAL, GROSS DUTY	58,39,147	56,77,436	51,67,322
GRAND TOTAL, NET DUTY...	57,97,745	56,33,407	51,12,545

(a) Provisional.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 23rd April 1915.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association.

2. The objects of the Association are—

(*a*) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association.

4. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. Save as is hereinafter otherwise provided every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 34 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Rules and Regulations of the Association.

6. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

7. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm.

8. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

9. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned, and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such person shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

10. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

11. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

12. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

13. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members or persons entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such members.

15. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members and persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

16. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

17. The foregoing rules as to voting shall apply to voting at all meetings and also to voting for all purposes other than meetings of the spinning section and weaving section hereinafter mentioned or voting by members of those sections or either of them alone.

18. Voting for the election of a member of the Association shall be by ballot.

19. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee").

20. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

21. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

22. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

23. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

24. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

25. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, one voting paper in respect of every vote to which he is entitled under Rule 5 hereof.

26. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up each voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

27. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4. P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

28. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

29. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

30. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

31. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

32. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

33. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

34. Each member of the Association shall pay the following annual subscription to the Association:—

(*a*) Rupees 4 per annum for every 1,000 or part of 1,000 mule spindles, Rs. 4 for every 666 or part of 666 ring spindles and Rs. 3 for every 50 or part of 50 looms set up in the mill or mills, factory or factories, which, for the time being, shall belong to such member.

(*b*) Rupees 5 per annum for every Rs. 50,000 of the estimated value of the machinery, buildings and land shown on the audited balance sheet for the year previous to that in respect of which the subscription is payable of the factory or factories not being Spinning and Weaving Mills which, for the time being, shall belong to such member:

Provided that the minimum subscription payable by any one member shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

(*c*) In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill, that is a member, shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 100 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.

35. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and if any member shall be a member for a part only of any year he shall pay the full subscription for such year.

36. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form set out below:—

In consideration of the protection afforded by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Trade Marks and Tickets used by $\frac{me}{us}$ and in consideration of the general maintenance by the Association of the interest of the industry in which $\frac{I \text{ am}}{we \text{ are}}$ engaged $\frac{I}{we}$ .....engaged in.....in the town of..... having carefully read and fully understood all the rules of the said Association and the rules relating to Registration of Trade Marks do hereby declare and agree that $\frac{I}{we}$ will during $\frac{my}{our}$ membership of the said Association in all things conform faithfully and absolutely to all the said rules and to such other rules as the Association shall institute by resolution duly passed in accordance with the relevant provisions herein and $\frac{I}{we}$ will register with the Association all the Trade Marks applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ to any of the produce of the Mill or Mills, Factory or Factories owned by $\frac{me}{us}$ and $\frac{I}{we}$ declare that all Trade Marks so applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ whether they be registered with the Association or not, shall be subject to the rules of the Association and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will submit to arbitration any dispute in which $\frac{I}{we}$ may be concerned with another member or members of the Association in respect of a Trade Mark or Trade Marks and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will in all things endeavour to further the objects of the Association.

37. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership.

38. The Association shall have power, by passing a resolution in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to expel any member from the Association in respect of the following things, that is to say—

(a) for any act done or conduct pursued by such member which, in the opinion of the Association, shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association :

provided that a member shall not be expelled from the Association, unless—

(1) an opportunity shall have been given to such member by the Committee of the Association to defend or explain his acts and conduct ;

(2) a Special General Meeting of the Association shall have been duly called to consider the acts and conduct of such member ;

(3) a resolution shall have been passed at such General Meeting at which a quorum shall be present by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at such Meeting declaring that such member is expelled.

39. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned, such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

40. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called " The Committee " to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

41. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

42. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

43. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day between the dates aforesaid for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day also between the dates aforesaid for the election of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the several days so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

44. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association notice in writing of the several dates appointed for the said several elections seven days before the date appointed for the first of the said elections.

45. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Committee and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be elected by ballot.

46. The Committee shall, before the respective days appointed for the elections of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee, respectively, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

47. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon any day appointed for the election of a Chairman or a Deputy Chairman or of the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p. m. upon that day.

48. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

(*a*) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(*b*) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(*c*) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

49. On each of the respective days appointed for the election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the remaining eighteen members of the Committee, respectively, voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

50. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

51. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the respective days which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

52. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for an election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer who shall have been appointed as scrutineer of the election appointed for that day and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by such scrutineer and the said scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

53. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

54. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election as Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the election of a Chairman of the Committee.

55. Two members of any one firm entitled to only one vote shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

56. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election.

57. If two members of one firm shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of both of them shall be void and there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association to fill the vacancies caused by their elections being void.

58. No member of the Association shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee.

59. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

60. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

61. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

62. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

63. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office.

64. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy.

66. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

67. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote.

68. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

69. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be.

70. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay, or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interests of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee.

71. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

72. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

73. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

74. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

76. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

77. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.

78. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable.

79. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 77 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

80. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint.

81. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so.

82. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively, addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

83. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

84. All the moneys and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Bank of Bombay or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf.

85. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee.

86. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting.

87. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

88. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

89. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 88 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned.

90. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee, present at such meeting.

91. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting-vote.

92. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

93. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock-out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to any other matter whatsoever, not being a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money shall be subject to the following rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), that is to say—

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles owned by all the members of the Association.

(*c*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles owned by the members of the Association who shall have constituted the majority of the members of the Association, who shall have voted in favour of any such resolution as aforesaid for the approval and adoption of any such concerted general action as aforesaid, the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

94. All proceedings of the Association in connection with any proposal for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production shall be subject to the following rules :—

(*a*) The members of the Association shall be divided into two sections—one whereof shall consist of all the members of the Association who are engaged in spinning only and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section," and the other whereof shall consist of all the members who are engaged in weaving as well as spinning and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section."

(*b*) The Spinning Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in spinning only.

(c) The Weaving Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in weaving as well as spinning.

(d) The Committee of the Association may at any time call a meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, and if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Spinning Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Spinning Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof, and in like manner if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Weaving Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Weaving Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof.

(e) Seven days' notice of any meeting of the Spinning Section or of any meeting of the Weaving Section, as the case may be, shall be given by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay, and such notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting.

(f) Any proposal for any short-time movement or for any organized lessening of production must, before it can be brought before any meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, be sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the Committee of the Association.

(g) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Spinning Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same; and in like manner no such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Weaving Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(h) In order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Spinning Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Spinning Section present at such meeting and owning at least 75 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles calculated as next hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the Spinning Section; and in like manner, in order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Weaving Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Weaving Section present at such meeting and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles, calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Weaving Section.

(i) For the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the Weaving Section, all looms in any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning shall be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and 20 ring spindles or at the option of the owner 30 mule spindles out of the total number of spindles in such Mill, for every loom in such Mill shall also be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and all other spindles in such Mill shall be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the spinning section not only shall all such other spindles as last aforesaid in Mills which carry on weaving as well as spinning be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section, but also all spindles whatsoever in any Mill carrying on spinning alone.

(j) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in sub-clause (h) of this rule the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

95. Every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 94 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Spinning Section shall be binding upon the Spinning Section but shall not bind the Weaving Section; and in like manner every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 94 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Weaving Section shall be binding upon the Weaving Section but shall not bind the Spinning Section.

96. If any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on spinning only in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Spinning Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Spinning Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Spinning Section; and if any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Weaving Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every Mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of seven annas and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every loom therein, provided always that, if any such member as aforesaid shall carry on any such Mill as aforesaid in contravention of any such Rule as aforesaid for any period less than a week of 72 hours, such member shall not be liable to pay to the Association the full amount of the sums aforesaid, but only such proportionate part thereof as shall bear the same proportion to the full amount thereof which the period of time for which such Mill shall be worked shall bear to a full week of 72 hours.

97. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

98. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

99. These Rules shall come into force on the 29th April 1910, and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. The foregoing Rules and copies of the form of undertaking prescribed under Rule 36 shall forthwith be printed and distributed to all members, and on and after 31st July 1910, no member who has not duly signed and deposited with the Secretary the said form of undertaking shall be entitled to the privileges of membership. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 28th March 1912.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings:—

(*a*) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*c*) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*e*) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'

(*f*) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark is already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

Classification of goods.

2. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes:—

Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.

Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.

Class 3.—Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

Registers.

3. The Association shall keep two Registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other 'The Suspense Register.'

Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the applicant, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member; and every such application shall state whose property the trade mark in question is or is to be.

5. Every such application shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark to which the application relates for the use of the Association and also by such further number of spare copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf regard being had to the total number of the members, and such application shall contain a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member desires to apply the trade mark in question.

6. No such application shall be entertained by the Association unless the trade mark to which it relates is or is to be the property either of the member applying to register the same or of a dealer dealing exclusively with such member in goods of the class or classes to which such member desires to apply such trade mark.

Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

7. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in 'the Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

8. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of such trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with Rule 20 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification and

shall after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send a reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

9. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Register as in Rule 10 hereinafter set forth.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register.

10. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the some class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

11. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be determined, in the manner hereinafter prescribed ; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground—

(*a*) That such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods ; or

(*b*) That the dealer to whom the said trade mark objected to belongs or will belong does not deal in goods of the said class or classes exclusively with the member who shall have applied to register the said trade mark objected to.

14. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

Applications for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register.

15. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Permanent Register on the representation that such trade mark was the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with a member in goods of the class or classes to which the said trade mark is applied shall be removed from such Register on the ground—

(*a*) That the dealer has never dealt exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes ;

or

(*b*) That the dealer has ceased to deal exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes.

16. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied, and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

17. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(*a*) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register;

or

(*b*) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

on the ground either in the case (*a*) or in the case (*b*)—

That the said trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

18. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

19. Every application under Rules 16 and 17 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 36 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who shall have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which shall be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent; and whenever any such notification is sent as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

21. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the Form of Adherence in Rule 36 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of any application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 13 (*a*) such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the Rules relating to Arbitration.

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trade mark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register, as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given.

22. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any

(*a*) application to register a trade mark,

(*b*) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,

(*c*) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,

shall, if no such notice as is permitted by these Rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following Rules.

23. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice; and on receipt of such notice such other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.

24. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 23 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed as sole arbitrator.

25. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

26. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these Rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

27. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

28. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the two arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

29. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

30. If

(*a*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail from any cause whatever to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him ;

or

(*b*) two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail from any cause whatever to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed ;

or

(*c*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

31. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

32. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall, when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

33. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or a referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these Rules shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

Fees on Arbitrations.

34. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association to members :—

(*a*) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 30, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.

(*c*) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

(*d*) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these Rules that any fee paid by any member, a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made, shall be refunded to him by the other member, a party to the said arbitration.

35. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these Rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire and referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to register a trade mark as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

36. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, make

(*a*) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(*b*) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, no steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

37. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a Civil or a Criminal Court.

38. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such application as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates, the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

39. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 36 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 36 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 36 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which such objection relates, shall be dealt with under these Rules, as if no such notification had been given.

40. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 36 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings relate until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

41. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 37 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*a*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colourable or otherwise shall not be registered ;

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*b*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark, be entered therein.

42. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

43. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration, which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

44. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, if the trade mark in question be the property of the member in whose name the same is registered *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified and shall, if the trade mark in question be the property of a dealer dealing exclusively with the said member in goods of the class or classes so specified *prima facie*, be held so long as the said dealer shall so deal exclusively with the said member in goods of the said class or classes so specified to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

45. These Rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1912 on which date they shall supersede all other Rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorized by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two Scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired,

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATI OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seco who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination p must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed fo election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applica clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscrip to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second d of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of t candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the mann above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates w have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appoi ment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Associati the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

LES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE F THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary fifteen clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants ten clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two Scrutineers, who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute, such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Island of Bombay only, since 1854.

Year ending 30th June	Number of Mills.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Tons.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1854	10	2,00,884	2,878	4,567	Not ascertained.	
1855	12	2,71,571	3,324	6,733	Do.	
1856	12	2,79,987	3,378	7,620	Do.	
1857	12	2,92,844	3,648	7,715	Do.	
1858	12	3,05,315	3,712	7,847	Do.	
1859	12	3,20,230	3,824	8,140	Do.	
1860	12	3,35,200	4,200	8,860	Do.	
1861	12	3,14,200	4,200	8,810	Do.	
1862	12	3,47,200	4,200	8,810	Do.	
1863	12	3,47,200	4,200	8,810	20,750	47,321
1864	14	4,62,551	5,712	11,200	28,262	64,440
1865	27	7,32,671	7,771	19,661	Not ascertained.	
1866	29	8,19,826	8,945	...	Do.	
1867	31	8,84,324	9,439	20,247	3,51,276	1,43,559
1868	32	9,55,511	10,240	22,643	3,53,979	2,04,590
1869	33	9,71,900	10,508	20,640	4,32,156	1,09,630
1870	34	9,87,675	10,816	20,517	4,73,220	2,36,555
1871	52	8,91,525	10,162	21,351	5,14,772	2,73,757
1872	56	10,56,804	11,214	23,305	4,71,051	2,77,445
1873	58	11,26,896	12,012	24,784	5,24,951	3,13,156
1874	61	12,32,716	13,005	26,871	6,15,696	3,83,514
1875	63	13,17,736	13,915	28,772	6,33,547	4,01,887
1876	63	13,17,736	13,915	28,772	6,33,547	4,01,887
1877	63	13,17,736	13,915	28,772	6,33,547	4,01,887
1878	63	13,17,736	13,915	28,772	6,33,547	4,01,887
1879	63	13,17,736	13,915	28,772	6,33,547	4,01,887
1880	63	13,17,736	13,915	28,772	6,33,547	4,01,887
1881	63	13,17,736	13,915	28,772	6,33,547	4,01,887
1882	63	13,17,736	13,915	28,772	6,33,547	4,01,887
1883	63	13,17,736	13,915	28,772	6,33,547	4,01,887
1884	63	13,17,736	13,915	28,772	6,33,547	4,01,887
1885	41	14,87,052	13,753	27,780	6,00,000	3,80,000
1886	42	15,31,216	13,930	28,140	6,33,000	4,01,000
1887	42	15,80,000	13,740	28,000	6,80,000	4,31,000
1888	42	16,30,000	14,000	28,000	7,00,000	4,44,000
1889	43	16,80,000	14,000	28,000	7,20,000	4,56,000
1890	43	17,34,316	14,000	28,000	7,50,000	4,75,000
1891	43	18,01,994	14,000	28,000	8,00,000	5,07,000
1892	43	18,67,078	14,000	28,000	8,00,000	5,07,000
1893	43	19,31,000	14,000	28,000	8,00,000	5,07,000
1894	43	19,31,000	14,000	28,000	8,00,000	5,07,000
1895	71	21,56,000	21,000	42,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1896	71	21,56,000	21,000	42,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1897	71	21,56,000	21,000	42,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1898	82	23,56,000	23,000	46,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1899	82	24,56,000	24,000	48,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1900	82	25,56,000	25,000	50,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1901	82	26,56,000	26,000	52,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1902	82	27,56,000	27,000	54,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1903	82	28,56,000	28,000	56,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1904	82	29,56,000	29,000	58,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1905	82	30,56,000	30,000	60,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1906	82	31,56,000	31,000	62,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1907	82	32,56,000	32,000	64,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1908	82	33,56,000	33,000	66,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1909	82	34,56,000	34,000	68,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1910	82	35,56,000	35,000	70,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1911	82	36,56,000	36,000	72,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1912	82	37,56,000	37,000	74,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1913	82	38,56,000	38,000	76,000	9,00,000	5,70,000
1914	82	39,56,000	39,000	78,000	9,00,000	5,70,000

* Year ending 31st August.

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Presidency of Bombay other than those in the Island of Bombay, since 1854.

Year ending 30th June	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Tons.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1854	3	12,548	251	600	Not ascertained.	
1855	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1856	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1857	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1858	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1859	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1860	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1861	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1862	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1863	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1864	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1865	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1866	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1867	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1868	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1869	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1870	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1871	3	12,548	251	1,000	Do.	
1872	4	22,548	451	1,800	Do.	
1873	4	22,548	451	1,800	Do.	
1874	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1875	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1876	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1877	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1878	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1879	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1880	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1881	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1882	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1883	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1884	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1885	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1886	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1887	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1888	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1889	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1890	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1891	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1892	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1893	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1894	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1895	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1896	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1897	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1898	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1899	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1900	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1901	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1902	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1903	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1904	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1905	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1906	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1907	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1908	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1909	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1910	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1911	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1912	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1913	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020
1914	4	22,548	451	1,800	20,000	51,020

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOC

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS AND IN COURSE OF ERECTION ON 31st AUGUST 1914.

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL.			NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year ending 30th June 1914.	Average number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Mule.	Ring.	Total.					
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Tons.	Bales of 392 lbs.	
BOMBAY ISLAND.														
1. Advance Pantiny Spinning and Manufacturing Mills.	Messrs Ahmad Pantiny & Sons, Private Owners, Tardeo Road, Bombay.	Tardeo	...	...	...	...	...	17,008	17,008	...	392	90	...	100
2. Alexandra Mill	Messrs. D. H. Gamwa & Co., Proprietors, E. Kanekdina Mahon, Fort.	Curreem Road, Chinch-pogly.	...	...	...	...	4,000	13,000	17,000	28,128	700	625	4,083	1,704
3. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited ...	Messrs. Tarleton Forjett & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo	3,000 Allotted 3,000	1,000	1,000	17,33,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
4. Apollo Mill	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. (Proprietors), 4, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	...	...	...	...	1,700	24,332	26,032	28,021	...	...	7,010	1,762
5. Asoo Cotton Mills, Limited	Messrs. Asoo Virjee & Sons, Agents, 207, Hira Bazar, Fort, Bombay.	Pamyboon Road, Parel	8,000 Allotted 1,000	500	500	5,00,000	12,232	8,000	20,232	20,232	...	...	6,252	972
6. Bastawi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited ...	Messrs. Hormusji Sorab & Co., Agents, Allahi Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Kala Chowkie Road, Chinchpogly.	(Ord. 2,377 Pref. 166,972	100 10	100 10	2,43,97,345	6,472	11,892	18,364	17,116	470	429	5,973	1,510
7. Bombay Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Spinning Mills) ...	Messrs. Lowndes Wadia & Sons, Agents, Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sakipaik Road, Dadar	6,548	250	250	47,78,000	...	46,548	46,548	47,000	1,075	1,000	11,500	3,417
8. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. (Including Shankeshwar and Finning Mills).	Messrs. Khatau Valmerjee & Co., Agents, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Chaval Road, Girgaum ...	6,000	250	250	15,00,000	10,776	29,232	44,008	44,653	1,135	1,035	6,018	1,376
9. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
10. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Second Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
11. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Third Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
12. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fourth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
13. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
14. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Sixth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
15. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Seventh Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
16. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Eighth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
17. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Ninth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
18. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Tenth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
19. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Eleventh Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
20. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twelfth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
21. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirteenth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
22. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fourteenth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
23. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifteenth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
24. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Sixteenth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
25. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Seventeenth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
26. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Eighteenth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
27. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Nineteenth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
28. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twentieth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
29. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twenty-first Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
30. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twenty-second Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
31. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twenty-third Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
32. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twenty-fourth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
33. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twenty-fifth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
34. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twenty-sixth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
35. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twenty-seventh Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
36. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twenty-eighth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
37. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Twenty-ninth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
38. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirtieth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
39. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirty-first Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
40. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirty-second Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
41. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirty-third Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
42. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirty-fourth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
43. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirty-fifth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
44. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirty-sixth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
45. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirty-seventh Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
46. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirty-eighth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
47. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Thirty-ninth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
48. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fortieth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
49. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Forty-first Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
50. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Forty-second Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
51. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Forty-third Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
52. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Forty-fourth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
53. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Forty-fifth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
54. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Forty-sixth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
55. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Forty-seventh Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
56. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Forty-eighth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
57. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Forty-ninth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
58. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fiftieth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
59. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifty-first Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
60. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifty-second Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
61. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifty-third Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
62. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifty-fourth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
63. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifty-fifth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
64. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifty-sixth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
65. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifty-seventh Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
66. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifty-eighth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
67. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Fifty-ninth Mill).	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000	1,700	17,320	19,020	17,000	425	375	5,101	874
68. Bradbury Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. (Sixtieth M

...TION.

...RKING

... INDIA

...ogress of Bombay Mill... Presidency (...ntinued.

Years ended 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.
1865	13	2,55,324	3,679	7,...
1866	13	2,99,311	3,445	7,...
1867	13	3,13,997	3,779	8,...
1868	13	3,13,184	3,944	8,...
1869	13	3,21,414	3,920	8,...
1870	14	3,43,460	4,141	9,...
1871	14	3,58,436	4,641	9,...
1872	15	3,67,096	4,053	10,...
1873	16	4,80,156	4,372	12,...
1874	19	5,21,530	6,101	13,...
1875	26	8,05,208	8,510	17,...
1876	29	9,03,863	8,681	...
1877	41	10,13,944	9,291	24,...
1878	43	11,04,808	11,344	31,...
1879	43	11,47,319	12,211	34,...
1880	43	11,54,184	13,396	35,...
1881	43	11,59,810	12,516	37,...
1882	51	13,37,236	13,946	37,...
1883	51	13,45,943	13,616	40,...
1884	60	15,21,499	14,229	44,...
1885	63	16,58,056	14,588	51,...
1886	70	16,98,797	14,633	54,...
1887	75	17,79,220	14,920	54,...
1888	82	18,99,949	15,564	59,...
1889	91	20,03,994	16,677	65,...
1890	94	22,50,728	17,735	73,...
1891	91	23,60,170	18,487	78,...
1892	96	23,90,178	19,117	79,...
1893	96	24,39,211	21,472	83,...
1894	99	25,60,728	24,254	89,...
1895	102	27,06,179	27,406	97,...
1896	107	27,74,129	28,673	103,...
1897	122	28,48,595	28,995	96,...
1898	133	29,63,944	29,444	98,...
1899	134	30,14,992	30,647	1,03,...
1900	136	34,47,371	30,913	1,06,...
1901	131	35,95,730	31,626	1,04,...
1902	134	34,77,691	32,390	1,02,...
1903	134	33,56,981	33,903	1,06,...
1904	135	35,55,695	34,980	1,09,...
1905	140	36,36,379	39,093	1,17,...
1906	154	37,29,376	41,215	1,21,...
1907	162	38,97,713	43,906	1,31,...
1908	171	41,19,838	45,191	1,31,...
1909	180	42,24,571	47,151	1,36,...
1910	187	43,69,734	48,471	1,39,...
1911	187	45,38,978	47,492	1,35,...
1912	187	45,38,710	49,151	1,36,...
1913	186	46,10,917	13,473	1,37,...
*1914	183	47,54,994	52,430	1,38,...

...and the ...years.

Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.					
Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.				
Not recorded.					
Do.					
Do.					
Do.					
Do.					
Do.					
Do.					
2,62,234	74,324				
3,19,451	91,320				
Not recorded.					
Do.					
6,20,200	1,79,854				
3,12,168	2,22,643				
7,44,694	2,12,741				
9,01,978	2,57,708				
10,91,762	3,11,932				
11,52,218	3,14,923				
11,93,913	3,34,332				
14,45,288	4,15,029				
16,80,920	4,65,200				
16,81,264	4,80,344				
18,98,280	5,42,450				
20,89,731	5,97,066				
23,58,943	6,67,698				
26,31,893	7,51,826				
31,29,760	9,22,000				
29,77,210	8,49,489				
29,36,428	8,37,264				
30,54,608	8,72,760				
34,89,330	9,96,952				
36,03,716	10,29,647				
31,56,261	9,01,824				
36,13,800	10,32,514				
42,12,118	13,03,479				
39,36,718	9,22,468				
31,43,189	9,18,089				
44,19,833	12,62,238				
41,02,076	12,54,766				
43,87,348	12,53,496				
47,83,906	12,66,514				
51,45,998	14,75,998				
50,33,187	14,37,482				
50,19,070	14,34,020				
51,37,320	14,67,780				
47,09,772	13,45,650				
46,96,186	13,41,767				
51,33,149	14,66,614				
51,84,955	14,84,288				
52,90,754	13,11,231				

* Year ending 31st August.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Working and in course of erection in India on the 31st August 1914.

Where situated.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
Bombay Island (working)	84	30,06,172	28,845	1,09,860	37,75,153	10,79,033
Bombay Island (in course of erection)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Presidency (working)	97	17,45,322	23,591	66,200	15,17,201	4,33,486
Bombay Presidency (in course of erection)	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total	183	47,51,494	52,436	1,76,152	52,92,354	15,11,554
Rajputana	3	59,616	1,102	2,551	87,043	16,298
Berar	3	45,104	887	2,356	53,118	14,948
Central Provinces	7	2,16,540	3,941	13,654	3,45,783	99,938
Hyderabad, Nizam's Territory	5	60,756	1,228	2,975	1,18,316	33,804
Central India (a)	5	74,418	1,809	3,766	96,663	27,590
Bengal Presidency	15	4,31,847	7,766	12,552	3,21,682	91,910
Burma (b)	11	1,45,364	1,776	5,000	1,85,719	53,074
United Pr. of Agra & Oudh (c)	18	4,68,620	4,826	14,803	5,47,855	1,56,530
Madras Presidency	15	4,26,404	2,581	21,408	4,78,973	1,36,849
Travancore	1	25,000	...	1,000	29,962	8,276
Mysore	2	40,944	322	1,618	56,987	16,282
Pondicherry	1	10,400	1,629	2,740	10,388	2,968
Total	*271	67,75,833	84,179	2,60,276	75,05,043	21,43,120

*Of these 271 are working and 10 in course of erection, (a) including 1 in course of erection, (b) including 1 in course of erection, (c) including 1 in course of erection.

Progress of Indian Mills during the past 39 years.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1876	47	11,09,113	9,139	Not stated.	Not stated.	
1877	51	12,41,366	10,385	Do.	Do.	
1878	51	12,99,780	10,385	Do.	Do.	
1879	56	14,58,794	13,018	42,514	9,36,547	2,67,585
1880	56	14,61,502	13,502	44,410	10,15,788	2,97,481
1881	57	15,13,994	13,787	45,430	13,26,451	3,79,269
1882	65	16,09,814	14,172	48,467	13,91,467	3,97,562
1883	67	17,00,588	15,473	51,476	15,37,946	4,64,556
1884	79	20,01,567	17,903	61,000	17,36,719	4,96,205
1885	87	21,45,640	19,857	67,185	20,88,622	5,96,749
1886	93	23,21,241	21,455	72,287	21,81,214	6,23,204
1887	103	24,21,290	21,956	76,042	25,41,566	7,26,276
1888	114	24,88,551	19,490	62,379	27,64,427	7,89,552
1889	114	27,22,515	21,931	69,066	31,19,286	8,91,224
1890	117	29,14,136	23,412	1,02,731	29,59,617	10,06,427
1891	134	33,51,494	24,891	1,11,018	41,20,171	11,76,906
1892	134	34,02,252	25,444	1,11,697	40,60,731	11,60,210
1893	141	33,75,917	28,164	1,21,500	40,88,220	11,71,006
1894	142	36,49,736	33,154	1,28,454	42,75,776	12,21,650
1895	146	38,09,220	34,978	1,36,209	44,80,979	12,81,714
1896	155	39,32,946	37,376	1,45,433	49,13,513	14,06,818
1897	173	40,66,616	37,595	1,34,435	47,57,736	13,60,208
1898	189	43,56,720	39,813	1,48,964	51,44,845	14,81,338
1899	189	47,28,333	39,969	1,53,196	59,65,165	16,73,190
1900	196	53,26,718	41,826	1,60,753	59,14,753	14,58,853
1901	193	59,06,936	41,180	1,73,883	47,81,090	13,51,740
1902	192	59,06,965	42,594	1,81,181	61,17,630	17,45,608
1903	193	59,45,991	47,503	1,90,860	60,61,861	17,31,945
1904	191	61,18,131	48,327	1,84,175	61,96,681	17,44,766
1905	197	61,74,271	50,197	1,94,377	61,72,854	18,70,944
1906	217	66,79,309	59,668	2,26,616	70,93,980	20,21,526
1907	231	69,35,375	68,430	2,61,696	69,30,286	19,80,179
1908	241	72,86,980	69,844	2,61,696	69,76,256	19,91,900
1909	259	80,85,261	76,998	2,95,922	79,81,586	21,99,010
1910	263	81,39,871	82,742	2,92,034	87,75,045	23,30,060
1911	263	83,57,600	81,332	2,90,440	86,70,891	19,55,884
1912	268	84,63,929	88,951	3,45,897	71,75,337	20,80,102
1913	272	90,36,852	94,136	3,51,564	75,05,043	20,96,716
1914	271	67,75,833	1,01,179	2,60,276	75,05,043	21,43,120

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.
		Total	Rs. brought	Rs. forward	Rs. 5,02,50,410
...dr Seth Manockbhai Bhagoobhai, Private Owner, Office on Mill Premises, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Off Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	.....	...	.....	.....
	Sewree New Road	...	...	...	...
...ers. Goculdas Madhavjee, Sons & Co., ...gents, 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.	No. 1, Foras Road.....	2,000 issued 2,000	500	500	13,50,000
	Tardeo				
...srs. D. M. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, ... and 75, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Parel	2,6094	1,000	1,000	26,09,400
	Mahalaxmee				
...Goculdas Mastor, Proprietor, Office in Mill Premises.	Sewree Cross Road.....	.....	...	...	...
...srs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Agents, 2, ...mpani Row, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	10,800	100	100	10,80,000
...srs. F. A. Hormazji & Co., Agents, 24 & ...rbes Street, Hampani Row, Fort.	New Sewree Road.....	2,600 issued 1,600	250	250	2,50,000
...srs. Monarjee Goculdas & Co., Secretaries,		1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000

NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Male.	Sing.	Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
4,34,202	13,21,482	19,15,684	16,56,028	27,019	23,195	5,86,991	67,825	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	
4,448	22,344	26,792	22,000	454	448	2,934	998	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mill not working since February 1914.
...	...	...	...	153	...	.....	...	
1,907	35,816	37,418	37,418	848	836	7,451	1,900	
...	66,312	66,312	63,612	2,380	2,180	19,365	4,017	
...	18,212	18,212	17,379	1,200	1,200	6,745	1,875	
...	36,564	36,564	32,111	1,228	1,240	8,451	2,061	
4,000	...	4,000	3,000	...	...	795	107	
10,818	19,584	30,402	30,328	...	...	6,327	998	
23,306	10,326	33,324	30,146	...	...	6,617	697	

9.	Bradbury Mills, Ltd. (formerly Bijoy Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, 12-13, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel										
10.	Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1	Messrs. C. N. Wadia & Co., Agents, Office: "Ballard Estate," Ballard Road, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel	30,000	100	100	18,00,000	—	31,264	31,264	30,301	2,030
11.	Century Spinning& Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 2.	Messrs. F. A. Hormasjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Nos. 2 to 6, Forbes Street, Temple Bar Buildings, Sampson Row, Fort, Bombay.	New Sewree Road	1,200	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	22,032	13,822	46,054	46,054	—
12.	Chinta Mills, Limited												
13.	Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Agents and Managers, Royal Insurance Buildings, 147-8, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Victoria Boundar, Colaba.	4,000	750	750	30,00,000	—	6,045	24,330	21,885	20,315	700
14.	Connaught Mills Company, Limited	Messrs Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents, 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	1,511	500	500	4,52,300	—	11,276	11,276	11,167	—
15.	Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Coorla (Thana District).	1,200	2,000	1,800	12,00,000	27,500	16,500	39,664	29,500	663
16.	Commercial Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Cubel Banks & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 131, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Malabar Road, Malabaree.	1,200	500	500	6,00,000	24,121	12,418	46,540	24,500	—
16.	Crescent Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Curriebhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	9,000	23,000	44,000	43,700	1,100
17.	Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Pirabshaw Vithaldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Nos. 6, Hormusjee Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, New Parkhurst Road, Parel.	1,200 Pref. 1,200	500 500	500 500	6,00,000	6,400	8,224	18,174	15,745	—
18.	Curriebhoy Mills Company, Limited							19,200	17,000	39,200	19,141	1,015
19.	Maharashtra Mills (extension of Curriebhoy Mills).	Messrs. Curriebhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road, Parel	6,400	250	250	16,00,000	17,541	20,436	47,396	44,921	—
20.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents, 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Carnill Road, Parel	Old 1,500	500	500	24,00,000	—	27,500	27,500	26,141	—
21.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 2		Do. do.	New 6,000	200	200		16,162	24,244	46,500	27,172	—
22.	Dawn Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Proprietors, 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	2,500	250	250	6,00,000	10,242	25,200	46,146	26,122	—
23.	Elphinstone Paloney Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Agents, 12, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road, Parel	4,000	250	250	10,00,000	25,000	30,768	57,768	33,721	—
24.	E. D. Sassoon Mill	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Proprietors, 2, Sassoon Row, Fort, Bombay.	Chinchpogly Road	—	—	—	—	5,370	44,334	73,404	46,424	643
25.	Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Agents, 2, Sassoon Row, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	8,000	200	200	17,00,000	28,000	34,152	85,188	13,961	—
26.	Elphinstone Mill	Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co., Private Office, 178, Bunder Road, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel	—	—	—	—	10,848	20,688	41,856	40,879	704
27.	Empress Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. R.D. Tata, Sons & Co., Agents, 1-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.	Mathurpakhadevi, Mangalo.	Allotted 5,000	200	200	13,00,000	—	20,884	20,884	20,507	362
28.	Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	3,0[illegible]	500	500	15,51,750	14,250	—	34,250	21,036	—
29.	Fine Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.							—	—	41,344	23,847	—
30.	Fazalbhoy Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Curriebhoy Ebrahim & Co., Agents, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel.	7,500	250	250	18,00,000	—	27,450	73,450	38,720	1,200
31.	Finlay Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co., Agents, Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Government Gote Road, Parel.	8,000	250	250	20,00,000	—	16,875	44,875	20,000	800
32.	Fraserjee Tata Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Dhanjee Nanabhoy Tata, Sons & Co., Agents, 21-27, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dattatreya, Mazagon.	5,000 Allotted 2,500	1,000	1,000	12,50,000	—	20,150	20,150	19,801	899
33.	Globe Mills, Limited	Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Managing Agents, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road, Parel	10,000	250	250	10,00,000	1,000	37,000	38,000	20,329	944
34.	Gold Mohur Mills, Limited	Messrs. Tatterfield and Sharpe, Agents, 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Old Dadar Road, Dadar.	2,250	500	500	7,50,000	2,250	23,500	31,584	24,500	—
35.	Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sewri and Arthur Roads.	1,900	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	8,144	19,000	32,912	28,370	761
36.	Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Gavinjee Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Agents, 12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.	Chinchpogly Cross Lane.	712	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	10,440	15,412	26,260	25,012	672
37.	Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road	1,425	500	500	7,12,500	—	13,150	13,150	27,256	—
38.	Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road	1,500	500	500	6,00,000	30,432	—	34,432	22,267	—
39.	Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Cursetjee Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.	Whole 500 Half 750	1,000	1,000	500	5,00,000	3,284	28,672	34,370	20,912	776
40.	Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Allison Munjee & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.	Jakatia Bundar, Sewree	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	27,291	8,944	36,488	36,376	—
41.	Jacob Sassoon Mills	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Proprietors, 2, Sassoon Row, Fort, Bombay.	Sapatkhoj Road, Parel.	—	—	—	—	21,261	72,360	1,03,116	54,858	2,072
42.	Jam Manufacturing Company, Ld.	Messrs. Walpel Shamji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 121, Mulchand Street, Fort, Bombay.	Parel	2,400	500	500	15,00,000	4,245	25,000	32,136	29,214	720
43.	James Greaves Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road	1,200	500	500	6,00,000	29,220	—	34,220	23,776	—
44.	Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee & Co., Agents, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Ord. 4,000 Pref. 10,000 Def. 1,000 Ord. Def. 4,000 Whole 2,000	250 100 100 100 500	250 100 100 100 500	13,25,115	6,740	25,110	39,912	26,480	790
45.	Jessraj Ballas Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	Messrs. Alabaikhoy Jessathoy Lallya & Co., Agents, 9, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo	Quarter 800 Half 1,600	250	250	12,00,000	13,000	20,000	52,000	31,377	965
46.	Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Sorabjeenoy, Jejeebhoy & Co., Agents, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	New Sewree Road	1,000 Issued 915	1,000	1,000	8,48,000	7,680	20,800	29,800	23,000	—
47.	Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kastoorchand Mathuradas & Co., Agents, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Taint Pipe Road, near Dadar Railway Station, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Dadar, Bombay.	2,400	500	500	12,00,000	9,150*	7,000	16,480	12,000	472*
48.	Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. (including Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing Works.)	Messrs. Khatau Makanjee & Co., Agents, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road, Byculla...	Paid up 975	1,000	1,000	9,50,000	17,315	27,000	58,284	37,848	975
49.	King George Spinning and Weaving Mills	Messrs. Hemabhoy Ezrasjee and Kharshedmod Kanga, Proprietors, 20, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.	Delisle Road, Bombay	—	—	—	—	19,700	—	33,700	—	—
50.	Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Mitchell Brown & Co., Agents, Killick Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sulpon Cross Road, Dadar	3,716	500	500	18,58,000	19,500	28,000	47,500	47,500	800
							Total carried forward ...	4,69,00,815	5,51,09,815	21,600	10,13,624	10,34,224	27,010

Information received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

LLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1914.

SECOND PART.

Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in working of 20s Tex.	Average number of hands employed daily.	REMARKS.	NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES & AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL.				NUMBER OF SPINDLES.				Average number of Looms at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in working of 20s Tex.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
						Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Mule.	Ring.	Total.	Average number at work during the year.					
			RAJPUTANA.															
3,750	770	* In course of erection.	1. Edward Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs Sale Fraser Hall Limited and Sole Agency Department, Beawar, Rajputana.	Beawar, Dist. Marwar, Rajputana.	1,200	500	500	6,00,000	8,280	6,960	15,240	15,000	316	320	3,750	772	* Not working.
2,500	480		2. Krishna Mills, Limited	Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Bombay.	Do. do.	1,000	500	500	7,00,000	12,312	* 800	13,112	11,000	300	300	2,500	1,000	
2,000	410	* In course of erection.	3. Maheshpur Kalan-garh Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.	Mr. Bal Mukund Kanoria, Agent & Managing Director, Kishangarh.	Kishangarh, Rajputana ...	1,000	500	500	6,27,500	8,000	6,000	15,000	12,000	250	250	2,000	525	
	200	Will commence work in May 1915.						Total ...	17,27,500	28,592	6,960	43,352	38,000	866	870	8,250	2,297	
4,000	1,000		**BERAR.** 1. Akola and Murtizapur Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tribhovan Jeevandas & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 5, Rathbone Street, Calcutta.	Akola, Berar ...	8,000	100	100	8,00,000	...	32,408	32,408	30,000	625	625	8,000	900	
3,000	750		2. Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited ...	Messrs. Gaisford Hope & Co., Agents, Ahmed Kasim Chawl Road, Fort, Bombay.	Gadarwara ...	2,750	500	500	6,50,000	...	17,064	17,064	16,000	340	340	2,600	600	
2,000	500		3. Saraswan Sangamner Mills Company, Limited ...	Messrs. Gaisford Hope & Co., Agents, Ahmed Kasim Chawl Road, Fort, Bombay.	Tajpur Pati, Akola, Berar.	1,250	250	250	7,18,250	...	7,000	7,000	7,000	137	137	1,250	350	
				Mr. Bal Mukund Kanoria, Agent & Managing Director, Kishangarh.				Total ...	22,68,250	...	56,472	56,472	53,000	1,102	1,102	11,850	1,850	
4,000	1,000		**CENTRAL PROVINCES.** 1. (1 Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ltd. ...	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Ganj-Sankpura, C. P. ...	Ordinary 8,000 Preferred 4,000	100	100	12,00,000	600	39,324	39,924	37,500	675	675	6,000	1,797	
...	...	Will be in liquidation. The figures are taken from last statement.	2. Buckingham Tapti Mills, Ltd. ...	Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents, No. 3, Lyons Range, Bentinck Street, Fort, Bombay.	Lalling, Burhanpur, Khandesh ...	3,000	100	100	3,00,000	...	10,320	10,320	9,000	200	200	1,600	1,100	
2,750	1,000		3. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Empress Mills).	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, Ahmed Kasim Chawl Road, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P. ...	Ordinary 2,500	100	100	2,50,000	...	46,752	46,752	45,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	
1,000	500					15,750	100	100	15,75,000	...	10,352	10,352	10,000	1,000	1,000	27,000	6,772	
						Pref. 10,000	100	100	10,00,000									
	...	* Will be in liquidation and stopped working since Mills. April 1914. The figures are taken from last statement.	4. Gokuldas Tulsidas Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs Tulsidas Gokuldas and Sir Tulsidas Jamnadas, Managing Agents, Bhagwan Mahal, Bombay.	Sambal, Jubbulpore, C.P.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	...	14,256	14,256	13,000	300	304	3,000	875	
2,000	600		5. Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents, Bombay.	Pulgaon, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	1,000	250	250	2,50,000	4,816	11,984	16,800	14,000	350	350	2,000	600	
1,000	250		6. Sir Tulsidas Swadeshi Akhtiabad Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Messrs. Tulsidas Gokuldas and Sir Tulsidas Jamnadas, Managing Agents, Bhagwan Mahal, Bombay.	Kingaghat, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	...	...	...	12,67,750	...	31,224	31,224	30,000	800	800	4,225	1,278	
1,000	250		7. Sir Tulsidas Swadeshi Mofussil Spinning & Weaving Mills.	Messrs. Tulsidas Gokuldas and Sir Tulsidas Jamnadas, Managing Agents, Bhagwan Mahal, Bombay.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	14,688	14,688	14,000	350	350	2,000	625	
								Total ...	1,46,26,000	5,416	2,16,108	2,21,524	2,04,744	5,556	5,556	49,949	15,004	
2,000	1,700		**HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).**															
2,000	875		1. (Aurangabad Mills, Limited ...	Messrs. Somerset Lyon & Co., Secretaries & Agents, 24, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay.	Aurangabad, Deccan ...	4,000 (with part 4th)	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	12,000	8,000	20,000	18,000	400	400	4,000	650	
...	...	The Mill having closed down since April 1914 all entries available at present relate to the figures last discussed.	2. (Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Tarachand, Ramprasad & Agencies, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Ahmed Kasim Chawl Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sir Ramlie Sangat Tank, Hyderabad, Deccan ...	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	...	17,160	17,160	17,000	340	340	3,750	1,052	
1,000	1,000		3. (Nalgonda Gadi Gulbarga Mills Co. (Limited)...	Messrs. Gaisford Hope & Co., Agents, Ahmed Kasim Chawl Road, Fort, Bombay.	Gulbarga, Deccan ...	5,000 (Allotted 1,500)	100	100	5,00,000	...	10,752	10,752	10,000	200	200	2,000	1,000	
				Khan Bahadur Nawabzada Mohammad Ali Khan Saheb, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Shahpur Wadi, Hyderabad (Deccan).					Total ...	21,17,500	12,000	47,912	48,912	45,000	940	940	9,750	2,702	
1,750	540		**CENTRAL INDIA.** 1. (1 Gokuldas Spinning & Mfg. Mills ...	Khan Saheb Seth Nawazally Alladaty Nurmohamedy (Private Owner), Office at Ujjain.	Ujjain, Ujjain City (Malwa) C. I. Central India.	...	...	...	17,00,000	6,792	7,320	14,112	10,000	300	312	3,750	812	
2,125	600		2. Hukum-Mukim United Mills, Ltd. ...	Messrs. Gordhandas & Co., Managing Agents, 31, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dhar ...	15,000	100	100	15,00,750	...	30,000	30,000	30,000	1,000	1,000	7,500	2,000	
...	...	Will not working for 2 years, and it is now under repairs and therefore no figures are available.	3. (2 Indore State Cotton Mill ... (Old) ...	H. H. Maharajadhiraj Tukojirao Holkar Indore City. Mr. Purushottamdas Mangaldas, Agent on behalf of the State, Near Railway Station, Indore.	Near Railway Station, Indore.	...	...	...	15,15,000	4,992	32,952	37,944	34,816	875	897	3,750	1,000	* These 2s Sub 2,750 Therein Spindles.
			4. (3 Do. do. ... (New)...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,750	650							Total ...	46,15,750	9,792	69,960	79,752	74,816	1,975	2,009	15,750	3,750	
2,500	700		**BENGAL PRESIDENCY.** 1. Bengal Mills Company, Limited (of London) ...	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.	24-Parganas, South Road, Sealdah.	20,000	250	250	50,00,000	31,000	19,968	50,968	44,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	2,264	
2,000	700		2. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited ...	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Serampore, Dist. Hooghly.	24,000	100	100	17,00,000	...	36,000	36,000	35,000	680	680	5,000	1,500	
800	300		3. Bansul Sirajgunge Cotton Mills ...	Mr. Motilalall Poddar, Mr. M. C. Adamjee Hajeebhoy, Manager (Private Owners), Bansul Road, P. O. Bansul Bazar.	Bansul, Sirajgunge ...	...	...	...	...	2,000	8,000	10,000	...	...	...	2,000	500	
2,000	600	Will commence work from 31st January 1915.	4. Howrah Cotton Mills Company, Limited ...	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 15, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Howrah, P.O. Foreshore Road, Howrah, Calcutta.	Pref. 4,000 Ord. 8,000	100	100	12,00,000	20,904	41,776	62,680	54,000	...	...	11,000	2,500	
1,000	300		5. Gallian Cotton Mills, Limited ...	Messrs. Caldwell & Co., Managing Agents, Halsibil Ward, Armenian Ghat Street, Calcutta.	Baksara, Dist. Howrah ...	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	...	...	...	...	270	270	...	184	
10,000	1,700		6. Do. do. No. 1 ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,000	1,000		7. Do. do. No. 2 ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			8. Kesoram Cotton Mills, Limited ...	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 15, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Hastings, P. S. S. Sadr, Howrah.	Ordinary 20,000 Pref. 10,000	100	100	30,00,000	37,344	24,912	62,256	57,000	1,200	1,200	15,000	3,500	

UNITED PROV. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1,241	697	1. Bandinghan Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Secretaries & Treasurers, 2 Armenian Street, Madras.	Permanent Native	Ordinary Cap.	100	100	14,00,000	—	89,551	89,551	89,551	1,113	1,113	8,910	8,910	
2,778	834	2. Carnatic Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, 2, Armenian Street, Madras.	Do. do.	Do.	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	84,103	84,103	84,103	1,038	1,038	8,930	8,930	
2,194	1,020	3. Coimbatore Mill Mills Co., (Ltd.)	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Agents (Office Mill premises), Coimbatore.	Assam-Lanka Do.	Do. do.	5,000	61	1,44,510	—	—	—	—	101	101	—	—	307
—	55	4. Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., (Ltd.)	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Coimbatore.	Parkside	Do. do.	2,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	87,000	87,000	86,954	—	—	8,930	1,074	
3,000	774	5. Coral Mills Company, Limited	The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran P. Sivaswamiengar Chettiar, Lower Ayyar, Coimbatore.	Permanent Native	Do. do.	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	83,125	83,125	83,125	—	—	8,930	1,619	
2,000	1,007	6. Kovai Spinning and Weaving Co., (Ltd.)	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Coimbatore.	Assam-Lanka Do.	Do. do.	2,000	1,000	10,00,000	1,000	77,917	77,917	73,929	—	—	8,930	949	
1,000	1,000	7. Mettupalayam Cotton Manufactory	Messrs. V. S. Sundaram & Co. (Private Trading), Kovai Vilas, Civil Lines, Bellary.	Bellary Kurt	—	—	—	—	—	14,344	14,344	10,000	—	—	3,974	492	• Three are Flyers.
2,000	1,000	8. Madura Mills Company, Limited (Old)	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Madura.	Madura	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	—	91,446	91,446	71,785	—	—	12,000	2,000	
11,000	3,000	Do. do. do. (New)															
3,000	1,000	9. Madura United Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Somervell-Hall-Smith & Co., Agents, Original Pudumpatti, Tp., Sayamalai Road, Post, Madura.	Chowkey, Madras	Ordinary 100 / Quarter 100	1,000 / 100	1,000 / 100	5,00,000 / 25,000	—	19,000	19,000	17,000	—	—	1,000	1,000	
2,277	912	10. Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	The Hon'ble Sir Sankar A. L. & R. Ramasamiengar Chettiar, Agent, Exchange Banks, P. O. Calicut, Malabar.	Kadappakunnu, Calicut, P. O. Kallai, Malabar.	Ordinary	2,000	200	20,00,000	17,500	1,000	19,451	18,000	—	—	2,000	500	
—	10	11. New Madras Spng and Wg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Secretaries & Treasurers, 2, Armenian Street, Madras.	Kayarpatnam, Madras	Do.	4,000	100	4,00,000	—	17,000	17,000	—	—	—	—	—	
—	246	12. New Weaving Manufactory	Mr. N. S. P. Chettiar, Superintendent, Kumaran Mills, Kumaran Road, Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly, Kumaran Road.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12*	4	—	—	• Mill not working and in liquidation.
1,728	672	The mill is in liquidation, but is working under the orders of the Court.															• Land Lease.
3,000	148	13. Sri Chidambara Vinayakar Mills Ltd.	Messrs. S. M. M. S. T. Ramaswamy Chettiar and M. L. N. Ramanathan Chettiar, Secretaries Coles on Mill premises.	Rajapalayam, Tirunelveli Dist.	Ordinary	2,000	100	2,00,000	—	18,000*	18,000	18,000	—	—	2,000	600	• Including 1,344 Ring spindles added from 1st July 1924.
600	204	14. Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Arkonam, Madras.	Palayamkottai, Tinnevelly	Do.	4,000	250	10,00,000	—	81,272	81,272	68,440	—	—	8,924	1,000	
2,000	974																
2,000	611	**TRAVANCORE.**															
3,200	515	1. ‡ § Darragh Spinning Mill Company	Mr. T. Sriman Kanniamuthan, Manager and Director, South Indian Mills Co., Ltd., Darragh Spinning Mill Branch, Tinnevelly.	Quilon	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	24,000	20,000	21,875	—	—	4,536	672	
4,918	1,916	**MYSORE.**															
—	40	1. Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, 7, Armenian Street, P. O. Box No. 83, Madras, and 2, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E. C.	1, Agrahara Road, Bangalore City	Ordinary 6,000 / Preference 4,000	100	100	10,00,000	—	77,000	92,000	92,000	—	—	4,000	840	
—	—	The Mill has lately changed hands and will soon be working. It was working for the last 1927, Spinning 1,008 Twist 1,008 Yarn 1,008 Reels.															
1,008	252	2. ‡Byrave Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. S. Nice & Co., Agents, Bombay's Buildings, Sack Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tumkur Road, Bangalore City.	2,500 / 12	200	200 / 12	5,00,000 / 3,000	—	57,000	57,000	56,757	200	200	3,572	772	
							Total	5,03,000	30,000	2,31,272	4,26,000	3,76,757	1,301	1,301	10,572	10,442	
1,000	644	2. Eagle-Frank Textile Co., Ltd. (Godrej Mill)	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Agents and Managers, Madras, and Messrs. Binny Greene Jourdain & Co., 41, Hastings, London, Agents and London.	Pondicherry	Preference 10,000 / Ordinary 10,000	4 / 10	4 / 10	4 1/2 Lt. Ord. / 4 Ord.	—	13,000	13,000	11,000	300	300	7,000	2,000	
2,764	1,107	3. ‡Victoria & Tungo Cotton (Composition Mill)	Messrs. Binny Albert and Fife Scotch (Private Owners), Pondicherry.	Compulsion, Pondicherry, Kodalapalayam do. do. Industrial Estate do. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,320	1,072	4. ‡Victoria & Tungo Cotton (Godrej Mill)			800	Fr. 800	800	Fr. 8,00,000 @ 100	—	8,000	8,000	8,000	100	100	1,000	200	
2,000	1,000	5. ‡Victoria & Tungo Cotton (Industrial Estate)								4,000	4,000	4,000	100	100	1,000	200	
6,000	2,000	6. Thevara Sahibi Amayam de Station Tungo Mondiapa.	Mr. Ernest Gerard, Administrator, Savana, Pondicherry.	Savana (Sub-Committee), Pondicherry.	1,000	Fr. 1,000	1,000	Fr. 10,00,000 @ 100	1,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	402	402	2,000	1,000	
6,000	1,000									23,000	23,000	23,000	502	502	3,000	1,200	
2,000	1,000	• Out of these 50 are under erection.															
							Total	10,00,000	4,000	49,000	59,000	57,757	1,804	1,804	13,572	4,716	
2,34,748	69,000																
		CEYLON.					Grand Total	19,43,97,700	10,00,000	49,00,000	47,70,000	39,48,263	54,379	46,158	10,72,843	6,00,972	
		1. Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills	Messrs. Heatherbloy Abeysekera and Khan Mahomed Nuthalebbe (Private Owners), 25, Second Street, Mutwal, Colombo.	Peravelakada Road, Wellawatta, Colombo, Ceylon.	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	9,000	9,000	201	201	1,200	200	

‡ This does not include 24 Mills, which have made no returns as to Capital.

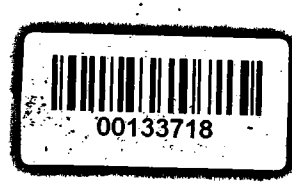
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Printed by R. E. Pearse at the Times Press, Bombay—1925-26.

BOMBAY MI

MILL ST

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL.				NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Ave... Num... Loo... at w... dai...
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Mule.	Ring.	Total.			
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. *(Other than those in the Island of Bombay.)*				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents, Narsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	2,000	500	500	10,00,000	...	19,952	19,952	19,840	394	
							...	10,320*	10,320*	...	206*	
2. Ahmedabad Astodya Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Desai Girdharlal Amritlal & Co., Agents, Outside Astodya Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Astodya Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	17,492	17,492	17,492	...	
3. Ahmedabad Cotton Manfg. Company, Limited.	Messrs. Amratlal Dalsukhbai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	20,292	20,292	19,965	394	
4. Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Himabhai Investrital & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Office, Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	On Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	750	4,20,000	...	4,224*	4,224*	...	224*	
							...	...	...	...	375	
5. Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mathuradas Amratlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Railway Suburb, Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	Railway Suburb, Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	Whole 700 / Half 700	1,000 / 500	1,000 / 500	10,50,000	3,872	60,128	63,000	63,000	1,062	1,...
6. Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kalidas Lalbhai Mehta & Co., Ld., Agents, Gomtipur Road, Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Gomtipur Road, Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	484	1,000	1,000	4,84,000	...	19,840	19,840	19,200	320	
7. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanlal Nagindas & Co., Treasurers and Agents, "Sharti Sadan" Bungalow, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.	Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	343	1,000	1,000	3,43,000	...	20,023	20,023	19,971	...	
8. †Ahmedabad Manfg. & Calico Printing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Premchand & Co., Agents, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.	Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,000	125	125	1,00,000	1,174	37,080	38,776	33,156	1,005	1,...
9. Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sakarlal Nathabhai Desai and Navalshankar Nanabhaishai Official Liquidators, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Kalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	400	1,000	[167 at 1,000 / 44—1,000 / 789 at 25	3,20,750	...	17,600	17,600	...	302	
10. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Gumbhirmal Amratlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kankaria [illegible] outside Kalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	29,516	29,516	25,153	• 676	
11. Ahmedabad New Shawal Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalbhai Trikumbai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Near Saraspur Gate, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	325	1,000	1,000	3,25,000	...	12,888	12,888	12,831	336	
12. Ahmedabad New Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Mr. Mulchand A. Shah, B.A., LL.B., Official Liquidator, Rotary Road, Ahmedabad.	Outside Kalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	490 / Issued 326	1,000	1,000	• 3,26,000	...	22,144*	22,144*	...	344*	
13. Ahmedabad Saraspore Mills Co., Ld.	Mr. Seth Hirachal Motilal Agent, outside Kalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Kalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	231	1,000	1,000	2,31,000	...	24,500	24,500	24,500	...	
14. Ahmedabad Shri Ranchhoda Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chimanlal Nanalal & Co., Secretaries & Agents, Asarwa Road, Gomtipur Road, Gomtipur Post, Ahmedabad.	Gomtipur, Ahmedabad ...	1,300 / Issued 949	250	250	3,12,500	...	...	...	...	342	
15. Ahmedabad Silk & Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co., Agents, on The Shahapur Mills, Asarva Road, Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad.	Near Kalupur Masjid, Talpur, Ahmedabad.	A 370 / B 360	250 / 500	250 / 500	1,29,625	...	...	...	...	198	
16. Ahmedabad Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Sanabhoria Chunilal & Co., Agents, on The Shahapur Mills, Asarva Road, Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad.	Shahapur, Ahmedabad ...	1,962	500	500	9,81,000	1,950	23,296	25,246	24,063	402	
17. Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Manilal Nagarbhai and Bros., Agents, Naroda Road, Post Kalupur Ahmedabad.	Naroda Road, Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	...	21,400	21,400	21,400	510	
18. Arvindya Ginning & Manfg. Company (formerly Ahmedabad Vyapar Ganjpeth Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited).	Messrs. Mangaldas & Bros., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Pirmahbai Gate, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	250 / Issued 250	1,000	1,000	2,50,000	...	17,714	17,714	...	...	
19. Arvindya Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mangaldas & Balabhai & Co., Agents, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	300	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	...	38,092	38,092	38,092	1,212	1,...
20. Asarwa Mills Company, Ltd. (formerly Hirwarbhai Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Nanalal Haggabhai & Bros., Agents, Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.	Asarva, Ahmedabad	300	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	...	9,000	9,000	6,786	...	
21. Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Jamsetchand Laxmichand & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agts., Office on Mill premises.	Fazl Darwaja, near Agar, Baroda.	606 / Issued 474	1,000	1,000	4,78,000	...	14,336	14,336	14,193	421	
22. Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills Ld.	Messrs. Y. H. Desai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Mercer Building, 65-67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Barsi Town Distt. Sholapur	4,000	250	250	3,16,792	...	8,896	8,896	7,832	230	
23. Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mills	Mr. D. S. Laskari (Private Owners), Saidabad, Ahmedabad.	Saidabad, Ahmedabad ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Bharatbhand Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. Mooljibhai Jeyakrishnadas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Asarva Road, near Kalupur Railway, Jamjir, Ahmedabad.	Pref. 452 / Ord. 350	100	100	4,02,000	...	16,231	16,231	15,754	420	
25. Bharatbhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Jivanlal Girdharlal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Post Shahpur, Ahmedabad.	Outside Premdarwaja Gate, on Camp Rd., Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	435	1,000	1,000	4,35,000	...	16,344	16,344	16,200	432	
26. Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Leigh Haig & Co, Agents, Mahomedpura Station Road, Broach.	Mahomedpura Station Road, Broach.	Ord. 7,028 / Pref. 1,000	100	100	8,02,128	...	24,400	24,400	23,208	582	
27. City of Ahmedabad Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chandulal Kasturbhai & Co., Agents, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	400	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	...	14,124	14,124	14,124	...	
28. Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Shanjibhoy and Trivenlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Dariapur Kalpur, outside Premdarwaja, Ahmedabad	823	1,000	1,000	8,22,321	...	22,984	22,984	22,984	462	
29. Godaj Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Messrs. S. Patanji & Co. (Private Owners), Pocna and Mr. D. D. Pathanjee, Manager, Godaj, Dharwar.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	1,336	18,000	19,336	17,200	21	
30. Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (Falls Mill).	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Agents, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Gokak Falls, Belgaum Dist.	10,000-7 % / 3,000-8 % / 2,000-8 %	£10	£10	[illegible] Rs. 80,00,000	...	69,724	69,724	66,843	...	
31. Do. do. (Campbell Mill).												
32. Gomtipur Spg., Wg. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mathuradas Amratlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Near the Village of Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	2,000	125	Rs. 125 on [illegible]	1,00,000	2,500	5,500	7,000	5,500	...	



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020